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CHAPTER IX

SOME STATISTICAL ACCOUNT

82. *The trend of population increase*—In 1901 the population of the area now comprised in the district was 11,41,963. By 1911 it increased to 12,69,986. In the next decade, it declined to 12,28,465. During the 10 years between 1921 and 1931 the population rose by 13·25 per cent and by 1941 it again rose by 12·19 per cent and reached the figure 15,60,669. According to 1951 census, the population was 16,24,829 and according to 1961 census, it is 18,73,655. So between 1901 and 1961, i.e., during an interval of 60 years, the population has risen by 64·074 per cent.

83. *Soils*—In 1858, Mr. Newil, who was then the Director of Revenue Settlement in the Presidency of Madras, prepared a Manual of classification for his department and arranged the soils according to their productivity in terms of grain. He divided the soils into 5 great series which had different origins or bases for their formation. They are—

(*i*) Alluvial, i.e., exceptional, which comprise the rich island and delta soils of extraordinary fertility.

(*ii*) Regar or blank-cotton series with all its varieties originating from decomposition of volcanic or sedimentary rock, etc.

(*iii*) Red ferruginous series originating from sand stone, laterite, etc.

(*iv*) Calcareous series originating from underlying strata of chalk or lime

(*v*) Arenaceous series or sandy series which form the basis of soil in littoral tracts of the country

It is upon the proportion of sand and clay that the general classification was based for settlement purposes. Each of the five great series of soil was split up into classes with reference to the proportion of clay and sand. Three kinds of such proportions are recognised in settlements as given below:—

(*i*) Clayey	.. Containing more than 2/3rd of clay
(*ii*) Mixed or loamy	.. Containing from 1/3rd to 2/3rd of clay
(*iii*) Sandy or gravelly	.. Containing not more than 1/3rd of clay

Thus the five great series of soil were divided into the following fourteen settlement classes with reference to their being clayey, loamy or sandy. In the case of arenaceous soil the classes adopted were loamy (one-third to two-third of clay), sandy (one-third to one-tenth clay) and heavy sand (under one-tenth clay).

(1) Alluvial clay

(2) Alluvial loam

(NOTE—Alluvial lands containing less than one-third clay are not met with and have not been recognised for settlement purposes).

(3) Regar

(4) Regar loam

(5) Regar sand

(6) Red clay

(7) Red loam

(8) Red sand

(9) Calcareous clay

(10) Calcareous loam

(11) Calcareous sand

(12) Arenaceous loam

(13) Arenaceous sand and

(14) Arenaceous heavy sand

The classes mentioned above were further subdivided into sorts, the main purpose of sorting being to allow for various local and other factors that may exist in respect of lands falling in the same settlement class in a village. A maximum of 5 sorts were recognised and they were called (1) best, (2) good, (3) ordinary, (4) inferior and (5) worst. Thus, the soil of a particular land could be described by numbers such as 8 -4, the number 8 meaning red sand and 4 meaning inferior, the first number representing the class of soil and the second number its sort. In Ganjam district the soils of the class 3 to 8 and 12 to 14 are generally found. In the plains area, regar lands predominate. Next in order of coverage are red soil, sandy and then very little quantity of calcareous and alluvial series. The regar or black soil is the most suitable for wet or paddy cultivation and the sandy for ragi cultivation. In the last ryotwari settlement, the class and sort of soil were indicated by their numbers in column 8 of the diaglot. In the minor settlement operation in the zamindary areas carried on under the provisions of the Madras Estates Land Act, the classes and sorts were not mentioned in the final record-of-rights. In the major settlement operation no such classification of soil was made. Lands were generally classified into 3 classes, namely wet, rainfed and dry and sub classifications or tarams were noted in the draft record-of-rights for purposes of rent calculation only but were dropped from the final record-of-rights as has been mentioned in paragraph 39 of Chapter IV.

84. *Principal crops and area under cultivation*—Paddy is the most important crop in the district. For the most part paddy is sown by way of broadcasting on rainfed (unirrigated land) and transplanted on wet (irrigated) lands. In a few cases rich ryots transplant paddy on rainfed lands and poor ryots sow paddy by broadcasting on wet lands also. Next to paddy in importance is Mandia (ragi) which is generally grown two to three times a year. It is generally transplanted. Hot weather ragi is always irrigated while the ragi grown in the rainy season does not require any irrigation. Biyali paddy is seldom grown. In the plains in place of Biyali, people generally grow Mandia. Dalua or the summer paddy is rarely grown. The other crops which are sufficiently important to require mention are among pulses, kulthi, biri, munga, harada and chona; among oil-seeds linseed, til and castor; and among fibres cotton and jute. In addition, sugarcane, Pan, tobacco, brinjal, chilli, groundnut, elephantium and potato are widely grown. Vegetables of foreign origin like cauliflowers, cabbages, tomatoes, beans and peas are also grown.

The total area of the villages in ex-Estate tracts surveyed and settled or surveyed and preliminary record-of-rights prepared in this settlement operation is 762,859 acres out of which 537,610 acres are cultivated. Cultivated area in thus 75 per cent of the total area of the villages excluding forest blocks which were excluded from the limits of the villages. The area of this forest block is 321,237 acres. The total cultivated area is thus 49·59 per cent of the total area of the ex-Estate tracts. Figures for wari and agency areas will be included in the next Final Report of Ganjam Settlement.

85. *Cost of cultivation*—The acreage cost of cultivation of paddy crop in 1918, was as follows:—

The broadcast system—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ploughing and sowing ..	2	0	0
Manure ..	0	8	0
Seed ..	1	8	0
Weeding ..	1	0	0
Reaping ..	0	8	0
Threshing ..	0	4	0
Repairing bunds, letting water, etc. ..	0	8	0
Government kist ..	4	8	0
Total ..	10	12	0

The transplantation system—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ploughing and seed bed ..	0	8	0
Manure ..	0	4	0
Seed ..	1	8	0
Taking the young plants out of the seed bed and carrying them to the transplantation ground.	0	12	0
Ploughing for transplantation ..	1	8	0
Transplanting ..	1	0	0
Repairing bunds ..	0	2	0
Reaping ..	0	8	0
Threshing ..	0	4	0
Government assessment ..	4	8	0
Total ..	10	14	0

Enquiries were made from the ryots during the different stages of settlement operation regarding the present day cost of cultivation. As the average price prevailing during the preceding decennial period excluding famine and abnormal years had to be taken into account for arriving at the income due to the landholder or to the ryot for purposes of rent settlement, the cost of cultivation was also calculated not actually at the present-day rates but at the normal rates, i. e., at the average of the rates prevailing during the normal years. Since the years 1941-42 to 1955-56 were declared as abnormal years, the cost of cultivation was calculated

at the average of the prices prevailing during the decennial period prior to 1941. The statements of the ryots for many of whom agriculture is not a profession but a way of life, and most of whom do not keep any account of the expenditure and yield and who are apt to misunderstand the enquiries made by the Settlement staff as a positive step for increasing the rates of rent, had to be carefully scrutinised before any reliance could be placed on their statements. The following appears to be a fair estimate of the average cost of cultivation of paddy per acre in the decennial period ending 1940-41.

Broadcasting system—

	Rs. a. p.
Ploughing and sowing ..	3 0 0
Manure ..	1 14 0
Seed ..	2 3 0
Weeding ..	1 9 0
Reaping ..	0 13 6
Threshing ..	0 9 0
Repairing bunds, letting water, etc. ..	0 9 0
Government kist ..	4 12 0
Total ..	15 5 0

Transplantation system—

	Rs. a. p.
Ploughing the seed bed ..	0 12 0
Manure ..	1 2 0
Seed ..	2 3 0
Taking the young plants out of the seed bed and carrying them to the transplantation ground.	1 1 0
Ploughing for transplantation ..	2 4 0
Transplanting ..	1 14 0
Weeding ..	0 7 6
Repairing bunds ..	0 9 0
Reaping ..	1 0 6
Threshing ..	0 11 0
Government assessment ..	4 12 0
Total ..	16 12 0

These figures will show that the average cost of cultivation during the years 1931—41 had increased by 43 per cent in the case of broadcasting system and 54 per cent in the case of transplantation system over those of 1918. During the Second World War and thereafter there has naturally been unprecedented rise in the cost of cultivation proportionate to the rise in the prices of paddy and other agricultural produce.

86. *Profits of Agriculture—(i) Paddy*—The average outturn of paddy in first class irrigated lands of almost all the ex-estate tracts in this district according to crop-cutting experiments conducted in this settlement at different periods is 16 maunds 2 seers and 60 tolas or 16 maunds 3 seers. At the price of paddy at about Rs. 1-12-0 per maund prevalent during the period 1931—41 the value of the product would be Rs. 28-2-0. If the value of the straw is taken at Rs. 3-0-0 the total value of the product would come nearly to Rs. 31-2-0. This clearly leaves a good margin of profit to the cultivators. The ryot who does a great part of the labour himself, however, gets a still better return. Depression in prices, after the First World War, which was still reigning during 1931—41 very greatly reduced the value of the product. At the same time the cost of living had also fallen. This prevented the ryots from getting larger profits. Due to abnormal world conditions after 1941 the value of the product increased considerably. At the same time the cost of living has also risen. But inspite of the rise in the cost of living and the rise in wages, the ryots get a fairer outturn now-a-days and their financial condition is positively better than before.

I give below a statement showing the average yield per acre in some of the estates as per crop-cutting experiments conducted in his settlement:—

Sl. No.	Name of Estates	Wet			Rainfed		
		I	II	III	I	II	III
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		M S T	M S T	M S T	M S T	M S T	M S T
1	Chikiti ..	15 21 21	13 27 0	12 10 0	12 6 0	12 22 0	7 25 0
2	Badakhemedi ..	12 9 0	10 32 0	9 11 0	8 6 0	9 3 0	7 1 0
3	Biridi ..	24 21 11	13 6 27	11 38 20	7 10 0	10 29 32	6 15 0
4	Khallikote ..	11 26 0	11 19 0	12 30 0	8 18 0	9 5 0	9 3 0
5	Athagada ..	15 14 0	11 12 0	13 7 0	10 16 0	11 26 0	8 6 0
6	Surangi ..	16 27 0	9 13 0	7 15 0	14 39 0	8 18 0	5 14 0
7	Palur ..	34 27 0	..	..	23 2 0	14 19 0	17 8 0
8	Humma ..	9 38 0	..	..	6 8 0	..	..
9	Dharakote ..	11 39 57	10 5 66	7 39 6	8 3 20	6 28 75	7 0 71
10	Badagodo ..	16 10 0	13 14 0	9 26 0	17 21 0	11 33 0	8 9 0
11	Sanakhemedi ..	16 7 0	10 8 0	8 22 0	12 21 0	10 31 0	7 12 0
12	Jarada ..	17 10 0	18 26 0	..	11 10 0	..	..
13	Seragada ..	12 14 0	9 18 0	7 34 0	11 24 0	7 4 0	6 1 0
14	Aska ..	13 37 0	10 6 0	5 18 0	..	..	..
15	Berhampur (Inam villages)	12 20 0	9 31 0	6 17 0	9 28 0	11 16 0	4 24 0
	Average of all Estates ..	16 2 60	11 26 1	9 15 49	10 32 24	10 12 76	7 29 73

(*ii*) *Pan*—The cultivation of pan has of late increased considerably in this district and hundreds of baskets of pan are despatched to different stations even outside the State. The people do not follow the North Orissa method of fencing the garden or "Ikar" support for the pan tendrils nor do they follow the shading process. They use the fence or "Kanior" and such other plants. The "Agasti" trees give the necessary shade. The bamboo takes the place of "Ikars". At Burupada some refugees from Pakistan constructed several pan gardens on the North Orissa method but somehow these did not flourish well and the gardens have since been abandoned. The cost of cultivation of pan is very heavy but the crop is nevertheless extremely profitable. The average life of a pan garden is in this district is about 3 years as against about 15 years in North Orissa as after the 3rd year there is too much deterioration in the quality of the crop to admit of the same being marketed. Statistics of pan cultivation collected in the year 1955 for 0·20 acre of land showed that the expense of the 1st year was about Rs. 986-4-0. The expense of the 2nd year was Rs. 247-4-0 and the same expense was also incurred in the 3rd year. The total expense thus come to Rs. 1,480-12-0. The total average output during these three years was about 39 bags of small pan at the rate of Rs. 25 per bag. The gross income was thus Rs. 3,230. These was a net profit of Rs. 1,849 in three years amounting to Rs. 616 per annum. The crop is, however, grown

on small patches of land. In spite of good profit people do not venture to take up big areas because of the vicissitudes of seasons, the most serious of which is the cyclone which may destroy the whole garden within a few seconds.

(*iii*) *Tobacco*—The expenses of tobacco cultivation for 0·20 acre of land in 1955 was about Rs. 74 and the price of the yield was Rs. 100. The Central excise duty amounting to Rs. 4-11-0 is included in the cost.

(*iv*) *Jute*—The expenses of jute cultivation for 0·20 acre of land in 1955 were Rs. 26-8-0 and the price of the yield was Rs. 40. After the Korean War till 1952 there was a temporary boom in the jute market, the price of jute ranging between Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per maund. The area under jute naturally shot up. But shortly after, the high price suddenly fell to the bed rock and since then there has been a drastic fall in the area under jute.

(*v*) *Sugarcane*—Sugarcane is also a profitable crop but the cost of cultivation is very high. According to the statistics collected the cost of cultivation in 1955 was about Rs. 160 to Rs. 200 for 0·20 acre of land and the income from the yield was Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.

(*vi*) *Some horticultural crops* (1955)—

	Cost of cultivation on 0·20 acre of land			Income from the yield			Net profit		
1	2			3			4		
	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Chilli ..	108	4	0	160	0	0	51	12	0
Yearly Elephantium ..	83	4	0	266	11	0	183	7	0
Brinjal ..	77	0	0	240	0	0	163	0	0

The above three varities of horticultural crops are very widely grown in this district.

87. *Labour wages*—Skilled labourers are the masons, carpenters and blacksmiths and the unskilled labourers are the ordinary agricultural labourers. The statistics collected in 1955 showed that the wages of skilled labourers varied from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per day and that of unskilled labourers from Re. 0-12-0 to Rs. 1-4-0 for males and Re. 0-8-0 to Re. 0-12-0 for females. Payment to labourers in kind form the chief rural system of wages. Grain measures for casual labourers vary considerably but for an adult male it was 8 addas to 12 addas of unhusked rice per diem and for an adult female it was from 6 addas to 8 addas per diem. Occasional wages are higher than permanent wages. In the harvesting or transplanting season there is competition amongst employers and wages are slightly higher.

88. *Weights and Measures*—The common grain measure of wages in kind in this district is adda. The measure of adda varied from estate to estate ranging from 52 tolas in Athagada ex-Estate to 80 tolas in Bodagada ex-Estate The relative weight of an average adda with other grain measures is given below :—

1 sola is equivalent to 13 tolas
2 solas make one boda equal to 26 tolas
2 bodas make one adda equal to 52 tolas
4 addas make one gouni equal to 208 tolas
4 gounis make one nauti equal to 832 tolas
20 nautis make one bharan
3 bharans make one sagada (cart-load).

(NOTE—Bharan is both a volume measure as well as a square measure in Ganjam. The extent of lands are also expressed in terms of bharans, each bharan being equivalent to 1/8th of an acre).

All this bewildering variety of measures which are quite unintelligible to persons outside the district will be gradually eliminated after introduction of the metric system of weights and measures in the country.

89. *Famine, flood and other natural calamities*—The district as a whole is liable to famine and it has been affected by it many times since 1792. The more serious of them were those which occurred in 1865-66, 1888-89, 1896-97, 1909-10 and 1919. After opening up of the country by railways and roads, the effect of famine, now-a-days, is negligible as foodgrains can be brought from any part of the State or even from outside and sent to the area affected by draught in no time. Since the creation of Orissa in 1936 there have been some natural calamities. In November 1941, a cyclone visited the district and lasted for 39 hours. In all, 436 persons and 7,619 heads of cattle were killed and 42,115 houses were partially or wholly destroyed. Due to the damage of foodstuffs and interruption of transport facilities, acute shortage of food affected the lives of a considerable section of the people. In the year 1943, there was a partial famine in the district and wide spread relief measures were conducted and free kitchens were started. There was some drought in some parts of Ganjam during 1954 and 1955. Government declared some portions of the district as draught areas. There was also some drought in some localities in 1957 and distress was relieved by immediate and widespread draught measures taken by Government. There is no flood problem in the district as the rivers are small and the flood waters drain out quickly because of the sloping nature of the country in general. Distress due to fire is quite common owing to thatched roofs in the villages as in most other districts of Orissa.

90. *Area of operation*—Out of a total area of 4,725 square miles of the district, only 1,703·06 square miles were taken up for survey and record-of-rights operation covered by 2,115 villages. The area taken up for settlement operation may be classified as given below :—

(*i*) Pre-settlement inams	..		40,522·22 acres
(*ii*) Post-settlement inams	..		59,664·77 acres
(*iii*) Waste lands—			
(*a*) Cultivable	..	62,560·45 acres	
(*b*) Uncultivable	..	1,76,204·25 acres	2,38,764·77 acres
(*iv*) Poramboke	..		1,00,909·77 acres
(*v*) Government lands	..		1,674·62 acres
(*vi*) Lands of District Board (now Zilla Parishad)	..		438·94 acres
(*vii*) Ryoti area	..		3,87,645·16 acres

91. *Communication*—The following roads are maintained :—

	Metalled			Unmetalled		
1	2			3		
	Miles	Furlongs	Feet	Miles	Furlongs	Feet
1. Provincial roads under Public Works Department.	561	3	361	253	5	324
2. Revenue roads ..	56	7	..	284	4	..
3. Municipal roads—						
(*i*) Berhampur Municipality ..	28	7	184	7	2	42
(*ii*) Parlakimedi Municipality ..	17	6	173	5	7	283
4. District Board Roads ..	257	6	548	4	2	..

The most important road is the grand trunk road (The National Highway No. 5) which runs from Madras to Calcutta along the coastal strip and passes through Berhampur and Chatrapur towns.

The feeder road to Phulbani and Balliguda starts from Berhampur town and passes through Aska and Bhanjanagar.

The other roads of local importance are—

(*i*) The road running from Aska to Kesapur Railway Station which meets the grand trunk road at 1½ miles from Khallikote.

(*ii*) Road running from Berhampur to R. Udayagiri with a branch to Mohana.

(*iii*) Humma to Boirani connecting the grand trunk road at Humma and the Aska-Kesapur road at Boirani.

(*iv*) Aska to Gazalbadi road branching off at Kalasandhapur.

(*v*) Dhowgan to Pustopur road linking the trunk road at Pustopur near Girisola and the Aska-Sorada Road at Dhowgan and crossing the Berhampur R. Udayagiri Road at Digapahandi.

(*vi*) Road leading to Chirikipada sasan from Budambo on the Aska Kesapur Road.

(*vii*) Konchana-Bhejiput Road connecting the Aska-Kesapur Road at Konchana and the grand trunk road from Madras to Calcutta at Bhejiput.

(*viii*) Road leading from the trunk road at Ichapur up to Samantiyapalli where it branches off in two directions—one leading to Jarada and the other to Surangi.

(*ix*) Aska to Organ via Korachuli

(*x*) Bhanjanagar to Bodangi

Besides the above roads there are some minor roads of smaller lengths.

The South Eastern Railway runs across the costal belt of this district commencing from Golantara Railway Station to Khallikote Railway Station passing through Berhampur, Jagannathpur, Chatrapur, Ganjam, Humma, Rambha and Khallikote. There is also a narrow gauge line running from Naupada on the South Eastern Railway up to Gunpur. It was formerly owned by the Maharajah of Parlakimedi and has now been taken over by the Government. In this district this narrow gauge line lies between Parlakimedi and Badigan and passes through Sitapuram, Haddabhangi, Varanasi, Lihuri, Khandava and Palasingi.

92. *Embankments*—The total length of embankments in the district is 64 miles, 6 furlongs and 8 feet and these are by the Public Works Department. The rivers in the district not being subject to high floods, seldom do damage to embankments.

93. *Sale of proprietary rights*—There were no transfers of proprietary rights in most of the estates in which survey and record-of-rights operations were taken up. But before the operations commenced the original estate of Athagada was purchased in court sale by the zamindar of Khallikote. Similarly Biridi estate was purchased by the zamindar of Khallikote. Humma and Palur estates were purchased from the descendants of the original land-holders. Palur estate was purchased by the brother of the zamindar of Dharakote estate from the Rani of Tarla, now in Andhra State.

Subsequent to the commencement of the survey and record-of-rights operations, Dwargan estate was purchased by Kantho Choudhury from Nyapati Ram Das Pantulu and the record-of-rights was corrected after orders were passed in revision petition No. 89/51-52.

94. *Miscellaneous information*—125 sub-proprietary tenures were recorded. The extent of produce rented lands was 2,00,925·99 acres. The area under each rent was 1,49,027·15 acres. The lands under reserved and communal lands were 1,00,909·77 acres. There were no revenue-free estates in this district. The area of Government interested lands within the estates under survey was 1,674·62 acres.

95. *Places of Interest and historical importance*—(*i*) Gopalpur (formerly Mansurkota)—It lies in latitude 19° 31′ north and longitude 85° 0′ east and was formerly a port of call. It is at a distance of 9 miles by road from Berhampur town, and is very pleasant during summer. The supply of sea-fish is abundant and there are many private Bungalows at Gopalpur belonging to well-to-do persons who come here for a change from October to June. It has the typical seaside village characteristic having some good hotels and so it attracts tourists.

(*ii*) *Ganjam Fort*—This is 13 miles north-east of Gopalpur on the National Highway and was formerly the headquarters and the chief town of the district. The handsome buildings that once adorned it have either fallen into ruins or been fallen down. At present with the exception of the picturesque looking fort, there is scarcely a vestige of its original splendour. The fort which was commenced in 1768 as a defence against the incursion of the Mahrathas by Mr. Cotsford, the first resident of Ganjam, still forms an interesting ruin and recalls to mind the memories of former resident and chiefs in council who were engaged here partly in political and partly in commercial enterprises for the good of the East India Company. The cemetery adjoining the fort contains some interesting monuments which are gradually decaying. On account of the severe fever in 1815 in the form of an apidemic which revaged this town the population was diminished and the town was given up as district headquarters.

(*iii*) *Chilka Lake*—It lies mostly in Puri district. The lake is 42 miles in length and 10 miles in breadth It is shallow, seldom exceeding 6 feet in depth. The water is brackish and there is a very slight tide at the southern end, the sea running into it at Manickpatna.

The lake is separated from the sea by a long sandy ridge varying from 100 to 200 yards in width with one or more natural openings into the sea—their positions shifting from time to time and their sizes varying in width and depth. The scenery of the Chilika is varied and picturesque. In the south-western side, the hill ranges of Ganjam surround its shore and in this part there are some beautiful but uninhabited islands viz., Barkud, Nalban, Gopkud and Kalijayi, etc. (The two large islands of the lake, viz., Parikud and Malud are in Puri district). Chilika provides excellent opportunity for trading in fish to the local people. Salt is also produced in some areas of Chilika and Humma in Ganjam district is noted for its salt production.

(*iv*) *Taptapani*—Taptapani in the Sanakhemedi Maliahs is at a distance of 32 miles from Berhampur on the Berhampur, R. Udayagiri Road. Here is a sulphur spring of about 5 square yards in measurement. It is situated at a height of 1,325 feet above the sea level and the climate is very pleasant in summer. Recently two more tanks adjacent to it were dug to facilitate bathing by visitors. The water comes bubbling up at two places and in temperature ranging from 90 to 100 Fahrenheit. There is one P. W. D. Inspection Bungalow for visitors to stay there during their visit to the place. The place is frequented by many people.

(*v*) *Jaugada*—It is a ruined fort situated at 19° 33′ N. and 84° 50′ E. about 3 miles off from Purushottampur in Chatrapur taluk among the remains of what was once a large city surrounded by a wall. Towards the centre of the fort is a huge granite mass on which are inscribed 13 edicts of the Emperor Asoka (about 250 B. C.). They are of special interest as being the only examples of these edicts in this district.

At present in the dilapidated ruins of the fort near the rock containing the inscription there resides a Sadhu with one or two attendants. At the southern extremity of the fort walls, a welfare centre has been recently constructed by the Government. Around the fort walls there are outlines of a mote but the mote has been converted into paddy fields by the local people.

(*vi*) *Brudhakhole*—Brudhakhole is a mountain range situated at a distance of about 2 miles to the north-east of Boguda and is full of dense forest. There is also a reserve forest of the same name containing valuable trees such as sal, piasal, etc. On the top of the hill there are 3 temples containing 5 deities popularly known as 5 " Sivalings ". They are (1) Shri Gangadhareswar (2) Brudhiswar (3) Makareswar (4) Jagidisheswar and (5) (5) Brudhiswar. The fourth and the smallest temple contained Goddess " Bana Durga ". These temples were built by Raja Shri Srikara Bhanja of Ghumsur. The height of the mountain is nearly 1,000 ft. above sea level. There are some 5 to 6 cocoanut trees, 2 Champak trees, 2 betel-nut and some plantain trees at the top with a perennial stream flowing at the foot of the Lingaraj Shri Gangadhareswar having a water-fall of 45 ft. high. At the bottom there is an image of Budha over the head of which the waters run down. The important festivals celebrated here are (*i*) Mahalakshmipuja in the month of Margasira, (*ii*) Kartik Purnima in the month of Kartik, (*iii*) Sabitri Amabasya in the month of Jyesta and (*iv*) Twelve Sankrantis in the year.

(*vii*) *Tarini Amma Konda* (*popularly called Tara Tarini Parbat*)—Near Purushottampur above the Rushikulya river it is a famous place of Pilgrimage of Hindus and there was a considerable yearly slaughter of sheep and goats in honour of the Goddess. Since the starting of the non-cooperation movement against the British regime the practice of slaughter of the sheep and goats was put an end to by the efforts of Congress workers. The Goddess is installed on the top of the hill. This is about 1,500 feet above the sea level. The scenery is very picturesque. There is a flight of steps numbering about 1,000 made of stones constructed by the Proprietor of Buchia Sethi Pendal (S. S. V. T.) of Berhampur. On the top of the hillock, there is a G. T. S. stone.

CHAPTER X

HISTORY OF ESTATES

A. The Zamindaries and Proprietary Estates

96. *General*—Most of the zamindars of Ganjam derived their power and estates from the Gajapati Kings of Orissa on condition of feudal service and of keeping in check, the wild aboriginal tribes of the hills, namely, the Khonds and Savaras. Owing to the inaccessibility of their estates, the zamindars gradually arrogated to themselves a rude kind of petty sovereignty and frequently waged war against one another. Many of them appear to have been nominated to their estates by Gajapati Purushottam Dev who ruled over Orissa between 1479–1504.

97. *Different types of Estates*—The origin of the zamindaries in the Madras Presidency was just the same as it was in Bengal. In Madras, zamindars were of the following classes :—

(*i*) Ancient zamindars, (*ii*) Ancient poligars, (*iii*) Proprietors of havely estates and (*iv*) Jagirdars, etc.

(*i*) *Zamindars*—In the sixteenth century when the Muhammadan rulers began administering the country they did not make any attempt to dismiss the old officers who served under the Hindu Kings and replace them by officers of their own. During the Hindu period there were officers known as Deshmukhs, Despandyas or Collectors and Accountants of circles and there were also Headmen and Karanams who were generally known as the Accountants of the villages. All these offices were permanent and hereditary and they were allowed to continue to discharge their duties as servants of the Muhammadan rulers with same designations. Some of them were also allowed to take the area in which they were functioning on contract and they were called zamindars.

The use of the word "zamindar" was responsible for misconstruction of the tenure. This word in Rajputana means simply a holder of land or tiller of the soil. The zamindars in the Northern Circars of which Ganjam formed a part were also, as at many other places of India, managers appointed by the rulers and their deputies to manage different divisions or parganas of the conquered country and collect the revenues due to the Government. The zamindar was only a collector of revenue or manager of a division on behalf of the rulers and had no sovereign or proprietary right in the soil, himself being liable to dismissal at any moment by the Muhammadan rulers. He continued to be rent collector for a long time even after the East India Company took charge.

(*ii*) *Poligars*—They were not found in Ganjam. They were found in further south.

(*iii*) *Proprietary estates*—Proprietor means any person in whose name any estate is for the time being registered in the office of the Collector of the district where in the estate is situated and a person who owns a village or villages which are held on a permanent under tenure. Proprietor is to be differentiated from zamindars, poligars, etc. The landlords with whom settlement was made by the British Government differed not only in social position but also in the title by right of which they held their lands. Some of them were not merely revenue collectors but were actually hereditary territorial magnates. But generally speaking the result of the permanent settlement was to place all landlords on a uniform legal basis and to obliterate the differences in the customary status which had grown out of differences in origin. Permanently settled estates in the Madras Presidency are either the remains of ancient principalities or the creations of British rule dating from 1802. Parlakimedi zamindary in Ganjam and Jeypore zamindary in Koraput were of the former class.

In 1802 and in the subsequent years Sanads were granted to three classes of land-holders. Some of them were representatives of those who were really Ruling Princes. Within their small kingdoms, they exercised all the sovereign powers of a Ruler. They commanded armies, made wars on their own account, concluded treaties and had their own coins. Some of them like the Parlakimedi zamindar in the district of Ganjam were the descendants of the ancient Hindu Sovereigns. Another class was composed of those who were chieftains under rulers exercising various degrees of authority. Some of them like the Telugu poligars of the South and the Hindu zamindars of the Telugu districts were really Viceroys who exercised the delegated powers of their sovereign in every respect. Others were originally only revenue officials, military commanders or police officers who usurped other functions. They carved zamindaries out of what were called Haveli lands in the Circars which were under their own control subject to the claims, if any, of the ryots. Such zamindaries were known as proprietary estates. In the north of the presidency the haveli lands were parcelled out and sold to the highest bidders in auction sales and Sanads were granted to persons who became the proprietors of those estates thenceforward. It is important to remember that when these new estates were formed out of the haveli lands by the British Government the purchasers of those estates, thenceforward the proprietors, were placed on the same footing as other classes of holders viz., the descendants of ancient chiefs and rulers who were already in possession of their own lands and to whom Sanads were granted. They thus acquired by grant all the rights which the other two classes of the ancient Rajas had obtained by the Sanad and the immunity from enhancement of land revenue which they acquired under the Sanad. There were only 3 small proprietary estates in Ganjam, viz., Aska, Kurla and Devabhumi.

(*iv*) *Jagirdars*—Such tenures were not found in Ganjam.

98. *Details of zamindaries and proprietary estates in Ganjam*—The number of ancient zamindaries taken up under the Major Settlement is fourteen and all these except Athagarh were impartible estates under section 3 of Madras Impartible Estates Act. Besides, there was existing at the beginning of the 19th century the Goomsur zamindary which was the most ancient in the district. That zamindary was declared by proclamation in 1836 to have been forfeited for rebellion. The ruling family of the Bhanjas traced back their descent for a period of 875 years and the greatest Oriya ancient poet (Kabi Samrat as he is popularly called) was a Raja of this family. The family is now extinct in the male line. The last zamindar died a State prisoner in Vellore having been deported there after the close of the war. Surada zamindary had been purchased by Goomsur zamindar at public auction for arrears of revenue in the year 1833, and along with the latter it escheated to Government and became a raiyatwari area. The country round about Aska used to be a large zamindary but before the English established themselves in Ganjam, it was subdivided between Goomsur, Bodogoda and Athagada. The ancient Mohuri zamindary was bought in by Government in 1850 for heavy arrears of revenue and was converted into the raiyatwari area of Berhampur taluk. Athagada estate became the property of the neighbouring Raja of Khallikote

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by purchase in public auction in the year 1854. The zamindars of Parlakimedi, Badakimedi and Sanakimedi claim descent from the ancient Gajapati Kings of Orissa. The zamindaries were all held under a sanad-i-milkiyat-istimarar, which is a Persian term meaning a title-deed or grant of perpetual ownership granted at the time of permanent settlement by Government. Under the provisions of the Orissa Estates Abolition Act, all zamindaries and proprietary estates have passed to and vested in the State Government.

(*i*) *Khallikote*—The Khallikote zamindary consisted of 309 ryoti villages and 38 inam villages. The approximate area was 238·24 square miles. It formed the northern boundary of the district, adjoining the Banpur thana in Puri district. The soil is fertile and is well supplied with water. Stretching along the western shore of the Chilka lake, it had great natural advantages in the way of water carriage. The yearly peishcush payable was Rs. 18,482-1-2 as recorded in the khewat. The Khallikote family is said to have been founded by one Rama Buya who exerted himself to clear the jungle and found the villages. Purushottam Dev Gajapati, King of Orissa was an eye witness to Rama Buya's ability and confirmed him as zamindar of the taluk. At a later period the then zamindar received credit for keeping the Mahrattas out of the district and obtained the title of Mardaraja Deo for his valour. The adjoining taluk of Athagada was bought by the Khallikote zamindar in 1854 in public auction sale for arrears of land revenue. The estate vested in State Government on the 1st June 1953. The last zamindar was Rajabahadur Shri Ramachandra Mardaraj Deo.

The Estate comprised the following muttahs :—

(1) Pankalo Muttah, (2) Chatra Muttah and (3) Boranga Muttah.

Paddy is the principal crop in the Estate. Besides, some dry crops such as ground-nut, tobacco, jute, chilli, etc., are also grown.

The extent under different classes of land is given below excluding figures relating to inam villages.

Sl. No.	Name of the Estate	Wet	Rainfed	Dry	Abad jogya anabadi	Abad ajogya anabadi	Poram-boke	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Khallikote ..	27,181·25	22,699·22	24,077·46	6,977·69	22,632·11	14,966·50	1,18,534·23

The principal town in the Estate is Khallikote where the fort of the ex-zamindar is situated. (This has since been purchased by Government and converted into the building of Government Arts School). A metalled road runs from Aska to Khallikote Railway Station within the Estate *via* this town meeting the Grand Trunk Road just about 1½ miles from the town. The Madras Trunk Road runs almost parallel to the South Estern Railway through the eastern extremity of this ex-Estate. Another diversion road from the trunk road 2 miles off from Rambha at village Bahadapalli runs to Khallikote via Nirmaljharo. It was the headquarters of the Estate where the estate offices were located. The Konchana-Bhejiput road passes through this estate meeting the Aska-Kesapur Road at Konchana and the Grand Trunk Road from Madras to Calcutta at Bhejiput. There is a feeder road which is in a neglected condition running from Sumandalo on the Konchana-Bhejiput Road up to Angarigam in the north-western extremity of the estate. There is a cutcha road running from Khallikote village to the Bhejiput-Kanchana Road via village Nuapalli. There are bungalows at Khallikote, Khallikote Railway Station, Balya, Sankuda, Konchana and Beguniapada built by the ex-zamindar. Out of these the Bungalow at Beguniapada was sold by the ex-zamindar. There are District Board Dak Bungalows at Khallikote, Khallikote Railway Station and Konchana now taken over by the Revenue Department.

Out of 309 ryoti villages 180 villages had been surveyed previously and map and survey land register prepared. In the Major Settlement Operation, work started from the field bujharat stage and not from the stage of survey and all stages were completed. In respect of 124 villages survey, record-of-rights, rent settlement operation and final publication had been finished in the minor settlement operation and in the major settlement operation these records were brought up to date and rent settled afresh and the records were republished under section 170(3) of the Madras Estates Land Act in 123 villages. Republication could not be done in one village as the original record-of-rights was lost. Out of 5 more ryoti villages, 2 villages, namely Khasua and Santabandha which were finally republished in the minor settlement under section 170(3) of the Madras Estates Land Act, have been excluded from the programme and they will be taken up along with the programme of ryotwari villages. Three villages, namely, Cheliakuda, Borakuda and Kankarakuda were surveyed in minor settlement operation and map and survey land register prepared but further operations have been stayed pending orders of Board of Revenue on the claim of ex-zamindar that these were his private property.

Out of 38 inam villages (32 pre-settlement and 6 post-settlement), 24 villages were taken up in the major settlement operation from the stage of original survey and the rest were also taken up in the major settlement operation under the revision survey method, the survey land register and map having been prepared in the minor settlement operation. Settlement operations under the major settlement have been completed in 33 villages. Two villages are pending for rent settlement along with ryotwari villages and operations have been suspended in respect of remaining three villages as these were declared not to be estates under the Madras Estates Land Act by the High Court.

(*ii*) *Athagada*—Athagada was a partible estate and was perhaps the finest in the district. Its area was about 293·02 square miles. It contained 221 ryoti and 71 inam villages divided into three muttahs, viz., (1) Koladi, (2) Pulasara and (3) Borida Khandi.

The yearly peishcush payable was Rs. 59, 919-11-8. The estate vested in the State Government on the 1st June 1953. On the north the estate is bounded by Banpur thana and Nayagarh subdivision of Puri district and on the south its limit is the river Rushikulya and the Government taluk of Berhampur. On the east it adjoins Khallikote and on the west Ghumsur. The country is very rich and fertile being watered by three small rivers. In the centre it is mountaineous and there is an elevated tract of country known by the name of the Pandripada Mals chiefly covered with a dense forest and abounding in game towards the south-east of Karchuli in Ghumsur.

This estate was sold by auction for arrears of tribute on the 15th July 1854. The estate was at first declared to have been bought by Government on the ground that the Khallikote zamindar, who was actually the highest bidder, had not complied with the terms of the sale and had not paid the prescribed deposit. Against this decision of Mr. Prendergast, the then Collector, the Raja of Khallikote appealed to Government and the Government ordered that the amount of his bid should be accepted and the taluk made over to him. The old Sanad was as usual cancelled. The transfer of Athagada to the Khallikote Raja, in spite of his being a nephew of the last zaminadar of Athagada, caused a great deal of dissatisfaction amongst the people and some disturbances took place. The causes are alleged to have been oppressive management. In 1873 the feeling of discontent which prevailed, culminated in the murder of Unnuva Rama Lingam Pantulu, the zamindar's patro or manager. He was way-laid at night by a band of armed malcontents, some 30 in number, and stabbed to death in the neighbourhood of Boirani, while on his way to Berhampur. Unfortunately the murderers were not convicted in spite of the exertions made both by the Police and the Magistracy to discover and bring to justice the perpetrators of this outrage.

The founder of the ancient family of Athagada is said to have been one Jagga Daso, a hermit and the family was held in great esteem by the kings of Orissa. One of the Rajas of Athagarh gave shelter to the Raja of Puri and his God Lord Jagannath. The last zamindar was Rajabahadur Shri Ramachandra Mardaraj Deo.

The principal crops are paddy, sugarcane, greengram and Ragi. The important villages are Pulsara, Kudala and Boirani. The taluk headquarters is located at Kudala. Boirani and Pulsara are important mercantile centres where Mahajans stock agency products from the interior.

Boirani is situated within 6 miles from Aska and the Aska-Kesapur Road passes through it. The branch road starting from Humma on the Grand Trunk Road meets Aska-Kesapur Road at the outskirts of Boirani. There is another feeder road from the Aska-Kesapur Road at Badambo leading to Chirikipada Sasan which passess through Pulsara village.

The extent under different classes of land is detailed below excluding figures relating to inam villages.

Sl. No.	Name of the estate	Wet	Rainfed	Dry	Abad jogya anabadi	Abad ajogya anabadi	Poram-boke	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Athagada	33,306·40	35,434·70	19,603·56	4,453·64	22,926·40	21,655·32	1,37,380·02

Out of 221 ryoti villages, survey, record-of-rights, rent settlement and final publication had been finished in respect of 76 villages in the minor settlement operation. In 75 of these 76 villages revision of rents was made during the major settlement operations taken up by this Department after bringing the record-of-rights up to date and draft publishing the rent-rolls under section 169(1) of the Madras Estates Land Act. The final record-of-rights in respect of 73 villages was republished under section 170(3) of the Madras Estates Land Act. Record-of-rights could not be republished in respect of two villages as the originals were lost. One village, namely, Jhadabandha still remains for combined operation in ryotwari settlement.

Out of the remaining 145 ryoti villages, 144 villages were taken up for survey by the Madras Survey Party and map and survey land registers were prepared. The rest of the operations in these villages up to the republication of record-of-rights under section 170(3) were completed in the major settlement operation. The one remaining ryoti village, viz., Beruanbodi not taken up for survey by the Madras Survey Party was taken up in the major settlement operations from survey stage and operations were completed up to the stage of republication under section 170(3) of the Madras Estates Land Act.

Out of 71 inam villages (41 pre-settlement and 30 post-settlement) survey was taken up by Madras Survey Party in respect of 34 villages. In the major settlement operation, these villages were taken up from field bujharat stage and in the remaining 37 villages it was taken up from survey stage. Operations have since been completed in 54 villages. Out of the remaining 17 villages, 8 Villages are pending for rent settlement along with ryotwari villages, 2 villages are locked up in Supreme Court appeal, 1 village will be finally published under section 166(2) of the Madras Estates land Act shortly, 1 village will be taken up for combined operation along with the ryotwari villages and operations have been suspended in respect of 5 villages declared not to be estates under the Madras Estates Land Act. by the High Court.

(iii) Palur—It was a small zamindary being about 29·00 square miles in extent. It consisted of 20 ryoti and 4 inam villages and lies to the south of the Chilka Lake. The soil is generally poor and the estate contains a number of salt swamps. The yearly peishcush payable was Rs. 18-0-10. The zamindary is said to have been presented to Dasarathi Soor, a Siradar, by Purushottam Gajapati Deo, King of Orissa in A.D. 1489. The last zamindar purchased in from the zamindar of Tarla in Tekkali taluk of Chicacole district, she having got it from the original zamindar of Palur. The estate vested in the State on the 1st June 1953. The last zamindar was

Shri Ananta Pratap Singh Deo. The Chilka lake adjoins this estate towards its north-eastern extremity. There is one big bund called Rajagahi which prevents the salt waters of Chilka from flowing into the cultivable fields of Palur village. It is now under the management of Public Works Department. The staple crops are paddy, ragi and ground-nut. There is a branch road from grand trunk road at Khojiriapalli up to Palurgodo.

The total extent of lands under different classes is detailed below excluding figures relating to inam to villages.

Sl. No.	Name of the estate	Wet	Rainfed	Dry	Abad jogya anabadi	Abad ajogya anabadi	Poram-boke	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Palur	671·61	2,898·25	1,946·30	3,604·93	5,145·23	609·20	14,875·52

Out of 20 ryoti villages in this estate, survey was taken up by the Madras Survey Party in respect of 2 villages. The rest of the work in respect of these two villages was done in the major settlement operation up to final re-publication of record-of-rights. Operations were taken up from the survey stage and completed under the major settlement in respect of remaining 18 villages.

Out of 4 inam villages (2 pre-settlement and 2 post-settlement) one inam village was surveyed by the Madras Survey Party. The rest of the stages in this village and all stages of operation in the remaining three villages were taken up and completed under the major settlement operation.

(*iv*) *Biridi*(Biruli)—It is contiguous to the Khallikote zamindary and like Palur, also impinged upon the southern extremity of the Chilka Lake. The village Rambha which from time immemorial has been the principal port of the Chilka, is in this ex-zamindary. Its approximate area is 60·13 square miles and the number of villages is 71 ryoti and 12 inam. The peishcush was Rs. 4,275-1-0. The last zamindar was Rajabahadur Shri Ramachandra Mardaraja Deo. Like the other zamindary tracts lying contiguous to the Chilka Lake the estate owes its origin to Purushottam Gajapati Deo, King of Orissa, who granted the taluk to Balaram Soor, one of his Sirdars, in the year A.D. 1489. The present zamindar obtained this by purchase from the zamindar of Bobbili who had bought it from the zamindar of Biridi. The estate vested in State Government on the Ist June 1953.

In this ex-estate there are some fertile villages. The Humma-purushottampur Road passes through this ex-Estste. There is one kutcha road from the trunk road near Rambha up to Khondadeuli village which meets the Humma-Purushottampur Road at Khondadeuli.

The biggest villages are Rambha and Khondadeuli. The Grand Trunk Road passes through this village. Rambha is noted for its rice export and also for fish. The staple crops are rice, ragi, sugarcane, greengram, tobacco and ground-nut.

The extent of lands under different classes is detailed below excluding figures relating to inam villages.

Serial No.	Name of the Estate	Wet	Rainfed	Dry	Abad jogya anabadi	Abad ajogya anabadi	Poram-boke	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Biridi ..	5,705·66	5,676·46	5,625·35	2,709·92	12,529·39	2,545·87	54,792·65

Out of 71 ryoti villages, survey was taken up by the Madras Survey Party in respect of 67 villages. The rest of the operations was taken up in this major settlement and the record-of-rights of these 67 villages was finally republished. The remaining 4 ryoti villages were taken up from the initial survey operations in the major settlement and record-of-rights in respect of 3 villages was finally republised and the record-of-rights of the remaining one village, viz., Rambha, Bit-II was finally published. Rent Settlement has not been taken up in this village pending orders of Board of Revenue on the claim of ex-zamindar that the village is his private property. The 7 pre-settlement and 5 post-settlement inam villages were taken up from survey stage in the major settlement and operations have been completed in 11 village. 1 village, viz., Sundarpur is pending for rent settlement along with raiyatwari villages.

(*v*) *Humma*—It is situated near Ganjam and is the smallest zamindari in the district. Its approximate extent was 6·57 square miles. The estate contained 6 ryoti and 2 inam villages. The last zamindar was Shrimati Vairicherela Chandramoni Patto Mohadebi and the peishcush payable was Rs. 637-8-0. Homma was formerly situated in the midst of a thick jungle which was the resort of thieves and plunderers. In order to protect travellers who passed along the high road adjoining it, Kapilendra Deo, King of Orissa, is said to have appointed one Madana Mohana Samanto to be the zamindar with the title of Samanta Raya Mohapatra (A. D. 1228). The ex-zamindar came into possession by virtue of purchase of the estate. The estate vested in State Government on the 1st June 1953.

The important village in this ex-estate is Homma through which the National Highway and South Eastern Railway pass. The branch road to Aska via Purushottampur starts from this village. The principal crops are paddy and ragi. There is a Government Salt Factory at Humma and it exports salt. It is also the head quarters of the Superintendent of Salt.

The total extent of different classes of lands in the estate is detailed below excluding figures relating to inam villages :—

Serial No.	Name of the estate	Wet	Rainfed	Dry	Abad jogya anabadi	Abad ajogya anabadi	Poram-boke	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Humma ..	1,718·32	1,059·72	471·89	7·80	945·22	923·44	5,126·39

The 6 ryoti villages of this estate were settled with rent during the minor settlement operations and record-of-rights was finally republished. The revision of rents of these six villages was taken up and completed under the major settlement after bringing the record-of-rights up to date. Two pre-settlement whole inam villages of this estate were taken up from initial survey stage and operations were completed.

(*vi*) *Dharakote*—The Dharakote ex-zamindary is situated about 8 miles from Aska in a north-westerly direction and adjoins Bodogoda on the north and Goomsur on the east. It contained 165 ryoti and 42 inam villages. Its approximate area is 125 square miles. It is traversed throughout its entire length by Roshikulya river which meets its principal tributary, the Mohanadi not far from Aska. The zamindary was divided into three Muttahs, viz.,-Jahada, Konunagodo and Sahasrango. The estate vested in the State Government on the 1st June 1953. The last zamindar was Shri Padmanabho Sing Deo. The peishcush payable was Rs. 23,470-13-5. Dharakote formely was a part of the ancient Khidsinghi zamindary together with the neighbouring divisions of Surada, Bodogoda and Sheragada. The name of the first raja of Khidsingi was Sobab Chandra Singh, who is said to have received the favour of the King of Orissa and ruled over the country for 39 years (A. D. 1168 to 1206). After seven generations had passed away, Boliar Singh, a member of the ancient family, thought it proper to divide the Khidsingi country. To Damona Singh, the son of his eldest son Gangadoro Pattu Kumonaro, he gave the Bodogoda taluk. To his second son Haddu Singh, he gave Dharakote, to his third son Sunda Danoo Singh he gave Surada, keeping Sheragada for himself. This division took place in A. D. 1476.

The Rushikulya system irrigates the lands of this estate and there is an anicut at Janivili in this estate from which water is distributed through several channels which irrigate lands not only of Dharakote but also of other estates. Dharakote is connected by a diversion road which starts from the 9th mile of the Aska-Suruda Road which meets the same road on the outskirts of Janivili. The principal crops are paddy, sugarcane, besides dry crops such as Ragi, greengram, ground-nut. The climate is malarial as the area is close to hills . The total extent of different classes of lands in the estate is given below excluding figures relating to inam villages :—

Serial No.	Name of the estate	Wet	Rainfed	Dry	Abad jogya anabadi	Abad ajogya anabadi	Poram-boke	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Dharakote ..	17,666·05	10,093·78	10,564·74	4,470·11	13,289·86	12,107·94	68,192·48

Out of 165 ryoti villages in this Estate, 48 villages were taken up in the minor settlement operations and out of these, record-of-rights of 13 villages was finally published and that of 35 villages was finally republished. Out of the remaining 117 ryoty villages the Madras Survey Party had taken up survey in respect of 110 villages and prepared maps and survey land registers for them. The rest of the operations in respect of these 110 ryoti villages and 13 minor settlement ryoti villages which were finished from final publication were taken up in the major settlement. Revision of rent in respect of 35 ryoti villages after bringing the record-of-rights up to date by means of camp Bujharat and draft publishing rent rolls under section 169 (1) of the Madras Estates Land Act was also taken up under the major settlement operation. The operations have been completed in all the 165 villages of this estate.

Forty-two inam villages were taken up for original survey in this major settlement. Operations have been completed in 38 villages. Rent settlement in 3 villages will be taken up along with ryotiwari villages and operation in one village was suspended as it was held to be not an estate under the Madras Estates Land Act by the High Court.

(*vii*) *Bodogoda*—This ex-zamindary adjoined the former zamindary of Suruda, now incorporated with the Goomsur division. It is one of the wildest parts of the district. Attached to the zamindary is the contiguous Bodogoda Mals. The country is for the most part hilly and over run with jungle. The streams that water the country are the tributaries of larger rivers. The area was 166·92 square miles. There were 127 ryoti and 16 inam villages and three muttahs, viz., Kota, Jagari and Korada Kona. The estate vested in the State Government on the 1st June 1953. The last zamindar was Shri Kishore Chandro Sing Deo. The yearly peishcush was Rs. 3,770-15-3.

This estate covered a large tract of forests. The principal village is Bodogoda which is connected by metalled road starting from the Aska-Surada Road, one mile to the east of Suruda. There is no bridge over the Pattama stream which intersects the metalled road. This road is, therefore, only a fair-weather road and Orissa Road Transport buses go there only during fair weather. There is one High English School at Bodogoda and many merchants reside in this village and carry on trade on a large scale, dealing in Agency products such as pulses and other forest produce. The principal crops are paddy, ragi, greengram, redgram, blackgram, Palua, mustard, gingelly, etc., In some hilltop villages even coffee is grown. There is one dispensary in this village. The ex-zamindar's palace and offices are situated in this village. The extent of different classes of lands in this ex-estate is detailed below, excluding figures relating to inam villages :—

Serial No.	Name of the estate	Wet	Rainfed	Dry	Abad jogya anabadi	Abad ajogya anabadi	Poram-boke	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Badagada ..	4,614·19	8,482·66	12,369·20	6,029·58	8,871·19	3,358·66	43,725·48

All the 127 ryoti villages were taken up from the initial stages of survey operations in this major settlement and the record-of-rights of these 127 villages was finally republished.

16 inam villages (7 pre-settlement and 9 post-settlement inam villages) in this ex-estate were taken up for original survey, record-of-rights and rent settlement in the major settlement and operations have been completed in these 16 villages.

(*viii*) *Sheragada*—The ex-zamindary area is small but very fertile. The approximate area is 29 square miles. The peishcush payable was Rs. 4,950-4-3. The Estate vested in the State Government on the 1st June 1953. The number of villages is 29 ryoti and 10 inam. It lies south-east of Dharakote and north-east of Sanakhemedi. The high road between Aska and Ichapur passes through village Sheragada. The Ghodahada river interesecting the road has been recently bridged. This is at a distance of ten miles from Aska and the feeder road linking the Grand Trunk Road near Pustopur and the Aska-Surada Road near Dhougan passes through this village. It has one High English School and one dispensary. The Nandini river passes through this estate and irrigates some lands of this estate. The main crops are paddy, sugarcane, ragi, greengram, etc. The total extent of lands under different classes is detailed below excluding figures relating to inam villages :—

Serial No.	Name of the estate	Wet	Rainfed	Dry	Abad jogya anabadi	Abad ajogya anabadi	Poram-boke	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Sheragada ..	4,879·33	4,167·19	1,985·90	430·28	3,754·26	1,603·52	16,820·48

All the 29 ryoti villages of this estate were taken up for survey by the Madras Survey Party and maps and survey land registers were prepared by them. The rest of the operations in these 29 villages were taken up by this major settlement and record-of-rights of all these villages was finally republished.

Out of 10 inam villages (8 pre-settlement and 2 post-settlement inam villages), survey was made and maps and survey land registers were prepared in respect of one post-settlement inam village by the Madras Survey Party and the rest of the operations in this village were taken up in the major settlement. The remaining 9 inam villages were taken up from initial survey by this major settlement. Operations have been completed in all these 10 villages.

(*ix*) *Sanakhemedi*—This formerly was a part of the adjacent zamindary of Vijayanagar or Badakhemedi and along with that estate orginally belonged to Parlakhemedi. In 1607 the then Parlakhemedi Raja had two sons. To the younger son, Anango Bhima Deo Kesari, he gave that portion of his estate called Ananga Bhima Deo Khemedi and this estate was subsequently subdivided into Vijayanagar or Badakhemedi and Pratapgiri or Sanakhemedi. In 1768 when Mr. Cotsford took possession of Ichapur Province, he found the united estate in the hands of Bhima Deo, the most troublesome zamindar of the district. After his death in 1776 one of his sons, Moni Deo kept Vijayanagar or Badakhemedi and the other son Jagannath Deo succeeded to

Pratapgiri or Sanakhemedi, but since that date there were feuds and disturbances of a more or less serious character between the two families, till a decision (1876) of the Privy Council in appeal decided that the estate was to be made over to the adopted son of the late zamindar's widow who was a sister of the neighbouring zamindar of Badakhemedi. The litigation between the different claimants continued in some form or other till recent times. By the time the estate vested in the State Government on the 1st June 1953 it was under the Court of Wards. The peishcush was Rs. 19,104-1-5. The area was 180·61 square miles. The number of villages was 181 consisting of 130 ryoti and 51 inam. The zamindar's godo or fort is situated at Pudamari and there the zamindar used to live. The old buildings of the zamindar at Pattopur is in ruins now. The cultivation of Indigo was attempted in this estate with European Capital and the quality of the Indigo made was excellent but the enterprise was abandoned in consequence of the litigation and distracted state that prevailed. The Godahado river flows through the zamindari and joins the Rushikulya river down Hinjili. The extensive Sanakhemedi Mals which were formerly attached to the zamindari have been resumed by Government and thier ancient feudal connection with Sanakhemedi has, therefore, terminated. The major portion of the Maliahs has since been transferred to Phulbani district. Pudamari is a big village in this ex-zamindary. The Berhampur-R. Udayagiri Road passes through this village. It is a business centre as it is at the gate-way of the Agency and all agency products are stocked by merchants who export them to the plains. The main crops are paddy, ragi, greengram, redgram, horsegram, ground-nut, chilli, etc. The climate is malarious being adjacent to the Agency. The extent of different classes of lands in the estate is detailed below excluding figures relating to inam villages :—

Serial No.	Name of the estate	Wet	Rainfed	Dry	Abad jogya anabadi	Abad ajogya anabadi	Poramboke	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Sanakhemedi	15,879·51	13,989·64	9,273·38	6,644·36	15,317·79	5,841·49	66,946·17

130 ryoti villages situated in this ex-estate were taken up for survey, record-of-rights and rent settlement work in this Major Settlement and the record-of-rights of all these villages was finally republished. There were 51 inam villages (18 pre-settlement and 33 post-settlement inam villages) in this ex-estate. All these villages were taken up for survey, record-of-rights and rent settlement under this major settlement. Settlement operations have been completed in 44 villages. Rent settlement in 4 villages will be taken up under the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act along with ryotwari villages. Settlement operations in 3 villages were suspended as these were held to be not estates under the Madras Estates Land Act.

(*x*) *Badakhemedi*—The Raja claims descent from the ancient kings of Orissa being a member of the younger branch of the Parlakhimedi family. The residence of the zamindar was at Digapahandi. Ever since the last zamindar took over charge of the Estate, he spent a lot in dismantling the fort and has shifted his residence to his building at Berhampur named "Ananda Bhaban". The approximate area was 224·01 square miles. It contained 178 ryoti and 50 inam villages divided into 4 muttahs, viz., Khari Muttah, Adupada, Nuapada and Gopalpur. The estate vested in the State Government on the 1st June 1953. Shri Ramachandra Deo was the last zamindar. The yearly peishcush was Rs. 22,464-10-9. The Raja holds the Government sanad for the Badakhemedi malas which are independent of the zamindary and cover an area of 377 square miles. The two important towns are Nuapada and Digapahandy. Digpahandy is an important centre situated at the junction of Berhampur-R. Udayagiri Road and the road leading from the National Highway at Pustopur to Dhaugan on the Aska-Suruda Road. The latter road has now become an all-weather road by the construction of a birdge over Ghodahada river near Pattapur. This is also a business centre. Padmanavapentho on the Dhaugan-Pustopur Road one mile off Digapahandy is another important trade centre. There are Dak Bungalows at Digapahandy and Jokara. The chief crops are paddy, ragi, greengram, blackgram, horse gram, chilli, etc. The extent of lands under different classes is detailed below excluding figures relating to inam villages :—

Serial No.	Name of the estate	Wet	Rainfed	Dry	Abad jogya anabadi	Abad ajogya anabadi	Poramboke	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Badakhemedi ..	19,873·78	17,069·24	14,146·44	7,113·27	19,289·74	11,245·71	88,738·18

Out of 178 ryoti villages in this estate, 24 villages were taken under minor settlement operations, out of which records of 22 villages were finally published and the records of the remaining two villages were republished. In respect of 120 ryoti villages the Madras Survey Party completed survey and prepared maps and survey land registers. In the major settlement the rest of the operations in respect of 22 ryoti villages completed from final publication and 120 ryoti villages completed from survey were taken up. In respect of the two minor settlement ryoti villages in which record-of-rights was finally republished rents were revised in this major settlement. The remaining 34 ryoti villges were taken up for original survey and settlement in this major settlement. All these 178 villages have been completed from settlement operations.

50 inam villages (31 pre-settlement and 19 post-settlement whole inam villages) were taken up in the major settlement from survey stage. Settlement operations have been completed in 42 villages. Rent settlement operation will be taken up in 4 villages under the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act along with ryotwari villages and combined operation will be taken up in 1 village. 2 villages were held to be not estates under the Madras estates Land Act and 1 village is still locked up in Civill Suit.

(*xi*) *Chikiti*—This ex-estate is situated to the south-east of Badakhemedi with an area of 110·82 square miles. It is in general open and well cultivated. It is watered by the Bahuda river which flows past Ichhapur. The number of villages is 151 of which 124 are ryoti and 27 inam and the estate was divided into 6 muttahs, viz., Krishnapura, Bodopolonka, Jayantipura, Kotilingi, Patrapura and Talatampara. The Talatampara muttah is now in Somepeta in Andhra State. The last zamindar was Shri Sachitananda Deo. The peishcush payable was Rs. 30,045-0-7. The Raja's residence is at Chikiti. A king of Cuttack is said to have granted this zamindari to one Kasano, a Sirdar who conquered the country from the aboriginal wild tribes and built a fort in A. D. 881. The estate vested in the State Government on the 1st June 1953.

The main village is Chikiti where the palace of the ex-zamindar is situated. The feeder road linking the National High way near Pustopur and the Aska-Surda Road at Dhowgan passes through this village. Chikiti Pentho one mile north of Chikiti is a good business centre. The principal crops grown are paddy, ragi, pulses, ground-nut, jute, chilli, tobacco, etc. The feeder road running from the National Highway south of Ichapur passes partly through this estate bifurcating at Sauntiapalli, one leading to Jarda estate and the other to Surangi estate. Patrapur is an important mercantile place in this ex-estate. The total extent of the lands under different classes are detailed below excluding figures relating to inam villages :—

Serial No.	Name of the estate	Wet	Rainfed	Dry	Abad jogya anabadi	Abad ajogya anabadi	Poram-boke	Total
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Chikiti ..	19,529·16	9,480·28	5,275·97	1,693·63	8,717·20	6,164·57	50,860·81

Out of 124 ryoti villages in this ex-estate, the Madras Survey Party did survey in 94 villages and prepared survey land register and maps. The rest of the operations in respect of these 94 villages were taken up and completed under the major settlement. The remaining 30 ryoti villages were taken up from the survey stage in this Major Settlement and the record-of-rights of these 30 villages was finished from final republication.

The 27 inam villages (18 pre-settlement and 9 post-settlement inam villages) of this ex-estate were taken up for survery and settlement by this major settlement from survey stage. Operations have been completed in respect of 17 villages. Out of the remaining 10 villages 4 villages will be taken up for rent settlement under the Orissa Survery and Settlement Act, 1 village is pending for republication, 1 village is pending for final publication and 4 villages were held to be not estates under the Madras Estates Land Act.

(*xii*) *Surangi*—This ex-zamindari is situated south of Badakhemedi and has an area of about 81·92 square miles. The number of villages is 129 consisting of 117 ryoti villages and 12 inam. That part of the Eastern Ghats known by the name of the Surangi Mals adjoins the zamindary. The name of the last zamindar was Shri Purna Chandra Harichandana Jagat Deo. His peiscush was Rs. 3,628-13-4. Surangi is at a distance of about 12 miles from Ichhapur. The ex-zamindar's godo or fort lies in a narrow gorge or recess at the head of a small valley.

Surangi village is connected by metalled road which starts from the National Highway near Ichhapur in the Andhra State. It is 30 miles off Berhampur. A weekly fair takes place at Surangi every Monday where all agency products are stocked for sale. The estate vested in State Government on the 1st June 1953.

The principal products are paddy, pulses, ragi, turmeric, tamarind, sweet oranges, etc. The extent of different classes of lands in the estate is detailed below excluding figures relating to inam villages :—

Serial No.	Name of the estate	Wet	Rainfed	Dry	Abad jogya anabadi	Abad ajogya anabadi	Poram-boke	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Surangi ..	5,230·38	3,577·83	6,844·12	3,300·45	4,563·60	2,310·51	25,826·89

Out of 117 ryoti villages in this estate 19 villages were taken up in the minor settlement operations out of which records of 17 villages were finally republished and those of the remaining 2 villages were finally published. The rest of the operations in respect of 2 minor settlement villages completed from final publication and revision

of rent in respect of the 17 villages which were finished from republication were taken up and completed in the major settlement. The remaining 98 ryoti villages were taken up from survey stage and completed from settlement of rents in this major settlement. 12 inam villages (7 pre-settlement and 5 post-settlement) of this ex-estate were taken up for survey and settlement of rent during this major settlement. Out of these 12 villages, all stages of operation have been completed in 9 villages. Rent settlement operation in 2 villages will be taken up under the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act along with ryotwari villages. The remaining 1 village was held to be not an estate under the Madras Estates Land Act by the High Court.

(*xiii*) *Jarada*—This was a small zamindari adjoining Surangi and is towards south-west of Chikiti. It has an area of 48 square miles. The area is hilly and jungly but is tolerably well watered by a small stream that falls into the Bahuda river. It contained 59 villages consisting of 52 ryoti and 7 inam. The estate vested in the State Covernment on the 1st June 1953. The name of the last zamindar was Shri Prasanno Chandra Samantaray Deo who is the son of the Raja of Talcher and he came to possession of the estate by virtue of adoption. The peishcush of the estate was Rs. 1,951-9-10. Jarda is about 16 miles from Ichhapur in a south westerly direction and 32 miles from Berhampur.

The principal village is Jarda which is connected by a metalled road from the National Highway at Ichhapur in Andhra State. There is a dispensary and a police-station at Jarda. This place is famous for the deity called Sarathi Swamy. There is one kutcha road from Jarada to Budasingi in the Andhra State, passing through Tumba where the Bisoi of Tumba resides. A weekly market sits at Tumba on Wednesday where Agency products are extensively sold. The principal crops are paddy, ragi, pulses, ground-nut, tobacco. The extent of different classes of lands in the estate is detailed below excluding figures relating to inam villages :—

Serial No.	Name of the estate	Wet	Rainfed	Dry	Abad jogya anabadi	Abad ajogya anabadi	Poram-boke	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1.	Jarda ..	4,162·75	1,101·41	1,570·15	554·01	2,692·16	1,635·66	11,716·14

Out of 52 ryoti villages in this estate 29 villages were taken up for survey and settlement of rent in the minor settlement operation and the record-of-rights of 20 villages was finally republished and that of the remaining 9 villages was only finally published. The rest of the operations in respect of these 9 villages and also revision of rents in respect of the 20 villages were taken up in the major settlement and the record-of-rights of all these 29 villages was finally republished. The Madras Survey Party had taken up survey in the other 23 villages and prepared survey land register and maps. The rest of the operations were taken up and completed in this major settlement.

Out of 7 inam villages in this ex-estate (5 pre-settlement and 2 post-settlement inam villages) the Madras Survey Party did survey in respect of 3 pre-settlement and one post-settlement inam villages and prepared survey land registers and maps. The rest of the operations were taken up in these 4 villages in the major settlement along with all stages of operation in the remaining 3 inam villages. Operations have been completed in all the villages except in one in which it was suspended as the village was declared to be not an estate under the Madras Estates Land Act by the High Court.

(*xiv*) *Parlakimedi*—This estate is the largest and the most important in Ganjam. Its area was 639 square miles. But the entire zamindary is not in Orissa as it was bifurcated on the formation of Orissa Province in 1936. The area of Parlakimedi zamindary which remains in Orissa is 201 square miles consisting of 188 ryoti and 60 inam villages. The yearly peishcush was Rs. 38,371-8-11. Adjacent to the estate, but above the Ghats are the Parlakimedi Mals inhabited by Savaras. The Mals cover an area of about 354 square miles. The chief town is Parlakimedi with a population of 22,270. It is the subdivisional and the taluk headquarters. Parlakimedi is connected by a light railway (narrow gauge) from the main line at Naupada on the South Eastern Railway. The cost of laying the line was borne by the Maharaja. This has subsequently been acquired by the Railway authorities. Parlakimedi is also connected with Palasa by a metalled road and there are also metalled roads from Parlakimedi to Chicacole, Naupada and to Berhampur via Garabandha. The Naupada road touches the Palasa Road at Maliaputti and the Berhampur-Gorabandha Road touches the Palasa Road at Pattopur. The zamindary is full of hills, between which are numerous extensive and fertile valleys.

The highest mountain in the estate is Deodangar (also called Ojjaigodo) 4,054 feet above the sea level and there are some good sal-wood forests near Serango. The whole country is singularly favoured by nature and the mango and jack topes are the finest in the district. It is well served with rivers, channels and tanks. There are two teak plantations in the estate one at Vallada and another at Kimdi. Since its administration by the Court of Wards the estate steadily increased in value. The lie of the country between the hills is particularly favourable for the construction of large reservoirs and much may yet be done to improve the irrigation. The Vansadhara and Mahendratanaya rivers flow through the estate. There are many fine tanks of large size in Parlakimedi amongst which are the Rama Sagar and Sita Sagar near Kimedi, Brundavan Sagar near Upalada, Krushna Sagar near Gopilli and Chaitanya Sagar north-west of Parlakimedi. At Parlakimedi, baskets, mats and other articles of a fine texture are woven from the bark of a species of weed and are much esteemed in the district. It is also noted for its fine hornworks. The word Parlakimedi is said to be a corruption of the word

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"Pravala Khimundo" the coral headed and coral eyed one which was the name of the last of the aboriginal rulers of the tract. He was subdued by Callahumber, a son of Kapilendra Deo of the Royal family of Orissa. This prince is said to have taken up his residence at Bissum-cuttack, then the chief town of Jeypore. The estate vested in the State Government on the 1st June 1953. The last zamindar was Maharaja Shri Krushna Chandra Gajapati Narayan Deo.

This estate had its headquarters at Parlakimedi which is one of the earliest Municipalities in the district. A College was started by the Maharaja of Parlakimedi and it was only a second grade College in the beginning. After the formation of Orissa it was converted to a first grade one and the management of it was taken over by Government. The High English School which was managed by the Maharaja until the vesting of the estate was also taken over by Government. A Girls' High English School which was maintained by the Maharaja was taken over by Government. The town has some fine buildings of which the Morrison extension of the College, Girls' High School, Brundaban palace besides the original palace of the Maharaja deserve mention. The Municipality area has electricity and piped water-supply. There is a P. W. D. Inspection Bungalow besides the Estate Guest House since converted into a Circuit House by Government. The climate of this place is extreme. The chief products are paddy, ragi, greengram, blackgram, sugar-cane, chilli. There are also fruit gardens at Parsurampur and Onukonda which are managed by the Maharaja personally. The home farm maintained by the Maharaja is also at Onukunda at a distance of 4 miles from Parlakimedi.

There are thick forests near Kurlanda and Pulikote which afford ample opportunity for wild game.

The other important places in the estate are Garabandha, Varanasi and Gurandi. There is one High School at Gurandi Varanasi (renamed as Kasinagar) is on the bank of the Vansadhara and is also connected by road and rail. Varanasi is the headquarters of a National Extension Block. There is one road from Parlakimedi to Gumma and Seranga which are two important agency muttahs. There are hospitals at Garabandha and Varanasi and also estate bungalows which have now been taken over by Government. A pucca road starts from Parlakimedi-Palasa Road near the Forest Office at Parlakimedi and goes via Rayagada to R. Udayagiri. This road is intercepted by the Mahendratanaya at Bhurjangi.

The Survey and Settlement of rents in the ryoti villages in this estate were finished during the minor settlement operation taken up by the Madras Government when this estate was in the Madras Province. The survey, record-of-rights and rent settlement operations of the whole inam villages alone were, therefore, taken up in this major settlement. There were 60 whole inam villages (44 pre-settlement and 16 post-settlement villages) in this ex-estate and the extent of land in all these inam villages is as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Description of the status	Number of villages	Area under wet	Area under rainfed	Area under dry	Area under Abad jogya Anabadi	Area under Abad ajogya Anabadi	Poramboke	Total	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	
1	Parlakimedi.	Pre-settlement.	44	4,161·27	1,253·08	1,885·25	2,162·98	2,084·04	958·79	18,665·12	
2	Ditto	Post-settlement.	16	837·36	622·24	1,066·65	715·70	2,608·95	308·81		
		Total ..	60	4,998·63	1,875·32	2,951·90	2,878·68	4,692·99	1,267·60		

Out of these 60 inam villages 23 inam villages were taken up under revision survey in this major settlement as the Madras Survey Party finished survey and prepared survey land register and maps in respect of these villages. The rest of the operations were taken up in this major settlement along with all stages of operation in the remaining 37 inam villages. Out of the 60 pre-settlement and post-settlement inam villages taken up in this major settlement, all stages of operation have since been completed in 22 villages. Final publication in 12 villages has also been completed but rent settlement will be taken up under the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act along with ryotwari villages. Five villages have been held to be not estates under the Madras Estates Land Act and 21 villages are still locked up in Civil Suit.

(xv) Proprietary Estates—The total number of proprietary estates in Ganjam was 47 before it was bifurcated. These estates, originally thirty in number, were created by the subdivision of the haveli or Government lands in 1803 and 1804 and were permanently assessed after the model of the permanent settlement which was introduced into Bengal in 1799 by Lord Cornwallis. In the year 1804 the haveli lands of Northern Ganjam were sold by public auction having been subdivided into ten proprietary estates. Most of the estates were, however, over-assessed and gradually reverted to Government. The three proprietary estates still left were Aska, Kurla and Devabhumi and are known as Aska Malukdari (a corrupt form of Malguzari of C. P. System).

Aska, Kurala and Devabhumi—These estates were formerly under one proprietor, the Aska Malukdar. They were liable for a total quit rent of Rs. 19,065-2-4. The quit rent was composed as follows:—

Rs. 8,449-2-3 .. for Aska

Rs. 5,427-11-1 .. for Kurla

Rs. 5,188-5-0 .. for Devabhumi

The Aska estate originally formed a part of the Aska zamindary which was dismembered about the beginning of the Seventeenth Century during the Mogul Government of the Northen Circar (1560 to 1753) upon the death of Rama Rautu Rau, the last zamindar, and was divided amongst the neighbouring zamindars of Goomsur, Dharakote and Athagada. Due to the partible nature of these estates and also for the reasons given above, these three estates were split up into several petty estates whose number was 27 as detailed below:—

1. Kurla	10. Chadiyapalli	19. Haridapodar
2. Devabhumi	11. Narasingapalli	20. Padhalo
3. Torasingi	12. Aska Damodarpalli	21. Kaparanuvagam
4. Kumbari	13. Niralo	22. Jaypur
5. Allipur	14. Boisipalo	23. Venkataraipalli
6. Gottagam	15. Sunambo	24. Bodalundi
7. Nuagoda	16. Kalasandhapur	25. Singupur
8. Maguru	17. Mentapada	26. Aska
9. Khaspa	18. Pakalapalli	27. Khambeswari Patna

The total quit rent payable by all these estates was Rs. 21,781-9-3 as recorded in the record-of-rights prepared for each of the above estates as against Rs. 19,065-2-4 before fragmentation. The extent of land under different classes in Aska Malukdari as recorded in the settlement is given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of Estate	Wet	Rainfed	Dry	Abad jogya anabadi	Abad ajogya anabadi	Poram-boke	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Aska Malukdari ..	3,877·74	2,663·03	1,625·75	482·91	3,129·66	1,486·82	12,265·91

B. INAMS

99. (*i*) The existence of beneficial tenures originally known by the Sanskrit name " Manyam " and later by the Arabic term " Inam ", after the Mohammadan conquest can be traced to a remote antiquity in India. When the State has given up its right to the land tax or a portion of it, in favour of an individual or an institution or to remunerate persons for performing certain duties, the grant is termed as " Inam " or " Manyam ". It was a custom of the Hindu Governments to grant assignment of land revenue free or with low quit rent whether they granted the land itself or not, for the payment of troops and civil officers, for the support of temples and their servants, for maintenance of charitable and religious institutions for the maintenance of holy learned men as rewards for public service, or for support of their favourites or dependants. When a king made a grant of the land, he was usually required to give a deed or a sanad evidencing it. During the period of anarchy which followed the overthrow of the Hindu dynasties and which continued though in a less degree after the establishment of the Muhammadan Rule in South India, the power of granting inam for numerous purposes was assumed by various petty chiefs, officers of Government and others who alienated revenues to a considerable extent. Numerous minor inams of this description were granted by zamindars, fouzdars and even by renters in the northern Circars. Another period of political confusion ensued during the later part of the 18th century when the British and the French contested for supremacy in Southern India. There are good reasons to suppose that a large extent of lands was granted as inam during this interim period by parties who had not the least authority to make such alienations. During the earlier years of British Rule, the Government of the day, following the ancient custom of the country, adopted the practice of rewarding meritorious services by grants of tenures and thus many villages were alienated either in perpetuity or for a stated number of lives. This, however, gradually fell into disuse after receipt of despatches from the Court of Directors in 1822 and 1829 in which they expressed their preference for money pensions to grant of land on all ordinary occasions and directed that grant of land should be restricted to special cases.

(*ii*) The large sacrifices of State revenues involved in numerous and reckless grants of inams attracted the attention of the British Government at a very early period. Permanent Settlement was made with the zamindars exclusive of the alienated lands, pre-settlement inams as they are called. Section 12 of the Madras Permanent Regulation (Regulation XXV of 1802) clearly stated that the zamindars were not competent to resume beneficial grants made for religious or charitable purposes under the denomination of Debasthanam or Debadayam or Brahmadayam or Agraharam, Piran or Fakiran, or any other description of exempted lands described under the general term of "Lakhiraj". Generally speaking, the Jodi or the quit rent payable in respect of the alienated lands were not included in the assets of the Zamindary while fixing the land revenue permanently payable by them, under the Permanent Settlement Regulation. In all such cases, reversionary rights, therefore, always vested in the Government. After the permanent settlement, the Zamindar had no right to create beneficial tenures so as to exempt them from bearing their portion of the land revenue without previous permission of

Government. But in spite of this legal provision, generally in zamindaries held by successors of ancient rajas, the practice of granting inams continued, though not enforceable against Government or Government revenue. These inams have been considered to affect the revenue in future and to create difficult situation for the successors-in-interest of the zamindars. Such inams are known as post-set lement or darmila inams. With a view to preserving the revenue from being frittered away for nothing or on titles which would not bear examination while at the same time securing to the people endowments and maintenances which the good sense of the community would desire to maintain, a Special Inam Commission was appointed in 1858 to go into the history of the inams then existing. Some inam rules were sanctioned by Government on the 9th August 1959 under which "reversionary rights" of Government are surrendered to the inamdars in consideration of an equivalent annual quit rent and the inam lands are thus enfranchised and placed in the same position as other descriptions of alienated property in regard to their future succession or transmission. The work of the Inam Commission, therefore, consisted in validating and issuing title deeds for inams lawfully in possession (in the Inam Rules, land which was proved to have been held uninterruptedly as inam for period of 50 years with or without sanad, was treated as inam possessed under a valid title whatever may have been its origin) and in resuming those having no title. All kinds of grant were dealt with whether they included rights in land revenue only or both in land and land revenue. Next to validating titles, the chief operation of the Commission was the enfranchisement of the inams. Enfranchisement means conversion of an inam into the private property of the inam-holder on payment of a moderate quit rent (calculated at a fraction of the normal assessment—generally 1/8th to 1/12th—of the normal assessment) fixed for ever or a single commutation sum equal to so many years' purchase of the quit rent (this was in the beginning 20 years' purchase of the quit rent, but after the 28th February 1855 this was increased to 30 years' purchase). It may be stated in this connection that invariably some conditions were imposed by the former Governments to the grant of these inams. Some of the conditions were that (*a*) the inams cannot be alienated without the consent of the State, (*b*) they would revert to Government on failure of male heirs in the direct line and (*c*) they might be cancelled on the occurrence of any lapse. In some cases the grants were to be resumed after a certain number of lives, that is to say, after a certain number of successions by inheritance. Other inams were granted for certain religious observances or performance of certain state services. With the enfranchisement of the inams all these conditions ceased and the inams became absolute property. The Madras Enfranchised Inams Act, 1862 (Madras Act IV of 1862) provided that the title deed issued by the Inam Commissioner or an authenticated extract from the register of the Commissioner or the Collector should be taken as sufficient proof of the enfranchisement of land previously held on inam tenure. In respect of inams for which services of the inam-holders were still required by the State or by the community, the inams were not enfranchised. Unenfranchised inams consisted of religious and charitable service inams and artisan service inams. The work of the Inam Commission as a special organisation came to a close in November 1869. The bulk of the work had been completed by the Inam Commission. The work which remained was entrusted to a Member of the Board of Revenue who was appointed *ex officio* Inam Commissioner to satisfy the legal requirements.

(*iii*) As in many other districts of Orissa, there were numerous inams (both major and minor) in Ganjam which were dealt with by the Inam Commission and title deeds issued. Details of all such inams have been mentioned in the Inam Commission's Inam Register (otherwise known as Fair Inam Register or simply F. I. R.) which have been permanently preserved in Ganjam Collectorate. Most of these inams are situated in the ryotwari areas of Ganjam. The pre-settlement minor inams are separate estates under the Orissa Estates Abolition Act and they have not yet vested in Government. All whole inams which were not separate estates under the Madras Estates Land Act have vested in Government. The Darmila minor inams have vested along with the parent estates as it was ruled by the Supreme Court that darmila minor inams are part and parcel of the parent estate and for their abolition, issue of a separate notification under the Orissa Estates Abolition Act is not necessary.

(*iv*) It will thus be seen that the inams can be broadly divided into two categories namely enfranchised and unenfranchised (In Ganjam they are called "ଅପ୍ରଚଳିତ ଇନାମ୍ ଓ ପ୍ରଚଳିତ ନବୀକୃତ ଇନାମ୍ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ଇନାମ୍" according as they have been made into free holds either on payment of quit rent or on redemption or not). They are also divided into two other categories, namely, pre-settlement and post-settlement (also known as subsequent or Darmila inams) according as they had been granted prior to the Permanent Settlement Regulation of 1802 or after. But a more interesting division of the inams was into two categories, namely, major and minor. During the last 50 years or so no land tenure in Madras created so much controversy or gave rise to so many case laws as the dispute regarding the rights of parties in such inam villages. The major inams consisted of the grant of whole villages whereas minor inams consisted of isolated fields or plots. According to the Hindu Law, there are two beneficial interests in the lands, namely, (*a*) that of the sovereign or his representative (land revenue or melavaram) and (*b*) that of the cultivator (land proper or kudivaram). The cultivator's right arose from the occupation of lands. Thus the grant of inam could not touch the cultivator's right in the land except in rare cases where the grantor or the grantee was also holding the cultivator's interest or that it was waste at the time of the grant. The Madras Inams Act of 1869 (Act VIII of 1869) specifically provided that the enfranchisement of an inam or the grant of a title-deed to the inamdar was not to be deemed to define, limit, infringe or destroy the rights of any description of holders or occupiers of the land or to confer on the inamdar any rights in the land, which he would not otherwise possess. Thus, the right of an inamdar did not ordinarily extend to the occupancy right on the land in the case where an inam consisted of an entire village. Under the Madras Estates Land Act, as it stood in 1908, where the grant of a village as inam was of the land revenue alone to a person not owning kudivaram, then the village was an estate and so the tenants of the inamdars in such villages had occupancy rights. The Government and the Courts had held until the 1st July 1918 that there was always the presumption to the effect that all inams were grants of land revenue only and that the burden of proving that any inam included grant of land also was on the inamdar claiming this. But this presumption was upset by a decision of that date of the Privy Council that no such presumption existed and each case has to be decided on its own merit. This decision of the Privy Council together with similar decisions of later years completely reversed the law as it had been understood, interpreted, and implemented till 1918. This resulted in rapid growth of litigation which have ended in disastrous results on either side. The inamdars treated their tenants as tenants-at-will. Government decided to amend the Madras Estates Land Act so as to remove the effect of the Privy Council's decision that was operating very heavily in favour of the inamdars. A Bill was introduced in the Madras Legislature in 1933 for amending certain provisions of the Madras Estates Land Act and also for amending the definition of the word "estate" in the Madras Estates Land Act so as to include within its scope all categories of whole inam villages—whether the grant of land revenue (melavaram) alone or both land revenue and land, so that the tenants in all such villages might have occupancy rights. This was passed as Madras Act VIII of 1934. But as a result of the violent opposition, the provision regarding amendment of the definition of the term "estate" and other provisions relating to

inamdars were not assented to by the Governor, who after giving his assent to the remaining provisions of the Bill recommended that the provisions regarding inamdars should be made into a separate Act. Pending finalisation of the main question Madras Act VIII of 1934, however, contained temporary provisions giving protection against eviction to the tenants of the inamdars. As recommended by the Governor, a separate Bill regarding definition of Estate and consequential provisions regarding the inamdars was passed by the Madras Legislature and the Governor gave his assent to it in 1935 but the Governor-General withheld his assent to the Bill on the ground that the Bill was ex-proprietory and that it should not become law unless provision for compensation was made. The temporary protection against eviction given to the tenants by the Madras Act VIII of 1934 was about to lapse on the 1st November 1935. As the assent of the Governor-General was not received and it was necessary to continue the protection for a further period of 6 months till the 1st May 1936, Madras Act I of 1936 was passed which was assented to by the Governor-General on the 16th December 1935. In Madras, the main Bill giving substantive right to the tenants of the inamdars of all pre-settlement whole inam villages was ultimately assented to by the Governor-General and it became Act XVIII of 1936 which came into force on the 31st October 1936 by which time Ganjam had been separated from Madras. The temporary protection against eviction given to the tenants of inamdars was continued in Orissa by successive amendments to section 127 of the Madras Estates Land Act till similar law was passed in Orissa by the Madras Estates Land (Orissa Second Amendment) Act, 1946 (Orissa Act XVII of 1947). The provisions of the Orissa Act regarding the rights of the tenants of inamdars were exactly similar to those in the Madras Act XVIII of 1936 except that the rules of presumption with regard to private lands of inamdars was altered in Orissa in favour of the inamdars as most of them were small holders.

(v) Thus it will be seen that the pre-settlement whole inam villages became estates as late as 1947 by which occupancy rights of the tenants of the inamdars was statutorily recognised. That is why when the major settlement operations started in the year 1938 settlement of the whole inam villages was not included in the programme. The operation in inam villages was taken up after Act XVII of 1947 came into force and it included 388 pre-settlement whole inam villages and 150 post-settlement whole inam villages. Only the irresumable post-settlement inam villages were treated as estates and the resumable ones became parts of the main estate. After abolition of the inam estates the inamdars of 127 whole inam villages filed suits or writs against abolition, claiming that they were not estates under the Madras Estates Land Act and hence cannot be abolished under the Estates Abolition Act, the definition of estate in the Estates Abolition Act as originally enacted was more or less synonymous with that in the Madras Estates Land Act. Subsequently by the Orissa Estates Abolition (Amendment) Act XVII of 1954 all inams of whatever category have been brought under the definition of estate. The result is that all estates under the Madras Estates Land Act are estates under the Orissa Estates Abolition Act but not *vice versa*. Out of 127 cases, the law courts have so far held 39 to be not estates under the Orissa Estates Abolition Act and hence they cannot be treated as estates under the Madras Estates Land Act. The names of these villages are given in para. 28 of Chapter IV. As they are not estates under the Madras Estates Land Act, the entire settlement operation is without jurisdiction as the operation was conducted under the Madras Estates Land Act which applies only to estates. The records of these villages have been proposed to be consigned to the Collectorate Record Room and proposal is being submitted for taking up survey and settlement in these villages under the provisions of the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, which applies to all kinds of lands whether Government or non-Government. In 63 villages, the Law Courts have held that they are estates and so there is no difficulty. In respect of 25 cases no final decision has yet been made.

CHAPTER XI

OFFICERS

100. *Settlement Officers*—Shri Satish Chandra Banerjee was the first Settlement Officer and he held charge from the 1st December 1938 to the 11th October 1939, the 9th July 1940 to the 30th September 1940, the 25th March 1942 to the 16th June 1942 and the 27th July 1947 to the 7th May 1948. He also worked as Special Officer from the 5th March 1947 to the 26th July 1947. In 1948 his failing health compelled him to go on long leave and at least he expired before he could complete the full term of his services. Shri F. E. A. Taylor, I. C. S., worked as Settlement Officer from the 12th October 1939 to the 8th July 1940 and again from the 21st January 1941 to the 24th March 1942. Shri Lokanath Patnaik, O.A.S., was the Settlement Officer from the 12th May 1948 to the 1st December 1951 and again from the 14th June 1953 to the 30th September 1953. Shri Hemansu Kumar Ghosh, I. A. S., was the Settlement Officer from the 1st December 1951 to the 27th May 1953 and from the 28th February 1954 to the 11th May 1954. Shri Dibyasinha Patnaik, O. A. S., functioned as Settlement Officer from the 20th October 1953 to the 27th February 1954. The Settlement Officer of Ganjam was also the Settlement Officer for the Koraput Settlement and was designated as Settlement Officer, Ganjam -Koraput Major Settlement. From March 1954 Berhampur ceased to be the headquarters of Ganjam-Koraput Major Settlement and this settlement was tagged to Dhenkanal Major Settlement under the Settlement Officer, Dhenkanal-Ganjam Major Settlement, with headquarters at Cuttack and the settlement operation in Koraput was placed in charge of a separate Settlement Officer with headquarters at Jeypore. Shri Bimal Kishore Mishra, I.A.S., worked as Settlement Officer of Dhenkanal-Ganjam Major Settlement from the 23rd June 1954 to the 15th April 1956. Shri Shyama Sundar Patra, I.A.S., was the Settlement Officer from the 16th April 1956 to the 15th October 1957. Shri Banchhanidhi Das, I.A.S., worked as Settlement Officer from the 16th October 1957 to the 6th March 1958. Shri Rabindranath Das, I. A. S. was the Settlement Officer from the 7th March 1958 to the 17th May 1960 and Shri Kallikinkar Samal, I. A. S., was the Settlement Officer from the 18th May 1960 to the 30th July 1960 after which Ganjam Settlement was again separated from Dhenkanal-Ganjam Major Settlement owing to Government decision to take up settlement operations in the ryotwari and agency area of Ganjam and in the ex-zamindary areas of Parlakimedi. The Ganjam and Koraput Settlements were again united under the designation of Ganajm-Koraput Major Settlement and I took over as Settlement Officer from the 1st August 1960.

101 (*a*) *Assistant Settlement Officers*—Of the officers employed in the Settlement 10 Deputy Collectors, 34 Sub-Deputy Collectors and 17 non-gazetted Officers. 6 I. C. S. Officers 4 I. A. S. Officers and 6 Munsifs were given training in Settlement. The system of charges was adopted. The following officers worked as Charge Officers for some period:—

(1) Shri Satish Chandra Banerjee, Deputy Collector—the 12th October 1939 to the 8th July 1940 and the 1st October 1940 to the 24th March 1942.

(2) Shri Md. Mujibar Rahaman, Deputy Collector—the 28th November 1948 to the 11th April 1951 the 12th August 1951 to the 3rd March 1955 and from the 4th May 1955 to the 28th February 1958.

(3) Shri Jagadish Chandra Rath, Deputy Collector—the 14th April 1958 to the 31st March 1959.

(4) Shri Bankim Chandra Mohanty, Deputy Collector—the 5th May 1959 to the 23rd December 1960.

(*b*) The list of Assistant Settlement Officers both gazetted and non-gazetted who worked in Ganjam Settlement will be found in Appendix VII.

102. *Promotions*—The following officers received promotion for their good work in this settlement:—

(*a*) From Deputy Collector to I. A. S.—Shri Satish Chandra Banerjee.

(*b*) From Sub-Deputy Collector to Deputy Collector—
(*i*) Shri Shyamsundar Patra

(*ii*) Shri Durjyadhan Mohanty

(*iii*) Shri Kanhucharan Misra

(*iv*) Shri Padmacharan Mohapatra, and

(*v*) Shri Bankim Chandra Mohanty

(*c*) From non-gazetted Officer to Sub-Deputy Collector—

(*i*) Shri Sudarsan Patra

(*ii*) Shri Govind Mishra, and

(*iii*) Shri R. Laxman Rao

(*d*) Shri Kishori Charan Das, and Sudhansu Mohan Patnaik, Deputy Collectors, while working in settlement, competed in the combined competitive examination for Central Services. Shri Sudhansu Mohan Patnaik was appointed to the I. A. S. and Shri Kishori Charan Das was appointed to the I. A. A. S. on their performance in the combined competitive examination.

APPENDIX I

(*See* Paragraph 8)

Statement showing details of 146 pending (Inam and Ryoti) villages

Serial No.	Name of village	Inam or ryoti		Name of ex-Estate in respect of ryoti village	Name of taluk	Reasons for pendency
		Inam	Ryoti			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Kalasingi ..	Inam	..	..	Parlakimedi	These villages were locked up in Supreme Court appeals. The appeals have since been dismissed. These villages were pending for rent settlement operation. As ordered by Director of Land Records & Surveys in his letter No. 3661—XXI-201/62-L. R. S., dated the 23rd April 1962, the rent settlement operation of these villages will be taken up along with the rent settlement operation of the ryotwari villages.
2	Endri ..	Do.	..	..	Do.	
3	Gantra ..	Do.	..	..	Do.	
4	Garaba ..	Do.	..	..	Do.	
5	Magada ..	Do.	..	..	Do.	
6	Bethaguda ..	Do.	..	..	Do.	
7	Nandagam ..	Do.	..	..	Berhampur taluk	
8	Mathasarasingi ..	Do.	..	..	Kodala taluk	
9	Rishipur ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
10	Salabana ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
11	Badarkhapalli ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
12	Matha Berhampur ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
13	Bartarni ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
14	Aitipur ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
15	Bellapur ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
16	Gudijhora ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
17	Jagilipadar ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
18	Patalampur ..	Do.	..	..	Chatrapur taluk	
19	Palasi ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
20	Daripodar ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
21	Somapur ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
22	Hatapur ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
23	Angu ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
24	Sikulapalli ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
25	Saradhapur ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
26	Sapuapalli ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
27	Kusapalli ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
28	Sindurapur ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
29	Bhikaripalli ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
30	Sriramapur ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	

Serial No.	Name of village	Inam or ryoti		Name of ex-Estate in respect of ryoti village	Name of taluk	Reasons for pendency
		Inam	Ryoti			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31	Ratnapur ..	Inam	..	..	Berhampur taluk	
32	Kumarapur ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
33	Satakutuni ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
34	Mandiapalli ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
35	Brundabanapalli ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
36	Khairapanka ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
37	Saradhapur ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
38	Lalakamagam ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
39	Deulamandali ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
40	Jodupur ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
41	Kesapur ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
42	Tinigharia ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
43	Radhakantapur ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
44	Haradakhandi ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
45	Jagiapalli ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	Same remarks as on pre-page.
46	Matiajhala ..	Do.	..	..	Aska taluk	
47	Chakrapur ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
48	Bhuduki ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
49	Haripur Paitari ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
50	Bajrakote ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
51	Bhitardadanga ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
52	Sanasadara ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
53	Bada Sadara ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
54	Ramachandrapur ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
55	Bidua ..	Do.	..	..	Parlakimedi taluk	
56	Talasingi ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
57	Hunali Jaganathapur	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
58	Chitrakara Laxmipur	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
59	Sadabarti Laxmipur	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
60	Parasamba ..	Do.	..	x..	Ditto	

Serial No.	Name of village	Inam or ryoti		Name of ex-Estate in respect of ryoti village	Name of taluk	Reasons for pendency
		Inam	Ryoti			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
61	Khajapalli ..	Inam	..	..	Chatrapur taluk ..	The writs and suits filed by the Inamdars in respect of these villages have been allowed by the High Court and Civil Court. They were pending for rent settlement operation. The question of taking up survey and rent settlement operations *ab initio* in these villages after revesting them in State Government in accordance with latest amendment of definition of "Estate" in the Orissa Estates Abolition Act is now under consideration of the Board of Revenue.
62	Jaganathapur ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
63	Burtuli ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
64	Balata ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
65	Khosalapalli ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
66	Ranajhalli ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
67	Sriramchandrapur ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
68	Rajabalapalli ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
69	Hundata ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
70	Jaganathapur ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
71	Kaithapalli ..	Do.	..	..	Berhampur taluk	
72	Dhanyarasi Sasan ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
73	Lakanathapursasan ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
74	Sunakhala ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
75	Dabhara Purushotampur	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
76	Lanjia ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
77	Manahara ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
78	Rajamanipur ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
79	Tentulia Kulamanipur ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
80	Sundarabalabha Jagadevapur.	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
81	Ramachandrapur ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
82	Dayanidhipur ..	Do.	..	..	Aska taluk ..	
83	Gopalakrishnapur alias Kamasasan.	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
84	Radhadeipur ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
85	Purusotamapur ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
86	Sebatideipur ..	Do.	..	..	Kodala taluk ..	
87	Chachina Jaganathapur	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
88	Chadhia pada Krishnadasopur	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
89	Digapada Jaganathapur	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
90	Babarapur ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
91	Birakrishnasaranapur ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
92	Jemadeipur ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
93	Syamasundarpur ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
94	Singipur ..	Do.	..	..	Parlakimedi taluk	
95	Garabandha ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
96	Katalakabita ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
97	Jilidipadu ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
98	Gokula ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
99	Champasinguda ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	

Serial No.	Name of village	Inam or ryoti		Name of ex-Estate in respect of ryoti village	Name of taluk	Reasons for pendency
		Inam	Ryoti			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
100	Pedakhinga ..	Inam	..	..	Paralakimedi Taluk	
101	Jami ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
102	Jajapur ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
103	Chandanakhata ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
104	Anukanda ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
105	Sobara ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
106	Jagipadu ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
107	Jiba ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
108	Adasingi ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
109	Padmapur ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	These villages are still locked up in Civil Suit.
110	Rangalabudi ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
111	Janigam ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
112	Arimba ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
113	Kurlunda ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
114	Lagu ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
115	Raimba ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
116	Tarala ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
117	Pangudi ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
118	Tasangi ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
119	Partada ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
120	Mahanapalli ..	Do.	..	..	Chatrapur taluk	
121	Kaithada ..	Do.	..	..	Berhampur taluk	
122	Badamohuri ..	Do.	..	..	Kodala taluk ..	Final publication and rent settlement could not be taken up in these villages as they are still covered by appeals in Supreme Court.
123	Kaniapalli ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
124	Gandadhara ..	Do.	..	..	Ghumsur taluk ..	
125	Danei Berhampur ..	Do.	..	..	Chatrapur taluk ..	Final publication and rent settlement operation could not be taken up in these villages as no information is available regarding filing of appeals in the Supreme Court after dismissal of writs in High Court.
126	Dambagudiali ..	Do.	..	..	Kodala taluk ..	
127	Ludululda ..	Do.	..	..	Berhampur taluk	

Serial No.	Name of village	Inam or ryoti		Name of ex-Estate in respect of ryoti village	Name of taluk	Reasons for pendency
		Inam	Ryoti			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
128	Santabandha ..	..	Ryoti	Ex-Khallikote Estate.	Kodala taluk	Combined operations under section 36 of the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act will be taken up in these villages.
129	Khasua ..	..	Do.		Ditto	
130	Jhadabandha ..	..	Do.	Ex-Athagada Estate.	Ditto	
131	Santrapur ..	Inam	..	..	Ditto	
132	Patigobindapur ..	Do.	..	..	Berhampur taluk	
133	Katinada ..	Do.	..	..	Aska taluk	
134	Raisingipur ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
135	Rambha Bit II ..	..	Ryoti	Ex-Biridi Estate.	Chatrapur taluk ..	The petition filed by the Rajah Bahadur of Khallikote, Athagada and Biridi Estates relating to these villages are still pending in Board's office. After its disposal further operation will be taken up.
136	Cheliakuda ..	..	Do.	Ex-Khallikote Estate.	Kodala taluk ..	
137	Barakuda ..	..	Do.		Ditto	
138	Kankarakuda ..	..	Do.		Ditto	
139	Bairibada ..	Inam	..	..	Berhampur taluk	Pending for correction of records after receipt of Board's orders.
140	Khairapadar ..	Do.	..	..	Aska taluk ..	
141	Badyanathapur alias Kamapalli.	Do.	..	..	Berhampur taluk	The resurvey of the village will be taken up after disposal of appeal pending in High Court.
142	Municipentha ..	Do.	..	..	Chatrapur taluk ..	Rent settlement operation will be taken up under section 18 of the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act along with ryotwari villages.
143	Duburakudi ..	Do.	..	..	Ditto	
144	Bada Agula ..	..	Ryoti	Ex-Athagada Estate.	Kodala taluk ..	The original record-of-rights were lost in Ganjam Collectorate. Government have ordered to give effect to the settled rent by publishing a jamabandi on the basis of Settlement records and for giving extracts thereof to concerned ryots.
145	Sanabaragam ..	..	Do.		Ditto	
146	Ambajhara Nuapalli ..	..	Do.	Ex-Khallikote Estate	Ditto	

APPENDIX II

(*See* Paragraph 24)

Details of records received for minor settlement villages and those prepared during the major settlement operation for these villages as well as for the originally surveyed villages.

(*A*) *Records of Minor Settlement Operation.*

Three types of records of the minor settlement operation were available for reference in the major settlement operation.

(1) The records of villages of which only survey had been finished. They are the following :—

(*i*) Survey Land Register

(*ii*) Map

(*iii*) G. Book

(*iv*) Partal sketch

(*v*) Field measurement book

(2) Records of villages which had been finally published in the major settlement operation. They are the following :—

(*i*) Preliminary Individual Register

(*ii*) Abstract of Preliminary Individual Register

(*iii*) Preliminary Record-of-Rights Register

(*iv*) Pagewari Abstract of Preliminary Record-of-Rights

(*v*) Change Register

(*vi*) Field Inspection Note Book

(*vii*) Nominal list showing plot numbers, name of the ryot, classification of the land

(*viii*) Taram File

(*ix*) Objection petitions under section 166(1) with register

(*x*) Notices under section 166(1) of the Madras Estates Land Act

(*xi*) Distribution list under section 166(1) (Schedule of Patta distribution)

(*xii*) Map

(*xiii*) Field Measurement Notebook

(*xiv*) Sketches relating to objection petitions under section 166(1)

(*xv*) Original sketches

(*xvi*) Sale Register

(*xvii*) Area Index

(*xviii*) Final Record-of-Rights Register

(*xix*) Miscellaneous File

(3) The records of villages in which rent settlement had been finished and which were republished under section 170(3) of the Madras Estates Land Act. They are the following :—

(*i*) Preliminary Individual Register

(*ii*) Preliminary Record-of-Rights

(*iii*) Preliminary Record-of-Rights Abstract

(*iv*) Change Register

(*v*) Field Inspection Notebook

(*vi*) Draft Rent Roll Copy

(*vii*) Draft Rent Roll Copy

(*viii*) Draft Rent Roll Abstract

(*ix*) Nominal List

(*x*) Sortwar khatamoni showing plots, area and rent

(*xi*) Taram File

(*xii*) Objection petition under section 166(1) of the Madras Estates Land Act with register

(*xiii*) Objection petition under section 179(1) of the Madras Estates Land Act with register

(*xiv*) Revised Record-of-Rights Abstract

(*xv*) Patta distribution list after 166(1) and 169(1)

(*xvi*) Notice

(*xvii*) Maps

(*xviii*) G. Books

(*xix*) Partal Sketch and Field Measurement Book

(*xx*) Final Record-of-Rights

(*xxi*) Annexure I showing patta number, classification of the lands in the patta, II showing notes of Descriptive Memoir area under different status, method of survey and demarcation, population, different groups of rent paying holdings, stock list, irrigation khatian enclosed with the final record-of-rights.

(B) Records of Major Settlement Operation

1. The following types of records and papers were prepared for the villages coming under item A (1) :—

(*i*) Working Khatian

(*ii*) Working Irrigation Khatian

(*iii*) Munsarim Nathi

(*iv*) Working Plot Index

(*v*) Objection petition Nathi under section 166(1) of the Madras Estates Land Act

(*vi*) Inam Register

(*vii*) Teriz

(*viii*) Final Record-of-Rights with khewat

(*ix*) Final Plot Index

(*x*) Final Irrigation Khatian

(*xi*) Descriptive Memoir

(*xii*) Rent Roll

(*xiii*) Classification Register

(*xiv*) Objection petition Nathi under section 169(1) of the Madras Estates Land Act

(*xv*) Rent Proceeding Nathi

2. The following types of records and papers were prepared for the villages coming under item A(2) above (Rent Settlement of these villages were taken up in the Major Settlement and completed) :—

(*i*) Munsarim Nathi consisting of change register, etc.

(*ii*) Rent Proceeding Nathi including holding wise classification statement, preliminary rent settlement proceedings, confirmation proposal and orders, etc.

(*iii*) Rent Roll

(*iv*) Objection cases under section 169(1) of the Madras Estates Land Act

(*v*) Corrections and addenda to individual registers or in prepared copies where originals were brittle

(*vi*) Annexure III attached to the final record-of-rights showing the holding number, name of the ryot, rent, cesses and total.

3. The following types of records and papers were prepared in respect of villages coming under A(3) :—

(*i*) Munsarim Nathi consisting of change registers, etc.

(*ii*) Rent proceeding Nathis excluding holdingwise classification statement but including preliminary rent settlement proceeding, confirmation proposal and orders, etc.

(*iii*) Rent Roll

(*iv*) Objection cases under section 169(1) of the Madras Estates Land Act

(*v*) Corrections and addenda to Original Individual Registers or in prepared copies where originals were brittle.

(*vi*) Annexure III attached to the Final Record-of-Rights showing the holding number, name of the ryot, rent, cesses and total.

4. In respect of villages which were taken up for original survey in the major settlement operation the following records and papers were prepared :—

(*i*) Map

(*ii*) Survey Khaka

(*iii*) Stone Khaka

(*iv*) Stone Register

(*v*) Draft Khatian and Khewat

(*vi*) Draft record of irrigation rights

(*vii*) Taram Register

(*viii*) Working Plot Index

(*ix*) Inam Register (for pre-settlement minor Inams)

(*x*) Descriptive Memoir

(*xi*) Munsarim Nathi including draft teriz, dispute list, change registers, etc.

(*xii*) Objection cases under section 166(1) of the Madras Estates Land Act

(*xiii*) Final Teriz

(*xiv*) Final Record-of-rights with specimen signature

(*xv*) Final Khewat

(*xvi*) Final Plot Index

(*xvii*) Final Record of Irrigation Rights

(*xviii*) Rent Proceeding Nathi consisting of holdingwise classification statement, preliminary rent settlement proceeding, confirmation proposal with orders, etc.

(*xix*) Rent Roll

(*xx*) Objection cases under section 169(1) of the Madras Estates Land Act

(*xxi*) Supplemental maps

APPENDIX III

(*See* Paragraph 31)

M. L. A. Revision Case No. 23 of 1944

REVENUE COMMISSIONER'S COURT, ORISSA

Dated Cuttack, the Ist April 1948

PRESENT—RAI BAHADUR SAMUEL DAS, M. A., C. I. E.
Revenue Commissioner, Orissa

Appeal from the order of the Settlement Officer, Ganjam, dated in the matter of the revision of record-of-rights in respect of Survey Nos. 231 to 234, etc., in mouza Radhamohanpur in Chikiti Estate, Ganjam district.

Ramesh Chandra Samanto .. *Petitioner*

Versus

Zamindar of Chikiti .. *Opposite Party*

For the Petitioner .. Shri P. V. Balakrishna Rao, Advocate

For Opposite Party .. Seal

DECISION

This is a petition of revision under section 172(2) of the Madras Estates Land Act arising out of the order of the Collector (Assistant Settlement Officer), dated the 20th November 1941, whereby the petitioner's request for being recorded as land-holder for an area of 169·44 acres out of the total area of 174·97 acres of the village was refused. The village Radhamohanpur was granted by a registered deed, dated the 12th July 1921 by the then Zamindar to one Shri B. Virasalingam on "Saswata Gutta" for a rent of Rs. 250 a year. Subsequently an area of 5·53 acres belonging to the Deity Shri Sapaneswar Mahadev was excluded from the grant and the rent payable was reduced to Rs. 242. Shri Ramesh Samanta, the petitioner, purchased the interest owned by the late B. Virasalingem by a registered deed, dated the 17th August 1932. The grant obviously constitutes a permanent lease which gave right to the petitioner to reclaim and enjoy the vacant lands. The prayer of the petitioner is mainly as follows:—

(1) To record the petitioner for occupancy right in respect of 44·56 acres covered by Nos. 1 to 8 and 10 to 11 held by opposity parties Nos. 2 to 7. This, however, cannot be conceded to the detriment of the rights of persons who had already acquired occupancy rights and it appears that the ryots who now stand recorded in the finally published record were entered either themselves or their predecessors in the Survey Land Register prepared in 1917. There is no positive evidence that they had surrendered their rights or vacated the lands in favour of the petitioner.

(2) The second prayer of the petitioner is to record the petitioner for 14·28 acres entered as "poramboke" in this village. Under section 20 of the Madras Estates Land Act the Collector has to decide whether a land is or is not for the communal purpose. "Poramboke" as obtains in South Orissa is too wide a term. The Revenue Commissioner is not inclined at this stage to enter into a determination of the issue whether 14·28 acres are communal or not. In this respect the record-of-rights will stand as it is.

(3) The next prayer of the petitioner is that he should be recorded as land-holder in respect of village Radhamohanpur with the exception of 5·53 acres of land belonging to the Deity Shri Sapneswar Mahadev. Since the question of poramboke lands has been kept open, the Revenue Commissioner considers that this area should also be excluded from the present consideration. The petitioner is under the terms of his grant entitled to be considered as an intermediate land-holder. As has been stated, his title is that of a permanent lessee. He owns occupancy rights in respect of the land brought under cultivation by him, that is, in respect of khata No. 9 covering an area of 109·51 acres. Further he is entitled to the produce rent recorded as payable by the occupancy ryots of khatian Nos. 1 to 8 and 10 to 11. One of the terms of the grant was that the petitioner should pay a fixed rent of Rs. 242 annually to the Zamindar. The petitioner is accordingly allowed in these terms.

In the result it is ordered that an entry should be made in the remarks column of khewat No. 1 of village Radhamohanpur that "Ramesh Samanta owns an intermediate land-holder's interest as a permanent lessee in respect of khatian Nos. 1 to 11 subject to payment of annual rent of Rs. 242 to the Zamindar". A cross reference to this entry should also be noted in the remarks column against the khatians Nos. 1 to 11 of the ryots.

Sd.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER
Orissa

CUTTACK
The 1st April 1948

Certified that this order has been dictated and corrected by me.

Sd.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER
ORISSA

TRUE COPY

APPENDIX IV

(*See* Paragraph 34)

Copy of the Proceedings of the Revenue Commissioner, Orissa, No. 536—L. R. S.—XVIII-139/44, dated Cuttack, the 12th August 1944

SUBJECT—Estates Land Act—Ganjam District Athagada Estate Major Settlement Operations—Recoding of Porambokes—revision of entries in the final record-of-rights—Petition of review under order No. 47-Rl., of the Civil Procedure Code against Revenue Commissioner's proceedings No. 772-L. R. S., dated the 29th November 1943.

READ—1. Petition of review, dated the 22nd April 1944 of the Collector, Ganjam, on behalf of the Province of Orissa.

2. Counter-petition, dated the 7th June 1944 of the Raja Bahadur, Khallikote, Athagada and Biridi Estates.

3. Revenue Commissioner's Proceedings No. 772-L. R. S., dated the 29th November 1943.

(1) *For Petitioner* .. Shri A. Tumbanatham Pantulu, Government Pleader, Aska.

(2) *For Respondent* .. Shri Balakrishna Rath Mahasaya, B.A., B.L., Advodate.

DECISION

These proceedings arise from the order passed by Mr. Marwood in his decision, dated the 29th November 1943 in E. L. A. R. P. No. 36 of 1943 under the Madras Estates Land Act. That decision was concerned with the form of the entries to be made in the record-of-rights of 1938-39 about the "Poramboke" lands of the Athagada Estates, Ganjam district. Mr. Marwood's previous decision of the 9th November 1943, dealing within a similar subject in the Dharakote Estate, Ganjam district, explains why these proceedings to revise the record-of-rights prepared in the settlement of 1938—42 are now necessary. The record-of-rights was published in final form between December 1941 and May 1942.

2. In the Survey and Settlement operations of 1938—42 the Settlement Officer had entered the porambokes of the Athagada, Dharakote and other estates in the land-holder's khewat along with the following note:—

"The reversionary rights in the land-holder's khatian have not been determined for the purpose of section 20-A (1) of the Madras Estates Land Act and the fact of their entry under the land-holder's khewat in no way prejudices the interest of Government in these lands." The procedure adopted by the Settlement Officer in these particular estates was considered to be unsuitable and the Revenue Commissioner initiated proceedings to revise the record-of-rights about poramboke in these estates for the purpose of securing uniformity in the record. Mr. Marwood in his order of the 9th November 1943 observes:

"The intention is that poramboke lands in the portions of Madras now falling within the Orissa Province should be entered in the record-of-rights in the way hitherto followed by the Madras Settlement Department that is poramboke lands are numbered and listed and their total area is shown in the descriptive memoir which forms an Annexure II to the village record. The poramboke lands are not assigned to any khewat, and the record is silent as regards reversionary rights in such lands. The intention is that reversionary rights should be decided, when occasion arises, by the Collector under sections 20 and 20-A of the Act."

The case put forward in the Dharakota Proceedings on behalf of the Province of Orissa by the Collector of Ganjam was that the poramboke lands should be recorded without comment or decision on the topic of reversionary rights. It was pointed out that this was the procedure followed by the settlement authorites in some of the other estates of the Ganjam district (Surangi, Chikiti, Sanakhemidi, Bodogada, etc.) and that this was in effect the procedure followed by the Madras authorities when the district was part of the Madras Presidency. In no record-of-rights prepared under the authority of the Madras Government for other estates in this district were the porambokes entered in the land-holder's khewat in the manner followed by the Settlement Officer in 1938-39, nor was any entry made to show that porambokes were the land-holder's property.

Mr. Marwood held in his decision of the 9th November 1943, dealing with the Dharakota Estate that the Settlement Officer is concerned with recording the facts as he finds them and that he is not required by law to record rights lawfully incident to poramboke lands, as these poramboke lands do not come within the definition of a holding. Furthermore he held that the Settlement Officer was not required to determine the reversionary rights in poramboke lands, as the Madras Act in sections 20 and 20-A provides a specific procedure for determining those rights in the Court of the Collector.

Here I note that the Collector may decide the question of reversionary rights only under section 20-A of the Act after declaring that the land is no longer required for its original communal purpose. Under section 20, the Collector may decide whether any particular piece of land is or is not a poramboke.

Accordingly, the decision in the Dharakota case was that all poramboke lands should be excluded from the khewats of the landlord, that the note of the Settlement Officer should be deleted, and that the record of poramboke lands, prepared in a separate list or khatian by the Settlement Officer, should not bear any description other than that of "Poramboke khatian".

This decision made no difference in the legal status of any of the porambokes. It was in accordance with the procedure followed by the Madras Government. There are obvious reasons for recording in a separate list the lands which are found by the Settlement authorities to have been set apart for the common use of the villagers. It would be confusing to mix these lands with lands which are the exlusive property of a land-holder. In the records-of-rights prepared when Ganjam was a part of the Madras Presidency there is no separate khewat for

the land-holder's private lands. This khewat was first prepared in 1938, on the lines adopted in districts of Northern Orissa, after Ganjam had become a part of the new Province of Orissa. The Settlement Officer first decided on grounds of convenience to include poramboke lands, or common lands in the land-holder's khewat along with the note protecting Government's interest in these lands. Mr. Marwood's decision in the Dharakota case was intended to rectify this procedure and to secure the entry of all poramboke plots in a special list reserved for them alone.

3. In his order, dated the 29th November 1943, dealing with the villages of the Athagada Estate, Mr. Marwood considered now for his decision in the Dharakote case should apply to the Athagada villages. On behalf of the proprietor of the Athagada estate it was argued that the settlement authorities had included under the heading "Poramboke" lands other than lands which could be legitimately described as lands held for the common use of the villagers. It was admitted that threshing floors, cattle stands, village sites, grazing gounds, etc., were entitled to be described as lands held for the common use of the villagers. But it was urged that this claim could not fairly made for porambokes such as hills, forests and waste lands. To record these lands in the poramboke khatian would throw "a cloud on the title of the proprietor". The prorpietor of the estate urged that hills, forests and waste lands had not been declared in any proceedings to be lands set apart for the common use of the villagers. Consequently the settlement authorities had no right to classify these as poramboke. It was urged that these lands should be recorded as the land-holder's property in his anabadi khatian. At the request of the Revenue Court the Athagada Proprietor has filed as statement of the poramboke plots in each village classifying as "Communal" and "non-communal". The statements purports to show "lands wrongly classified under porambokes by the Settlement Officer as published in the final Record-of-rights of Athagada Estate.

4. Mr. Marwood expressed the opinion that the tenant's right of user in hillocks, waste lands and forests would not be prejudiced even if these lands were entered in the land-holder's khatian. He pointed out that there is provision in the existing record-of-rights in paragraph 12 of the village memoir for recording whether the ryots have any rights over village forests and he indicated that the lands, although shown in the land-holder's anabadi khatian, would be held subject to the rights of the user (if any). I should note here that the village memoir is not part of the record-of-rights.

The question whether waste lands, hills or jungles are or are not porambokes is a question of fact which cannot be answered by raising a presumption of a general nature. It does not necessarily follow that, because a poramboke is found to be a hill or a jungle and not a threshing floor or a village site, a presumption arises that it is not a poramboke or has not been set apart for the common use of the villagers. Further there is a presumption that lands recorded as poramboke must remain porambokes or lands set apart for the common use of the villagers until the contrary is proved or until the Collector declare under section 20-A of the Act that the lands are no longer required for the common use of the villagers. It would not be in order to throw upon the villagers the onus of proving that lands required as porambokes are porambokes. The onus would lie on the persons who wish to prove that they were not porambokes.

5. The decision in the Athagada estate was that the entries in the record-of-rights should be revised in accordance with the principles adopted in the Dharakote estate, but, "Subject to the re-classification of communal and non-communal lands. Communal lands will continue to be shown under the head 'poramboke' and will be excluded from the land-holder's khatian. Non-communal lands will be removed from the category of poramboke and will be transferred to the land-holder's anabadi khatian. There will be corresponding changes in the areas noted in the khewat, and the explanatory note of the Assistant Settlement Officer (which is now meaningless) will be deleted. In the statement attached particulars are given village by village and the total area treated as communal poramboke and the total area removed to land-holder's anabadi khatian. Full details are to be found in the lists supplied by the Athagada estate attached to the record." It will be observed that this order was passed and the landlord's list of non-communal porambokes was accepted as final without any reference to or local examination by the Collector.

6. On the 26th April 1944, five months after Mr. Marwood's decision in the Athagada case, the Province of Orissa represented by the Collector of Ganjam filed a petition in this court asking the Revenue Commissioner to review his order of the 29th November 1943. The petitioner claimed that the Revenue Commissioner's order directing the reclassification of porambokes into communal and non-communal and the inclusion of the latter in the land-holder's khatian was against the procedure usually adopted in survey and settlement operations and was bad in law ; that the order contravened the express provisions of law laid down in sections 20 and 20-A of the Madras Estates Land Act under which the District Collector alone is entitled to determine the reversionary rights of the parties and that only when occasion arises; that the Revenue Commissioner in directing the re-classification of poramboke into communal and non-communal and the inclusion of the latter in the land-holder's khatian acted beyond his jurisdiction. The petitioner claimed that there was an error apparent in the fact of the record which enabled the court to review its own proceedings. The petitioner points out that the proprietor of the estate had not objected to the registration of poramboke at the time of the record-of-rights proceedings and that it was not open to him at this stage to claim a reclassification. It was urged that if a reclassification is to be made each case would have to be carefully examined and the Collector would have to be given an opportunity to check the accuracy of the proprietor's claims. Finally the petitioner prayed that the order of the 29th November 1943 in so far as it relates to the reclassification of the poramboke into communal and non-communal lands and the inclusion of the latter in the land-holder's khatian should be deleted so that the order in these proceedings concerning the Athagada Estate might be brought into line with the orders delivered by the Revenue Commissioner in the proceedings relating to the Dharakote Estate.

7. Although the petition is out of time the Revenue Commissioner considered that it should be admitted, as it raised a question of public interest affecting the procedure of settlement.

8. A counter-petition has been filed on behalf of the respondent, the proprietor of the Athagada Estate in which he urges that there is no error apparent in the fact of the record and that the order of the Revenue Commissioner of the 29th November 1943 is correct. The proprietor urges that the petition for review should be dismissed but adds that if the Revenue Commissioner is prepared to rehear the case he should consider a

number of new matters. The proprietor is of the opinion that the Revenue Commissioner in his order of the 29th November 1943 erred in classifying private properties of the estate like rivers, nalla, tank, village sites, etc., as communal porambokes and further in transferring them to a special poramboke khatian. The Revenue Commissioner is also said to have erred "in interfering with the entries wherein the entries are that the aforesaid properties are private properties of the estate." The respondent prayed that "so far as the entries relating to the so called communal porambokes be left as they were in the Survey Land Register and leave it to any future proceedings under section 20 and the following sections". Actually the record prepared by the Settlement Officer does not specify that the porambokes are the private property of the land-holder. The lands are classified as porambokes but have been entered in the land-holders' khewat with a note that the reversionary rights in these lands have not been decided under section 20-A of the Madras Estates Land Act, and that the fact of their entry in the landlord's khewat in no way prejudices the interest of Government in these lands. The question is whether lands found to be porambokes should be entered in the land-holder's khewat or in a separate khewat and nothing more.

9. I have heard the parties at great length and the learned advocate for the estate has taken me step by step through the history of land tenure in the district of Ganjam since the establishment of British authority.

10. It is pointed out that the Madras Estates Land Act which is applicable to the Ganjam district does not contain a definition of "Poramboke" although executive instructions issued by the Madras Board from time to time make it clear that this term covers such lands as rivers, tanks, tank beds, channels, banks, ponds, ditches, topes, railroads, burning and burial grounds, cattle sheds, cattle stands, grazing grounds, village site, forests, pagoda, threshing floor, salt pans, public buildings, cart tracts and any other lands which are set apart for the use of the estate or the village people. Chapter VI of the Madras Survey Manual gives a list of the kinds of land which may fail in this category.

11. The relevant sections of the Madras Estates Land Act are section 3 (16) (*a*) (*b*) and (*c*) read with sections 20, 20-A and 20-B. The existing sections 20, 20-A and 20-B were inserted in the Act by the amendment of 1934. Section 20 gives the Collector on the application of the land-holder or any other person interested authority to decide any question as to whether any land is or is not of the description mentioned in sub-clause (*a*), (*b*) or (*c*) of clause (16) of section 3 or as to the customary rights in the user of any land which is of any such description as existing at the commencement of this Act. Any person aggrieved by such decision of the Collector may within a period of one year from the date thereof institute a suit in the Civil Court to establish the right claimed by him in respect of such land.

Clause (16) of section 3 says that ryoti land means cultivable land in an estate other than private land but does not include—

(*a*) beds and bunds of tanks and of supply, drainage, surplus or irrigation channels ;

(*b*) threshing floors, cattle-stands, village sites and other lands situated in any estate which are set apart for the common use of the villagers ;

(*c*) lands granted on service tenure either free of rent or on favourable rates of rent etc.

Section 20-A of the Act empowers the Collector on the application of the land-holder, a ryot or any other person interested to declare that any land or any portion of any land which is set apart for any of the purposes referred to in sub-clasues (*a*) and (*b*) of clause (16) of section 3 is no longer required for its original purpose; and by order in writing direct that any such land or portion thereof in respect of which such declaration is made be used for any other specified communal purpose ; or if such land or portion is not required for any communal purpose, that it be converted into Government ryotwari land and land-holder's ryoti land according as the reversionary rights in such land vest under the terms, express or implied, of the sanad, title-deed or other grant, in the Government or in the land-holder. Before making such declaration and order, the Collector must have due regard to any other customary rights of the land-holder or the ryots in the user of such land or portion and shall satisfy himself that the exercise of such rights would otherwise be provided for adequately, if the declaration and order are put into effect.

Under the original section 20 of the Act these lands were not to be assigned or used for any other purpose without the written order of the Collector.

12. The question raised by the proprietor of the Athagada Estate is the question which the Collector would have to decide under section 20 of the Act. The land-holder could have raised this question at the time of the draft publication of the list of poramboke plots published by the Settlement Officer in 1940. The Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officers were vested with powers under section 20 of the Act , but no applications were filed under that section. The proprietor of the estate did not raise the question at that time and the Settlement Officer prepared a list of poramboke plots in accordance with the facts of the situation as he found then. The proprietor now asks for relief on the ground that the Settlement Officer made mistakes in preparing this list and on the ground that he applied the term "Poramboke" inaccurately to large areas of waste land and jungles. It is evident from the list submitted by the proprietor that his claims are of sweeping and fundamental character and he has made it clear that if given the opportunity he would like to put forward even more sweeping claims.

There is force in the contention of the Province of Orissa that it is irregular to challenge the accuracy of the Settlement Officer's list of porambokes in these proceedings and in the Court when no attempt was made to challenge it before the Settlement Officer. Quite apart from this consideration it would be a wrong for this court to enter into such questions of title and reversionary rights when the Act in section 20 and section 20-A make a specific provision for their settlement.

13. These revisional proceedings were initiated not for the purpose of deciding whether particular lands have or have not been set apart for the common use of the villagers. They were not even initiated to decide whether the settlement authorities had applied the term "Poramboke" inaccurately to particular lands. They are initiated purely for the formal purpose of determining where certain lands which had been found by the settlement authorities to have been set apart should be described and recorded in the record-of-rights. The land-holder now wishes to go into the bigger question of whether the term "Poramboke" has been correctly

applied by the Settlement authorities. It was the business of the settlement authorities not to go into questions of title or reversionary rights, but to record the facts as they found them. If the settlement authorities made a mistake of fact in describing certain lands as porambokes or lands set apart from communal purposes objections could have been filed to the Settlement Officer or to the Collector after the date of the draft publication and before the date of publication which took place between December 1941 and May 1942. After the date of final publication petitions for revision could have been entertained by the Revenue Commissioner within a period of two years from the date of final publication. The land-holder took no steps to challenge the classification made by the settlement authorities at the time when that classification was made. That classification cannot be set aside on the unilateral statement of the proprietor in this court; but these proceedings are concerned not with accuracy of that classfication but with the form which should be given to them in the record-of-rights and there was no intention when the proceedings were opened to examine the validity of each entry which had been made in the list of porambokes prepared by the Settlement Officer.

14. Section 164 read with section 165 of the Act authorises the Settlement Officer to record special rights which by law or by custom the ryots may have in the waste lands of the estate. It must be assumed that the poramboke khatian prepared by the authorities was prepared after the Settlement Officer had examined which were the waste lands over which the land-holder exercised rights of property and which were the porambokes in which the villager exercised a right of user. In this examination of waste lands and porambokes the Settlement Officer presumably paid attention to the records of the original survey of this particular estate made under the M. S. & B. Act which was completed in the year 1915. Appendix II of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Manual shows that the original survey was completed in Khallikote and Athagada in 1915, in Biridi in 1914, in Dharakote 1916 and in Chikiti in 1918. It may be that most of the survey plots shown as porambokes in the settlement operations of 1938—42 were described as porambokes in the survey land register prepared for the Athagada Estate in 1915. It is possible that the settlement authorities in 1938—42 found that since 1915 other lands had come into the category of porambokes. Obviously this court cannot give an *ex parte* decision to the effect that the lands which were found by the settlement authorities in 1938—42 to be porambokes do not fall within that description. The Madras Act clearly lays down that if any lands are to lose their character of porambokes and are not to be treated as lands set apart for the common use of the villagers this decision must be made by the Collector after proper enquiry. The question to be decided by this court is a simple one. In what part of the record-of-rights is this list of poramboke holdings to be entered? Is it to be entered in the land-holder's khewat or in a separate khewat? The court must confine itself to this question.

15. It seems to me that the suggestion made by the Proprietor of the Athagada Estate at the first hearing of this case in November 1943 that certain lands should be withdrawn from the list of porambokes and recorded as the private property of the landlord in the land-holder's khewat, was made to prejudge the issues that would have to be considered by the Collector in a proceeding under section 20 or section 20-A of the Act. The proprietor has submitted a long list of areas of land in this estate which, he claimed, had not been set apart in any proceedings for the common use of the villagers and were not communal porambokes. The order of the 29th November 1943 accepted this statement of non-communal porambokes without coming to a finding on the accuracy or inaccuracy of the Settlement Officers classification. It is clear that the Madras Act does not contemplate the diversion of lands, which have been found to be and have been classified as porambokes to any other purpose without the most careful enquiry. It has not been established that the classification is inaccurate and these porceedings were not initiated for the purpose of scrutinising the classification. It is not the business of this court to make the enquiry under section 20 or section 20-A of the Act or to pass orders for the withdrawal of lands from the poramboke category. Accordingly, I must accept the contention of the Province of Orissa. In these proceedings this court has no jurisdiction to decide which of the porambokes have never had, or have lost their character of porambokes In other words, this court in these proceedings has no jurisdiction to decide the issue raised by the proprietor of the estate, which is that the villagers have no right or have lost the right of common user in large areas of land which have been found by the Settlement authorities to be lands set apart for the common use of the villagers. It is possible, the proprietor of the estate does not use this argument, that some of these lands may have lost their communal character, but this matter cannot be decided in a summary porcedure which relies exclusively on the claim and lists of the landlord. Neither the Settlement Officer nor the Collector of Ganjam has had an opportunity to examine the classification proposed by the landlord.

16. The specific contention of the landlord is that the lands which he mentions have not been set apart for the common use of the villagers. He does not say whether the villagers have actually used these lands for a common purpose. Although this question does not arise in these proceedings, it is relevant to mention the views of the court in the case of *Ramanna* vrs. *Secretary of State* (1936) Madras 299:—

"The words 'set apart' indicate some reservation or earmarking of land either by Government or by the proprietor or by the village community. But it is quite unnecessary and in the majority of cases impossible for a party to adduce positive proof of the precise circumstances in which communal land was originally set apart for communal purposes. It is sufficient to show that there has been some setting apart and that the land is so used. There is no reason why a communal use should be any the less a communal use because it is a natural use. As to the setting apart, the mere fact that land which is in acutal use for common purposes has been earmarked by classification in the registers of the estate as communal poramboke is a sufficient indication of the reservation or setting apart such as is contemplated in section 20. It is not the intention of section 20 to restrict the reservation only to land which has been artificially made fit for communal purposes."

17. The result is that the order passed by this court on the 29th November 1943 is modified. All lands recorded by the settlement authority as porambokes shall be shown in the separate poramboke khatian without any note or comment and the explanatory note entered by the Assistant Settlement Officer in the poramboke khatian on the date of final publication shall be deleted. All lands found by the Settlement authorities to be porambokes shall be excluded from the land-holder's khewat and it must be made clear in the village khewat that the poramboke are not the *anabadi* of the land-holder and have not been included in any of the khewats, either those of the landlord or those of the State.

R. A. E. WILLIAMS
Revenue Commissioner

APPFN

(*See* Para-

Statement showing the private, parityakta-o-bedakhali ryoti and ryoti lands relating

Sl. No.	Name of the estate or taluk	Total number of villages in the estate	Private lands	Parityakta-o-beda-khali ryoti lands	Total area of ryoti lands Settlement operation	
					Produce rented	Cash rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Ac. C.	Ac. C.	Ac. C.	Ac. C.
1	Khallikote ..	304	166·29	2,040·42	19,295·88	38,041·61
2	Athagada ..	220	80·72	1,117·58	20,963·77	50,502·23
3	Biridi ..	71	..	1,019·31	1·54	13,440·23
4	Paluru ..	20	137·25	222·23	1,907·05	1,689·95
5	Badakimedi ..	178	846·62	827·67	33,048·14	4,500·09
6	Humma ..	6	..	8·77	1,076·91	1,273·94
7	Chikiti ..	124	32·07	154·44	20,621·80	3,827·28
8	Sanakhimedi ..	130	270·72	273·56	23,097·91	1,785·87
9	Dharakote ..	165	1,003·21	1,094·27	14,273·05	10,699·06
10	Badagoda ..	127	564·65	482·94	14,019·60	2,571·63
11	Surangi ..	117	59·50	404·48	11,814·19	503·47
12	Askamalukdari ..	28	64·59	40·10	632·46	5,728·81
13	Jarada ..	52	33·83	62·50	2,301·78	3,006·56
14	Sheragada ..	29	601·06	57·51	4,736·97	2,319·85
	Total ..	1,571	3,860·51	7,805·78	167,791·05	139,890·58
						Inam
1	Kodala ..	109	9,721·13	755·31	7,607·32	2,726·67
2	Aska ..	144	12,314·07	80·30	4,929·28	517·81
3	Ghumsur ..	50	4,768·97	430·39	3,002·02	1,175·35
4	Parlakhimedi ..	60	2,816·00	184·94	3,750·43	1,371·84
5	Chatrapur ..	57	5,874·25	726·95	6,049·87	2,751·90
6	Berhampur ..	118	9,829·71	270·88	7,796·02	593·00
	Total ..	538	45,324·13	2,448·77	33,134·94	9,136·57
						Abstract of Ryoti and Inam
1	Fourteen Estates ..	1,571	3,860·51	7,805·78	1,67,791·05	1,39,890·58
2	Six Taluks ..	538	45,324·13	2,448·77	33,134·94	9,136·57
	Grand Total ..	*2,109	49,184·64	10,254·55	2,00,925·99	1,49,027·15

*Figures relating to 6 villages (Khallikote 5 and Athagarh 1) have-
3 villages and the same in the remaining 3 villages was

DIX V

graph 35)

to ex-Estate and inam villages of different taluks.

in the State at the time of			Total area of ryoti area after settlement operation			Total area of poramboke lands	Remarks
Liable to assessment	Niskar	Total	Cash rented	Niskar	Total		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ac. C.	Ac. C.	Ac. C.	Ac. C.	Ac. C.	Ac. C.	Ac. C.	
9,385·64	2·63	66,725·76	66,723·13	2·63	66,725·76	14,966·50	
6,861·71	50·92	78,378·63	78,327·71	50·92	78,378·63	21,655·32	
1,252·14	16·64	14,710·55	14,693·91	16·64	14,710·55	2,545·87	
1,251·71	6·13	4,854·84	4,848·71	6·13	4,854·84	609·20	
797·40	7·46	38,353·09	38,345·63	7·46	38,353·09	11,245·71	
14·86	1·03	2,366·74	2,365·71	1·03	2,366·74	923·44	
1,209·35	1·32	25,659·75	25,658·43	1·32	25,659·75	6,164·57	
1,963·23	30·28	26,877·29	26,847·01	30·28	26,877·29	5,841·49	
2,307·49	57·96	27,337·56	27,279·60	57·96	27,337·56	12,107·94	
3,519·94	18·92	20,130·09	20,111·17	18·92	20,130·09	3,358·66	
183·83	0·78	12,502·27	12,501·49	0·78	12,502·27	2,310·51	
566·28	15·25	6,942·80	6,927·55	15·25	6,942·80	1,486·82	
150·35	..	5,458·69	5,458·69	..	5,458·69	1,635·66	
156·25	15·45	7,228·52	7,213·07	15·45	7,228·52	1,603·52	
29,620·18	224·77	337,526·58	337,301·81	224·77	337,526·58	86,455·21	
villages							
976·56	38·93	11,349·48	11,310·55	38·93	11,349·48	2,924·88	
2,417·98	229·82	8,094·89	7,865·07	229·82	8,094·89	3,537·37	
105·61	18·21	4,301·19	4,282·98	18·21	4,301·19	1,246·81	
1,594·03	30·96	6,747·26	6,716·30	30·96	6,747·26	1,267·60	
1,784·70	25·64	10,612·11	10,586·47	25·64	10,612·11	2,814·41	
519·23	105·40	9,013·65	8,908·25	105·40	9,013·65	2,663·49	
7,398·11	448·96	50,118·58	49,669·62	448·96	50,118·58	14,454·56	
villages							
29,620·18	224·77	3,37,526·58	3,37,301·81	224·77	3,37,526·58	86,455·21	
7,398·11	448·96	50,118·58	49,669·62	448·96	50,118·58	14,454·56	
37,018·29	673·73	3,87,645·16	3,86,971·43	673·73	3,87,645·16	1,00,909·77	

not been included in the statement as operation did not commence in
suspended from attestation stage due to litigation.

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APPENDIX VI

(*See* Paragraph 70)

Comparative incidence of rent

Sl. No.	Name of the Estate	Name of the adjoining ryotwari taluk	Rent incidence of the neighbouring taluk			Rent incidence of the neighbouring taluk enhanced by 25 per cent			Rent incidence of Estate			Maximum	Rate of the adjoining taluk		Maximum rate of adjoining taluk enhanced by 25 per cent		
			Wet	Rainfed	Dry	Wet	Rainfed	Dry	Wet	Rainfed	Dry	Wet	Rainfed	Dry	Wet	Rainfed	Dry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
1	Badakhemidi.	Berhampur Taluk.	3 11 7	1 10 1	1 4 11	4 10 6	2 0 7	1 10 2	4 13 0	2 6 9	1 3 10	6 8 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	8 2 0	4 1 0	3 12 0
2	Seragada	Aska ..	4 2 11	1 9 0	1 2 5	5 3 8	1 15 3	1 7 0	5 3 7	1 15 4	1 7 6	6 8 0	2 14 0	2 13 0	8 2 0	3 9 6	3 8 3
3	Dharakote	Aska ..	4 2 11	1 9 0	1 2 5	5 3 8	1 15 3	1 7 0	5 3 11	1 15 8	1 0 7	6 8 0	2 14 0	2 13 0	8 2 0	3 9 6	3 8 3
4	Chikiti ..	Berhampur	3 11 7	1 10 1	1 4 11	4 10 6	2 0 7	1 10 2	4 10 5	2 1 2	1 8 5	6 8 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	8 2 0	4 1 0	3 12 0
5	Jarda ..	Berhampur	3 11 7	1 10 1	1 4 11	4 10 6	2 0 7	1 10 2	5 9 10	2 8 2	1 6 9	6 8 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	8 2 0	4 1 0	3 12 0
6	Humma	Chatrapur	3 11 7	1 10 1	1 4 11	4 10 6	2 0 7	1 10 2	3 14 3	1 13 5	1 2 6	6 8 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	8 2 0	4 1 0	3 12 0
7	Aska Malukdari	Aska ..	4 2 11	1 9 0	1 2 5	5 3 8	1 15 3	1 7 0	6 11 2	2 10 0	2 3 10	6 8 0	2 14 0	2 13 0	8 2 0	3 9 6	3 8 3
8	Surangi ..	Berhampur	3 11 7	1 10 1	1 4 11	4 10 6	2 0 7	1 10 2	4 11 1	2 2 2	1 9 6	6 8 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	8 2 0	4 1 0	3 12 0
9	Sanakhemidi.	Aska ..	4 2 11	1 9 0	1 2 5	5 3 8	1 15 3	1 7 0	5 3 2	2 0 3	1 5 8	6 8 0	2 14 0	2 13 0	8 2 0	3 9 6	3 8 3
10	Biridi ..	Chatrapur	3 11 7	1 10 1	1 4 11	4 10 6	2 0 7	1 10 2	4 9 9	2 2 3	1 8 2	6 8 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	8 2 0	4 1 0	3 12 0
11	Athagada	Aska ..	4 2 11	1 9 0	1 2 5	5 3 8	1 15 3	1 7 0	5 3 11	2 3 0	1 2 6	6 8 0	2 14 0	2 13 0	8 2 0	3 9 6	3 8 3
12	Khallikote	Chatrapur	3 11 7	1 10 1	1 4 11	4 10 6	2 0 7	1 10 2	5 0 4	2 10 7	0 15 1	6 8 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	8 2 0	4 1 0	3 12 0
13	Badagado	Surada ..	4 2 11	1 9 0	1 2 5	5 3 8	1 15 3	1 7 0	4 15 9	2 1 0	1 8 1	6 8 0	2 14 0	2 13 0	8 2 0	3 9 6	3 8 3
14	Paluru ..	Chatrapur	3 11 7	1 10 1	1 4 11	4 10 6	2 0 7	1 10 2	4 6 9	2 2 3	1 1 7	6 8 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	8 2 0	4 1 0	3 12 0

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APPENDIX VI

(*See* Paragraph 70)

Comparative incidence rent

Sl. No.	Name of the Estate	Name of the adjoining ryotwari taluk	Minimum rate of adjoining Taluk			Minimum rate of the adjoining Taluk enhanced by 25 per cent			Maximum rate settled for the Estate			Minimum rate settled for the estate			Remarks
			Wet	Rainfed	Dry	Wet	Rainfed	Dry	Wet	Rainfed	Dry	Wet	Rainfed	Dry	
1	2	3	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
			Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	
1	Badakhemidi ..	Berhampur Taluk	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	1 9 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	8 0 0	4 2 0	3 7 0	1 5 0	0 9 0	0 6 0	
2	Saragada ..	Aska ..	1 4 0	0 7 0	0 4 6	1 9 0	0 8 9	0 5 8	7 12 0	3 8 0	3 3 0	1 12 0	0 14 0	0 11 0	
3	Dharakote ..	Aska ..	1 4 0	0 7 0	0 4 6	1 9 0	0 8 9	0 5 8	8 1 0	3 13 0	4 8 0	1 6 0	0 13 0	0 4 0	
4	Chikiti ..	Berhampur ..	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	1 9 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	8 0 0	4 1 0	6 12 0	1 9 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	
5	Jarada ..	Berhampur ..	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	1 9 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	8 2 0	4 0 0	3 1 0	1 9 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	
6	Humma ..	Chatrapur ..	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	1 9 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	5 7 0	2 12 0	1 13 0	1 9 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	
7	Aska Malukdari ..	Aska ..	1 4 0	0 7 0	0 4 6	1 9 0	0 8 9	0 5 8	8 2 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	0 7 0	
8	Surangi ..	Berhampur ..	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	1 9 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	7 12 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	1 10 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	
9	Sanakhemidi ..	Aska ..	1 4 0	0 7 0	0 4 6	1 9 0	0 8 9	0 5 0	8 1 0	3 8 0	3 1 0	1 7 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	
10	Biridi ..	Chatrapur ..	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	1 9 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	6 8 0	3 8 0	2 14 0	2 4 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	
11	Athagada ..	Aska ..	1 4 0	0 7 0	0 4 6	1 9 0	0 8 9	0 5 0	8 2 0	4 2 0	2 6 0	1 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	
12	Khallikote ..	Chatrapur ..	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	1 9 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	8 2 0	4 1 0	2 8 0	1 6 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	
13	Baragado ..	Surada ..	1 4 0	0 7 0	0 4 6	1 9 0	0 8 9	0 5 0	7 9 0	3 13 0	3 7 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	
14	Paluru ..	Chatrapur ..	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	1 9 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	6 8 0	3 3 0	2 14 0	1 5 0	0 10 0	0 7 0	

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APPENDIX VII

(*See* paragraph 101)

List of officers who worked in the major settlement operation

Serial No.	Name of officer	Post held	Date of posting	Date of relief
1	2	3	4	5
1	Shri Satish Chandra Banerji ..	Settlement Officer ..	1-12-1938 9-7-1940 25-3-1942 27-7-1947	11-10-1939 30-9-1940 16-6-1942 7-5-1948
2	F. E. A. Taylor ..	Settlement Officer .. 8-5-1948 to 11-5-1948. No officer as Settlement Officer.	12-10-1939 21-1-1941	8-7-1940 24-3-1942
3	Shri Lokanath Patnaik ..	Settlement Officer ..	12-5-1948 14-6-1953 F. N.	1-12-1951 F. N. 30-9-1953
4	Shri Himansu Kumar Ghosh ..	Ditto	1-12-1951 F. N. 28-2-1954	27-5-1953 11-5-1954
5	Md. Mujibar Rahman ..	Settlement Officer-in-charge ..	1-10-1953 28-5-1953	19-10-1953 14-6-1953 F. N.
6	Shri Dibyasinha Patnaik ..	Settlement Officer .. 12-5-1954 to 22-6-1954. No officer as Settlement Officer.	20-10-1953	27-2-1954
7	Shri Bimal Kishore Mishra ..	Settlement Officer ..	23-6-1954	15-4-1956
8	Shri Shyamsundar Patro ..	Ditto	16-4-1956	15-10-1957
9	Shri Banchanidhi Das ..	Ditto	16-10-1957	6-3-1958
10	Shri Rabindranath Das ..	Ditto	7-3-1958	17-5-1960
11	Shri Kalikinkar Samal ..	Ditto	18-5-1960	30-7-1960
12	Shri Nrusinha Charan Behuria ..	Ditto	1-8-1960	till to date
	CHARGE OFFICER			
1	Shri Satish Chandra Banerji ..	Charge Officer ..	1-10-1940	20-1-1941
2	Shri Md. Mujibar Rahman ..	Ditto	28-11-1948	28-2-1958
3	Shri Jagadish Chandra Ratha ..	Ditto	14-4-1958	31-3-1959
4	Shri Bankim Chandra Mahanty ..	Ditto	5-5-1959	23-12-1960
	ASSISTANT SETTLEMENT OFFICERS			
1	Shri Abanindranath Mahapatra ..	Sub-Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer.	1-12-1947	12-6-1948
2	Shri Anantakumar Bose ..	Outsider ..	30-12-1952	7-5-1953
3	Shri Ananta Prasad Panda ..	Sub-Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer.	Not available	
4	Shri Apurba Kumar Ghosal ..	Ditto	10-1-1948	11-3-1954
5	Shri Baikunta Nayak ..	Outsider ..	11-12-1952	13-3-1954

Serial No.	Name of officer	Post held	Date of posting	Date of relief
1	2	3	4	5
6	Shri Bankim Chandra Mahanty ..	Sub-Deputy Colletcor and Assistant Settlement Officer.	15-1-1948	16-4-1954
7	Shri Balabhadra Das ..	Ditto ..	28-2-1958	2-5-1960 A. N.
8	Shri Balakrushna Sahu ..	Outsider ..	6-6-1957 F. N.	28-2-1960 F. N.
9	Shri Banchanidhi Das ..	Sub-Duputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer.	25-1-1941	31-5-1942
10	Shri Bholanath Satapathy ..	Outsider ..	18-6-1957 F. N.	25-10-1961
11	Shri Brajabihari Parida ..	Duputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer.	8-5-1950 13-10-1951	14-7-1951 19-3-1954
12	Shri Dayanidhi Patnaik ..	Outsider ..	27-12-1952	4-5-1953
13	Shri Debananda Nayak ..	Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer.	9-5-1950	25-7-1950
14	Shri Debi Prasad Das ..	Sub-Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer.	19-9-1947	24-12-1947
15	Shri Dibyasinha Patnaik ..	Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer.	2-1-1941	N. A.
16	Shri D. Satyanarayan Patnaik ..	Sub-Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer.	18-8-1947	2-11-1950
17	Shri Durga Charan Patnaik ..	Ditto ..	22-10-1939	6-6-1941
18	Shri Duryodhana Mahanty ..	Ditto ..	N. A.	..
19	Shri Fakir Charan Mahanty ..	Outsider ..	29-9-1947	19-12-1948 A. N.
20	Shri Govinda Misra ..	Outsider and Sub-Duputy Collector.	22-12-1947	21-6-1951
21	Shri Govind Ram Bhanja ..	Sub-Duputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer.	4-3-1955	4-5-1955 F. N.
22	Shri G. Padmanav Swami ..	Ditto ..	2-9-1947	2-8-1948
23	Shri G. Srinivasa Rao ..	Ditto ..	13-5-1948	4-8-1950 A. N.
24	Shri Jaganath Panda ..	Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer.	9-5-1950 16-10-1951	10-7-1951 22-3-1954
25	Shri Jayakrushna Mangaraj ..	Outsider ..	10-11-1956 A. N.	17-2-1959 A. N.
26	Shri Kanhu Charan Misra ..	Sub-Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer.	3-12-1947	25-6-1951
27	Shri Kasinath Sahu ..	Ditto ..	9-5-1950 22-10-1951	10-7-1951 22-3-1954
28	Shri Kasi Viswanath Sahu ..	Ditto ..	30-6-1947 19-10-1948	5-12-1947 1-6-1949
29	Shri Khageswara Gartia ..	Outsider ..	5-6-1940	N. A.
30	Shri Kishore Charan Das ..	Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer.	12-4-1948	10-3-1950 A. N.
31	Shri Krushna Chandra Satapathy ..	Sub-Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer.	5-9-1947	22-12-1947
32	Shri Krushna Mohan Das ..	Ditto ..	9-5-1950 21-10-1951	18-7-1951 1-4-1954

N. A.—Not available

Serial No.	Name of officer	Post held	Date of posting	Date of relief
1	2	3	4	5
33	Shri Kshetramohan Das ..	Outsider ..	19-4-1948	30-11-1951
34	Shri K. V. Krishna Rao ..	Sub-Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer.	6-8-1948	11-8-1948
35	Shri Lakshmi Kanta Gantayat ..	Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer.	9-5-1950	24-7-1950
36	Shri Maulavi Sheik Mansur ..	Ditto ..	9-7-1940	4-1-1941
37	Shri Md. Mujibar Rahman ..	Sub-Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer.	2-1-1940	31-5-1942
38	Shri Md. Nuzumul Hudda ..	Outsider ..	7-1-1949 7-9-1956	21-4-1954 28-2-1958 A. N.
39	Shri M. Gurunath Rao ..	Do. ..	26-1-1948 F. N.	2-1-1961
40	Shri Nrusinha Charan Behuria ..	Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer.	12-4-1948	2-4-1949 A. N.
41	Shri Nrusinha Nanda Panda ..	Sub-Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer.	7-4-1939	10-10-1939
42	Shri Padma Charan Mahapatra ..	Ditto ..	24-12-1947	7-8-1953
43	Shri P. Chandrasekhar Rao ..	Ditto ..	9-5-1950	16-11-1950
44	Shri P. Krishnamurty Patnaik ..	Outsider ..	5-10-1952	7-5-1953
45	Shri Prakash Narayan Gurtoo ..	Sub-Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer.	10-2-1949	13-3-1950 A. N.
46	Shri P. Ramakrishna Rao ..	Assistant Settlement Officer ..	16-8-1956	6-9-1956
47	Shri Pramodaranjan Chandra ..	Sub-Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer.	N. A.	31-5-1942
48	Shri Rabindrakumar Deo ..	Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer.	14-4-1948	24-6-1950 A. N.
49	Shri Radhanath Nayak ..	Outsider ..	24-9-1952	7-5-1953
50	Shri Ramachandra Das ..	Sub-Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer.	10-6-1960	1-11-1961
51	Shri R. Lakshmana Rao ..	Outsider and Sub-Deputy Collector.	17-12-1947	18-11-1949
52	Shri Ratnakar Rao ..	Sub-Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer.	3-4-1939	23-12-1939
53	Shri Sarat Chandra Samantroy ..	Outsider ..	14-9-1955	2-11-1960
54	Shri Sashibhusan Ratha ..	Sub-Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer.	11-3-1950	4-7-1952
55	Shri Shyamasundar Patra ..	Ditto ..	18-1-1941	31-5-1942
56	Shri Sricharan Das ..	Ditto ..	11-11-1940	N. A.
57	Shri Sudarsan Parida ..	Outsider ..	13-12-1952	4-4-1953
58	Shri Sudarsan Patra ..	Outsider and Sub-Deputy Collector.	17-12-1947	11-11-1950 A. N.
59	Shri Sudhansu Mohan Patnaik ..	Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer.	12-4-1948	31-7-1950 A. N.
60	Shri Surendranarayan Sarangi ..	Sub-Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer.	12-11-1940	31-5-1942
16	Shri Surendranath Khuntia ..	Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer.	9-5-1950 10-10-1951	10-7-1951 10-11-1953

N. A.—Not available

APPENDIX VIII

(*See* paragraph 26)

Glossary of Words and Abbreviations used in the Settlement Records

Abadi	..	Cultivated land
Anabadi	..	Uncultivated land
Ada	..	A local volume measure equivalent to 52 tolas
Ba	..	Abbreviation for Basasthan or residence
Ba : su : da	..	Bandhak Sutre Dakhal, i.e., possession by mortgage
Badali : su : da	..	Badali Sutre Dakhal, i.e., possession by exchange
Banam	..	In the name of
Basti or Gramakantha	..	Village site
Bejesthali	..	The seat of an Idol
Be or Bije	..	Abbreviation for Bijesthali
Be : Kha : su : da	..	Abbreviation for Beain Kharid Sutre Dakhal, i.e., possession by illegal purchase.
Bila	..	Irrigated lands
Barsadhar	..	Rainfed lands
Bharanam	..	A local square and volume measure 1/5th of an acre in square measure and 208 standard seers (80 tolas) when used as volume measure.
Bises Anusanga	..	Special incidents of a tenancy
Da	..	Abbreviation for Dakhal or possession
Da : su : da	..	Abbreviation for Dana Sutre Dakhal, i.e., possession by gift
Dofasali	..	Double cropped
Gauni	..	Grain measure generally 208 tolas
Gutta	..	Lease
Hal	..	Present
Heta land	..	Land-holder's private lands
Ijmal	..	Joint
Inam	..	Favourable grants (*see* paras. 28 of Chapter IV and 99 of Chapter X)
Ja	..	Abbreviation for 'Jati' or 'Caste'
Jabar Dakhal	..	Forcible possession
Ja : da	..	Abbreviation for Jabar Dakhal
Jama	..	Rent
Ja : sa	..	Abbreviation for Jarsaman or consideration money
Jamadharya Jogya	..	Liable to assessment
Jatayatar Satwa	..	Right of way
Jer	..	Continued
Jodi	..	Quit rent payable in respect of pre-settlement inam to Government
Kattubadi	..	Quit rent payable to the Estates
Kha	..	Abbreviation for khatian

Kha : na	..	Abbreviation for Khatian number
Kha : su : da	..	Abbreviation for Kharid Sutre Dakhal or possession by purchase
Khanapuri	..	Preliminary record writing
Khatian	..	Record-of-rights in respect of holdings
Khe	..	Abbreviation for Khewat
Khewat	..	Record-of-rights of Land-holder
Khe : na	..	Abbreviation for Khewat number
Kisam	..	Description of land
Ku	..	Continued
Ma	..	Abbreviation for Marfat
Ma : ga	..	Abbrevition for Minor guardian
Mae Jama	..	Including the rent of another holding
Mae cess	..	Including cess
Marfat	..	Under the management of
Mahara	..	Drain, water channel
Mau	..	Abbreviation for Maukhika
Maukhika	..	Verbal
Mu	..	Abbreviation for Mutabik
Mutabik	..	According to
Nauti	..	A local grain measure generally equivalent to 832 tolas
Nayan Jori	..	Road side land
Nijgam	..	The village to which the record relates
Nutan Patita	..	New fallow
Nu : pa	..	Abbreviation for Nutan Patita
Oger	..	And others
Pakshe	..	On behalf of
Patita	..	Fallow
Pattadar	..	Lessee of resumed pre-settlement inams
Pi	..	Abbreviation for Pita, father
Parityakta-o-bedakhali ryoti	.	Abandoned and unoccupied ryoti land
Pla : na	..	Abbreviation for Plot Number
Poramboke lands	..	Communal lands as defined in section 3(16) (*a*) and (*b*) of the Madrss Estates Land Act.
Private land	..	Lands as define in section 3 (10) of the Madras Estates Land Act
Puratan Patita	..	Old fallow
Rakaba	..	Area
Re	..	Abbrevaition for registered

Re : da	..	Abbreviation for Registered Dalil or Deed
Ryot	..	Tenant as defined in section 3(15) of the Madras Estates Land Act
Ryoti land	..	Land as defined in Section 3(16) of the Madras Estates Land Act
Sa : da	..	Abbreviation for Sadha Dalil or unregistered deed
Samil Jama	..	A holding of which the rent is included in another holding
Samilat	..	Lands held commonly under more than one land-holder
Se	..	Abbreviation for Sebait
Sebait	..	Person who performs the service of an Idol
Swa	..	Abbreviation for Swami
Ta	..	Abbreviation for Taraf, on behalf of
Tasdik	..	Attestation
Tarmim Tamil	..	Correction of records in accordance with orders of competent authority
Terij	..	Abstract of Khatian
Zi	..	Abbreviation for zilla, District

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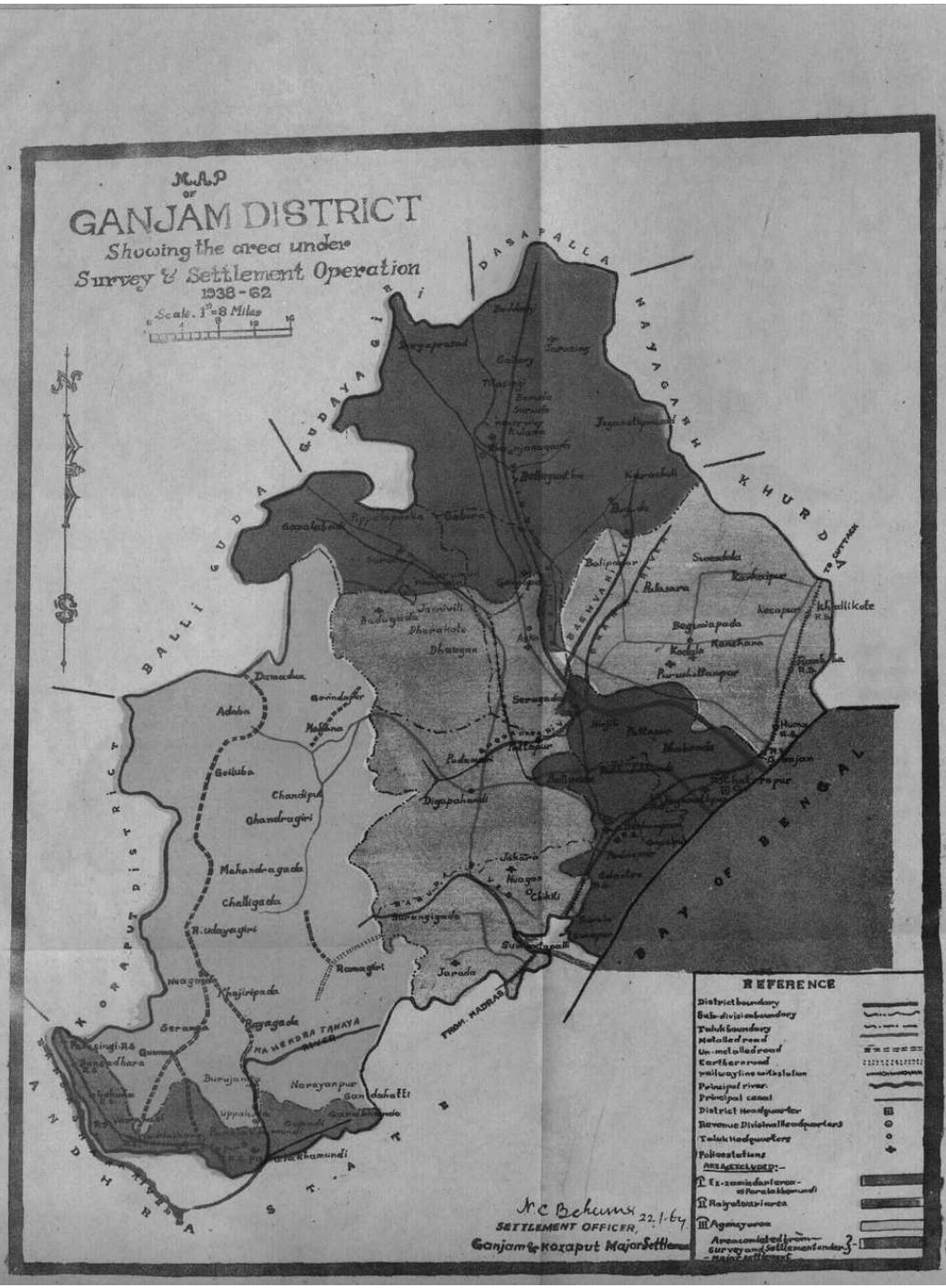
MAP
OF
GANJAM DISTRICT
Showing the area under
Survey & Settlement Operation
1938 - 62
Scale. 1" = 8 Miles
DASAPALLA
KUDAYA GIRI
BALLI GUDA
KHURDA
BAY OF BENGAL
FROM MADRAS
KORAPUT DISTRICT
ANDHRA STATE
Berhampur
Aska
Chikiti
Jarada
Ramagiri
Seranga
Rayagada
Narayanpur
Bijayanagar
Gunupur
Parlakhemundi
Bhanjanagar
Digapahandi
Chandragiri
Mahendragada
Challigada
Dharakote
Purushottampur
Kodala
Khallikote
Chatrapur
Hinjilicut
Sorada
Bellaguntha
Polasara
Berhampur
Jagannath Prasad
Gopalpur
REFERENCE
District boundary
Sub-division boundary
Taluk boundary
Metalled road
Un-metalled road
Kutcha road
Railway line with station
Principal river
Principal canal
District Headquarter
Revenue Divisional Headquarters
Taluk Headquarters
Police stations
AREAS EXCLUDED:-
Ex-zamindari areas of Parlakhemundi
Rayatwari area
Agency area
Area completed from Survey and Settlement under Major Settlement
M C Behera 22.1.64
SETTLEMENT OFFICER,
Ganjam & Koraput Major Settlement



PRINTED AT THE ORISSA GOVERNMENT PRESS, MADHUPATNA, CUTTACK-3

FINAL REPORT

OF THE

LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT

IN

KALAHANDI DISTRICT

EX-STATE - KHALSA - AREA

1946 - 56.

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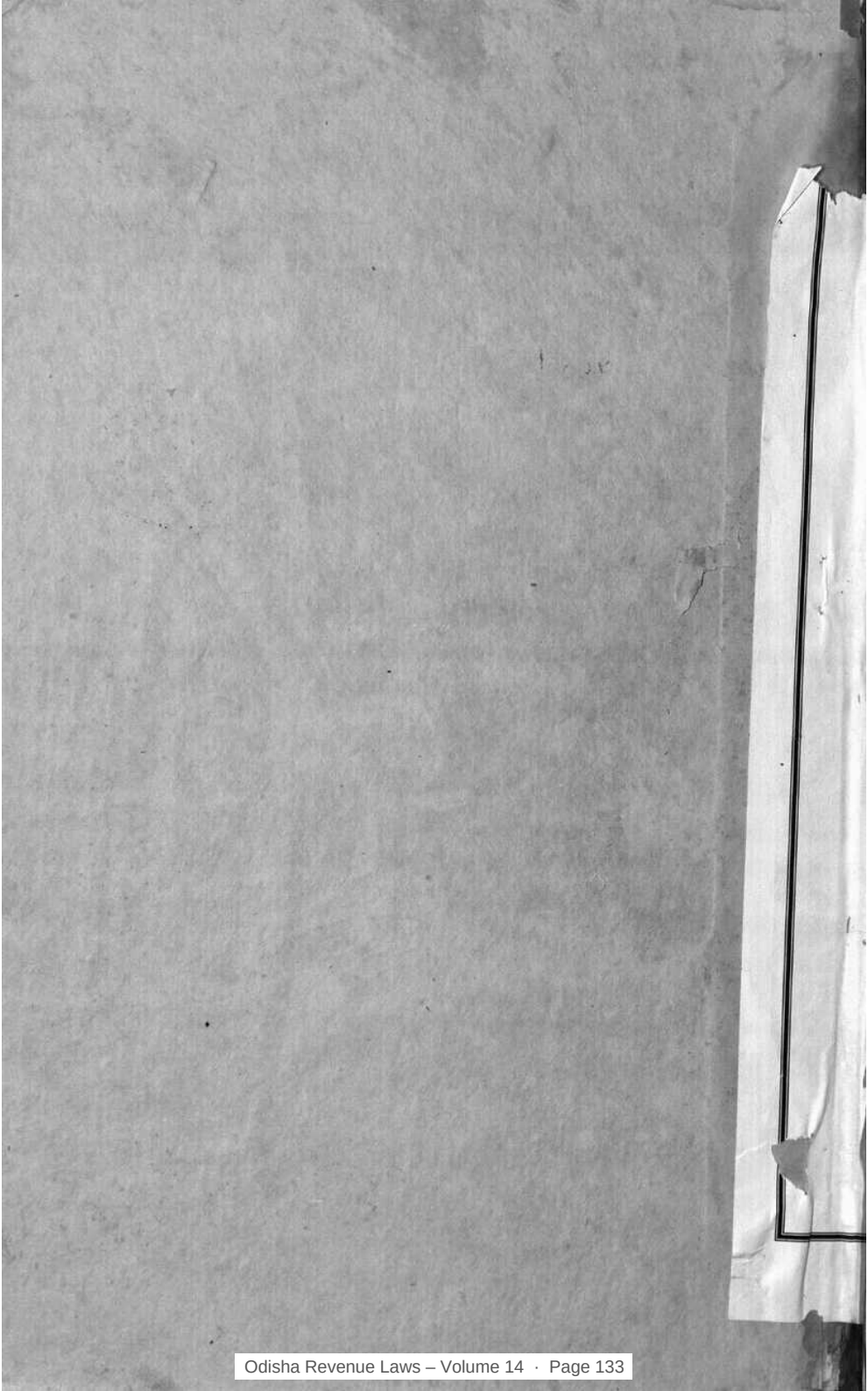

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FINAL REPORT OF THE LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT IN KALAHANDI DISTRICT

EX-STATE - KHALSA - AREA

1946 - 56.

J. DAS, M. A., B. L.,
Settlement Officer,
Kalahandi.

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CORRIGENDA

1. In the 5th line of para. 9 of the Resolution the words "appreciate the valuable services rendered by Shri Das as Settlement" should be inserted between the words 'Government' and 'Officer'.

2. For "discrepaney" in the 5th line of para. 3 at page 1, read "discrepancy"

3. For "Handas" in the 1st line of para. 15 at page 3, read "Kandas"

4. For "power" in the 8th line of para. 15 at page 3, read "powder"

5. For "daugh ter" in the 4th line of para. 16 at page 4, read "daughter"

6. For "transfer land" in the 3rd line of para. 28 at page 27, read "transfer of land".

7. For "5 0 6" in the 4th line of table at page 9, read "5 0 0"

8. For "Bheti" in the 19th line of para. 39 at page 10, read "Bhuti"

9. For "Ruler" in the 4th line of para. 48 at page 13, read "Ruler(.)"

10. For "Forect" in the 8th line of para. 68 at page 17, read "Forest"

11. For "section" in the 3rd line of page 20, read "action"

12. For ' munsaris" in the 3rd line of para. 89 at page 20, read "munsarims"

13. For "earing" in the 37th line of para. 97 at page 22, read "caring"

14. For "record of Register" in the 8th line of para. 116 at page 29, read "Record of Register".

15. For "Rs. 4-8-9" in the last line of page 29, read "Rs. 4-8-0"

16. For "mnjmuli" in the last but 4th line of para. 135 at page 34, read "mujmuli".

17. For "Improvement lit" in the marginal notes of para. 160 at page 33, read "Improvement list".

18. For "hese" in the 1st line of page 45, read "these"

19. For "Solpes" in the 5th line of 2nd para. of Appendix XXIII, read "slopes"

Government of Orissa
Revenue & Excise Departments.

RESOLUTION.

No. S-202/62-42220/R.,

Dated Bhubaneswar the 7th / 8th September, 1962.

Read:—

The final Report on the land revenue Settlement in Kalahandi district (ex-State Khalsa area) with the forwarding letter bearing No. XIV-4/62-4687 LRS. dated 22-5-62 of the Director of Land Records and Surveys thereon.

1. Initiation of settlement operation :—

The Settlement operation in the ex-State of Kalahandi was initiated by a notification issued by the Kalahandi Durbar in December 1946 and was continued after merger of the State in the Province of Orissa in January, 1948 as the aforementioned notification of the Durbar was construed to have statutory force after the merger under paragraph 4 of the Administration of Orissa States order, 1948. The first and second summary settlements of the ex-State were made in 1883 and 1888 respectively. The first and second regular survey and settlement operations were made in 1904-1905 and 1911-1912 respectively. There was also another settlement in 1922-23. The present Settlement is thus the sixth one.

2. Revenue System and early settlements :—

Chapter III of the Report deals with different revenue systems and tenures of the ex-State. When settlement operation was taken up the early history of revenue system of the ex-State of Kalahandi was obscure due to absence of any previous settlement reports and tenancy laws. This chapter not only gives a clear idea about the previous settlement operations and revenue system but also enumerates in detail the rights and liabilities attached to various tenures and tenancies.

3. Assessment of Rent :—

For Assessment of rent the soil unit system as adopted in Sambalpur has been followed because of its suitability in a hilly and irregular country like Kalahandi. The settlement Officer has explained the system in detail by giving concrete examples in paragraph 105 of the report.

4. Financial implications :—

The total expenditure incurred for survey and settlement operation of Khalsa area till 31-3-1956 amounted to Rs. 8,48,893-3-6. The rent roll was fixed at Rs. 4,92,022-7-0 as against Rs. 3,04,350-0-1 fixed in the last settlement. The percentage of increase over the assets of last settlement comes to 62%. The increase of Rs. 1,87,672-6-11 is due to improvement in classification and change in soil factors in 8 classes of lands and extension of cultivation. The cost of the operation per acre come to Re. 1/- (Rupee one) approximately which was very cheap.

5. Enhancement of rent :—

The rent in no case has exceeded the previous rent by 100% where there is no increase in the area. As far as practicable very attempt has been made not to cause any hardship to the tenant. Whatever increment in rent has been brought about is due to rectification of anomalies of last settlement and assessment on newly reclaimed lands.

6. Recovery of survey and Settlement cost :—

The decision of Government on this subject has been embodied in G. O. No. S-108/62-23050 R. dated 11-5-62 (Appendix XXII). According to this order, no settlement cost should be realised from the tenants including the tenants under Maufidars as they pay rent to the Maufidars at the same or even higher rates of rent. The question of realisation of the settlement cost at half rate from Maufidars who are assessed to half rent and exempting the Maufidars who are assessed to full rent from payment of such cost is still under consideration of Government.

7. Assessment of rent on Maufi holdings :—

The position as explained in paragraph 132 of the Report with regard to assessment of Maufi holdings has since been changed. According to the G. O. No. S-108/62-23050 R. dated 11-5-62 (Appendix XXIII) the Maufi holdings in Kalahandi should be assessed on the basis of the term of settlement namely, those who have enjoyed the Maufi for 15 years or less. Such lands should be assessed to half the rate of rent and those who have enjoyed the Maufi for more than 15 years their lands should be assessed to full rent.

8. Government regret the delay in finalising the settlement operation which continued for nearly 11 years from 1946 to 56. The reason for the delay are hilly and difficult nature of the tract, bad climatic conditions in the interior, non-availability of experienced staff and previous reports.

9. The report prepared by Sri Janardan Das, O. A. S., who was the Settlement Officer is of great interest. Despite unsurmountable difficulties in dealing with various problems, he was able to complete the operation successfully with a low cost due to his sincere efforts. Sri Das retired from Government Service in the year 1961 on invalid pension. Government Officer, Kalahandi and fully endorse his commendation in favour of Sri Purna Ch. Chand, now Deputy Collector and Sri Kapila Ch. Mohanty, non-gazetted Assistant Settlement Officer who rendered meritorous service in this operation

Order:— Ordered that the resolution be published in the Orissa Gazette.

By order of the Governor

B. K. Mishra.

Secretary to Government.

Copy of letter No. XIV-4/62 4687 LRS. dated 22-5 62 from Shri B. Mishra, I.A.S., Director of Land Records and Surveys Orissa, Cuttack to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bhubanewar.

Sub:— Final Report on the Land Revenue Settlement in the Khalsa of Kalahandi district.

I have the honour to submit the Final Report on the Land Revenue Settlement in the Khalsa of Kalahandi district written by Sri Janardan Das, O. A. S., now retired.

2. The Settlement Operations were initiated in the Kalahandi ex-State (Sadar and Dharmagarh Sub-divisions in which the entire area under report lies) by a notification issued by the Kalahandi Durbar in December, 1946. The Kalahandi State merged with the Province of Orissa in 1948 and Kalahandi district was constituted on 1-11-49 by adding the Nowapara Sub-Division of Sambalpur district to the Kalahandi ex-State. A record-of-rights operation under the provisions of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1917 was ordered for the Nowapara Sub-division in 1956. Ordinarily one final report for the entire district should have been submitted. But the work in the Khalsa was completed in 1956, that in the ex-Zamindary tracts has just been completed and that in the Nawapara Sub-division will take another two to three years to complete, and the Board-of-Revenue considers that in these days of quick administrative changes particularly relating to Land Reforms it is necessary that the Final Report in respect of the Khalsa should not be held up. More over, the facts and circumstances in the Khalsa are some what different from the Zamindaries inspite of the fact that all the Zamindaries have been abolished. The scheme is therefore to prepare another-Final Report for the ex-Zamindaries of the Kalahandi ex-State and yet another for the Nawapara Sub-Division.

3 Sri Gopinath Singh was appointed as the Settlement Officer when the operation was initiated in 1946. He continued as such till May, 1949. Sri Sitaram Swain, Deputy Collector remained in temporary charge of the operation till 31-8-49. He was succeeded by Sri Janardan Das, Deputy Collector who continued as such till 1-6-60. During the incumbency of Sri Singh only preliminaries were done in respect of a portion of the Khalsa. It was during the incumbency of Sri Janardan Das that the operation was actually conducted and Completed in 1956.

4. The difficulties in conducting the settlement operations in the area were many. When the notification initiating the operation was issued there was no formal agrarian code and the relations between the State and the occupants on land used to be regulated by terms of leases and Sanads granted to the Gountia and other landholders. This position more or less continues even to day, though subsequent enactments of the State Legislature like the Orissa Tenants' Relief Act, 1955 substantially affecting the rights of occupants on land have application in the area. Added to this there was no completion report of any of the previous settlements and only fragmentary information about previous settlements should be collected from the files and registers of those settlement operation after a laborious search. Obviously these incomplete informations were not of such use. Thus the Settlement

Officer had to start the operation from the scratch. Naturally he had to make a detailed study of the various rights and interests in lands for their proper recording and wherever necessary had to obtain prior orders of the Board-of-Revenue and Government before taking action in the matter. These facts, to a very great extent, explain the delay that was caused in completing the operation.

5. The Khalsa comprises an area of 1943 sq. miles out of which 327 sq. miles are reserved forests and hills. The remaining 1316 sq. miles was covered by the operation. The density of population is 168.84 per sq. miles according to 1951 census.

6. Chapter I of the report gives a general description of the tract and other matters of general information. Particular reference may be made to paragraphs 9, 10 and 11 of the report dealing with communications. The district head quarters is not connected with the headquarters of the State by an all whether motorable road. Equally meagre are communication facilities in-side the district. The Raipur Vizianagaram railway line goes in one extremity of the area and is not of much help particularly to agriculturists.

7. Chapter II deals with agriculture, crops and other connected matters. As has been mentioned by the Settlement Officer in Paragraph 19 of the report, improvement in agriculture was not appreciable in the early thirties of this centure because of the inaccessibility of the area, bad climatic conditions, prevalance Bethi and Begari and restriction on transfer of land. Spectacular changes came over after the merger of the State with the Province of Orissa When substantial rights to the raiyats were conceded. In all area where notless than 80 per cent of the population depend entirely on agriculture, the new rights of the raiyats coupled with the high prices of agricultural commodities were reflected in spectacular improvement of agriculture.

8. Rain-fall is quite heavy and fairly assured but it is limited to the period between June and October and even in these periods droughts and excessive rains are not infrequent. The necessity for assured water supply from sources of irrigation has been keenly felt by all interested in the land and land revenue. As a matter of fact, the patta issued to the Gountias after the settlement operation in 1922–23 specified in clause 23 that it is one of the main duties of the Gountia to keep all tanks and Katas in proper repair and ensure free distriction of water for irrigation purposes. In clause 24 of the same patta it was enjoined that constructions of tanks on Bhogra Khudkast and raiyati lands would not require prior permission of the State. With the intordictuom of improved agricultured practices through the Community Development organisation the tenant is feeling more and more inclined to put the land to more profitably use and availability of irrigation of facilities is the cry of the day.

9. Chapter III of the report deals with the previous settlements and the revenue systems. The Settlement Officer has given a detail history of the previous settlement operations. He has also stated in detail the rights and liabilities attached to various tensures and tenancies. The only point which needs special mention is the position of raiyats. The raiyati land was not transferable until the merger of the State with the Province of Orissa. Transfers used to take place in the guise of surrender to the Gountia, (the

village headmen appointed by the State for collection of rent and general management of the village) and resettlement by him in favour of the transferee. He used to levy a fee (usually 25% of the consideration money) to become a party to this fraud on the law prohibiting transfer of raiyati land. He had however no authority to resettle surrendered holdings of aboriginal tribes enumerated in clause 12 of the aforesaid Gounti patta in favour of non-aboriginals. While granting free transfer of lands belonging to raiyats. The Orissa Merged State (Laws) Act 1950 made a provision that transfers of land belonging to persons of aboriginal tribes in favour of non-aboriginals would require the prior permission of the S. D. M. The term "aboriginal tribe" was defined in the Act to mean any tribe notified as such by the Provincial Government. No such notification has yet been issued. This provision of the law is thus a dead letter but in practice aboriginal tribes intending to transfer their land sometimes take permission of S. D. Os.

10. While settlement operation were at a concluding stage, Government abolished the Gounti rights by compromise and took over direct collection and direct management of villages. The procedure followed was that the Gountia applied to surrender his rights and to take the Bhogra and Khudkast lands in settlement on raiyati terms. Bhogra lands were however settled with such persons as were found in possession on 1-7-55 but a fraction thereof was reserved for the Gram Panchayat. More or less similar rules were to apply to Khudkast lands but actual settlement of Khudkast lands raiyati terms has not yet been taken up.

11. Chapter IV deals with the present settlement operations. Details of the work done in different seasons have been mentioned in the report.

12. The Settlement Officer explains this Chapter the methods followed in classification of land and in alloting a factor to each class. The allotment of factors to different classes of land is corelated to the method of rent settlement and has nothing to do with record-of-rights as such. The Settlement Officer explains in his report the procedure followed in reserving Rakhit and Sarbasadharan lands and in Settlement of waste lands. For expenditious disposal of business the Collector delegated certain powers to the Settlement Officer in the matter of settlement of waste lands and encroachments this system worked quite satisfactorily.

13. In chapter V the Settlement Officer deals with the rent settlement. He explains in detail the soil unit system of rent calculation which was followed in the last settlement of Kalahandi as in all the western districts of the State. On the basis of crop experiments the soil factors were fixed. Villages were classified into a number of groups homogeneous on the basis of their relative advantages and disadvantages and unit rates were allotted to each village.

14. Chapter VI deals with the Maufi tenures, the large number and variety of which is the common feature in all the ex-State. These are not absolute grants. In practice, however, the Brahmottar and Devottar grants are not interferred with unless there are strong grounds calling for such intereferance. The Settlement Officer enumerates the policy followed in dealing with these Maufis in the matter of recording and assessment.

15. Chapter VII relates to peculiar features of the hilly tracts locally known as Dangarla, inhabited mainly by the khonds. The method of

shifting cultivation which they follow has been dealt with in paragraph 24 of the report. For recording the right in respect of this shifting cultivation a different procedure was followed. The mode of assessment which has also been explained in paragraph 146 of the report was also totally different from the soil-unit system.

16. Chapter VIII contains the description of the record-of-rights and other technical details followed in its preparation.

17. Chapter IX explains the financial results. The assets of the Khalsa were fixed at Rs. 492022.44 nP. at this settlement against Rs. 304350.02 nP. of the last Settlement. This increase of 62% is due both to in classification and change in soil factor and on account of extension of cultivation. The latter item accounted for Rs. 33350.00 nP. The total expenditure incurred for the operation from the begining till its conclusion was Rs. 848893.22 nP. excluding an amount of Rs. 75363.62 nP. towards the cost of forms and stationery and reproduction of maps. A sum of Rs. 107429.96 nP. was realised at remeasurement fee, court fees etc. in course of the operation. Taking into account all these, the cost of the operation works out to Re. 1/- per acre which is very cheap in these days of high prices.

18. In paragraph 205 of Chapter X the Settlement Officer enumerates the difficulties that confronted the organisation in carrying on the work with necessary expedition and the Board appreciates that inspite of these difficulties the operation was concluded without any unusual delay.

19. The appedices reproduce some of the important orders of Government and Board and relevant correspondence on important subjects.

20. The Board desires to place on the record the sincere and meritorious services of Sri Janardan Das, Settlement Officer, but for whose devotion to duty this difficult and annoying job could not have been successful completed with such a low cost. The Board also endorses the commendation of the Settlement Officer in favour of Sri Purna Chandra Chand, now Deputy Collector and Sri Kapila Charan Mahanty non-gazetted Assistant Settlement Officer who rendered meritorious service in this operation.

CHAPTER – I

General description of the tract.

Area, boundary natural features

The district of Kalahandi lies between 19′·3″ and 21′·3″ North Latitude and 82′·20″ and 83′·50″ East Longitude. It comprises the ex-State of Kalahandi and the ex-Zamindary of Khariar. The areas of the ex-State of Kalahandi and the ex-Zamindary of Khariar are 3745 and 1312 Square miles respectively. The total area of the district is thus 5057 Square miles.

2. Districts of Bolangir and Raipur (Madhya Pradesh) are to its north and west, district Koraput is to its South and districts of Boudh-Kandhmals and Koraput are to its east.

3. A portion of the boundary of the Khalsa area under report adjoins the boundary of Raipur district in Madhya Pradesh, Bolangir and Koraput districts of Orissa. The common boundary lines with these distriets were duly compared and verified after a reference to the district authorities concerned and passed with their consent. There was no discrepaney worth noting.

4. The ex-State territory according to the natural features may be divided into two distinct tracts viz., the plain country and hill tracts locally known as 'Dangarla'. The general elevation of the plain tract is about 900 feet above the sea level and it stretches from the Tel river south and east for about 40 miles and again from Bhawanipatna it sweeps round on the west through Junagarh and runs southwards to Koraput border for about 50 miles. This tract contains large areas of cultivated land and soil approaches more to the character of black cotton soil. Specially the tract beginning from Junagarh to Ampani ghat is an open country. The rivers Tel, Hati, a tributary of Tel and Utai flow in the plain tract. In the plain tract there are dense jungles in the area under Bhawanipatna, Kegaon, Kesinga and Lanjigarh Police stations. There are important teak forests in the area lying on the bank of the river Tel.

5. The hill tract is a continuation of the eastern ghats and commences from about 5 miles south-east of Bhawanipatna and stretches up to the border of Koraput district. Long ranges of hills stand up from the plain like a vast wall and form a conspicuous land mark in the scenery. In between the ranges of hills there are strips of land where there is cultivation with hamlets of Kandhas. Their breadth varies from one mile to 3 miles. They are intersected with perennial streams issuing from the plateaux above. The tract is inaccessible and can be negotiated by foot only. Recently a fair weather road has been opened via Karlapat which runs to Thuamul-Rampur and Kasipur and connects the Rayagada-Koraput road at Rapkana. Except an area of 410 square miles which is in khalsa, the rest had been included in the zamindary areas of Karlapat, Kasipur, Lanjigarh, Mohulpatna and Madanpur-Rampur. The river Indravati tributary of Godavari flows through a portion of this hilly tract. The tract is densely covered with forest where wild animals of different varieties and also man-eating tigers are found in abundance.

6. The present settlement operation was first started in the khalsa portion of ex-State territory comprising an area of 1943 square miles which was under the direct administration of the Ruler. Out of this 627 square miles are forests and hills and the total village area is 1316 square miles.

Villages and density of population.

7. The total number of villages in the ex-State khalsa area which is under report is 1327. Out of this 974 are in the plains and 353 in the hilly tract (Dangarla). The villages of the plains specially situated to the south and west are densely populated whereas the villages of the hilly tract are sparesely populated. The hilly tract is mostly inhabited by Kandhas and Doms who are in the primitive stage of civilisation. The area of these villages ranges from 0·77 to 730·00 acres and the tenants depend much on the cultivation of the hill slopes. In the plains there are some big villages, the area of the biggest village being 4984·61 acres.

8. The density of population per square mile according to the Census report of 1951 is 168·84. This figure does not, however, hold good in respect of hill tract which is very thinly populated and villages are not only small but are situated at long distances from one another.

Communication.

9. Until recently the communication of the district (ex-State area) was far from satisfactory. The roads were not all weather due to intersection of many hill streams which had not been properly bridged over. After the "merger" of the ex-State with the Province a vigorous programme for metalling the old roads and constructing new ones has been taken up. New bridges and culverts are under construction and some have already been completed. The more important roads are :—

(i)	Bhawanipatna to Ampani	...	50 miles
(ii)	do. to Amath ghat (Bolangir road)	...	32 ,,
(iii)	do. to Dharmagarh	...	28 ,,
(iv)	do. to Khariar	...	42 ,,
(v)	do. to Rayagada road	...	23 ,,
(vi)	do. to Gunpur	...	28 ,,
(vii)	Chhatikuda to Madanpur-Rampur	...	24 ,,
(viii)	Moter to Jayapatna ...	...	16 ,,
(ix)	Madanpur-Rampur to Mohangiri	...	16 ,,
(x)	Amath to Rampur via Palam	...	18 ,,
(xi)	Rapkana to Kasipur ...	...	26 ,,
(xii)	Gunpur to Kasipur ...	...	35 ,,
(xiii)	Madanpur-Rampur to Risida	...	20 ,,

10. Besides the above roads the Revenue Department has taken up construction of many new roads under its Development programme. The total mileage of P. W. D. roads and Revenue roads are at present 358 miles. Dharsa or village paths exist in almost every village and it is possible to motor to most of the villages in the plains in the interior after December. One new road has been constructed within the hilly tract which can be used only in summer season. All P. W. D. roads have been surveyed in 4 lines with a breadth of 66 ft. i. e. 24 ft. for the road proper and 21 ft. on either side for drains and earth-work for the road. Foot-path and temporary cart tracks on the field have not been surveyed or recorded.

11. The Raipur-Vizianagaram Railway line runs for about 25 miles and has 5 stations in the ex-State area namely Kesinga, Kandel Road, Rupra Road, Narla Road and Lanjigrah Road.

12. The population of the district according to the Census of 1951 is 858781 out of which the figure relating to the ex-State area is 638931 souls. The population of the khalsa area which is under report is 441121 The Census of 1951 records an increase of 8% over the figure of 1941. About 80% of this population are agriculturists. The principle castes inhabiting this tract are Brahmins, Kultha, Gour, Kumbhar, Pyke, Banka, Teli, Bhatra, Mali, Kandha, Gond, Sabar and Dom.

People.

13. Out of the total number of 69194 holdings in the area the number of holdings held by people of different castes are noted below :—

Brahmins	...	...	2461
Kultha	...	...	2191
Gour	....	...	13725
Kumbhar	....	....	1541
Pyke	...	...	1673
Banka	...	....	1720
Teli	...	...	2128
Bhatra	....	....	1652
Mali	...	....	3325
Kandha	....	...	11910
Gond	...	...	4036
Sabar	....	....	2299
Dom	...	...	12350
			61011

The remaining 8183 holdings are held by other castes.

14. Good lands and most of the villages are held by the Brahmins and Kulthas. Kulthas predominate in the North-east and brahmins in the South-west. They are good agriculturists and are reported to have been brought from Sambalpur side during the time of Raja Udit Pratap Deo near about the year 1867 who married a daughter of the Raja of Sambalpur. They have excavated big tanks and improved the lands considerably. Kultha and Brahmin Gountias are well-to-do persons of the locality and have erected good pucca buildings in their villages and own fertile lands but condition of the tenants under them is generally poor who live from hand to mouth and are in debt. Besides having larger areas of land under them they also do money and paddy lending business. The rising of the Kandhas in Kalahandi in 1882 was due to their discontent at being ousted from their lands by the Kulthas, a large number of whom were slaughtered and beseiged in the rising. The oppression of the tenants by Kultha and Brahmin gountias was a common feature in Kalahandi before though such things are not heard of now.

15. The entire Dangarla area is inhabited by Handas with sprinkling of Doms who act as creditors and advisers of the former. The area being less attractive and inaccessible, the kandhas seem to have retreated there and settled down there to lead their own way of life undisturbed. The Kandhas generally grow ragi, turmeric, kandul and kosala on the hill slopes by burning forest growth. All their income from the fields is spent within 4 to 6 months and major part of it in drinks. For half of the year they live on only ragi and power of tamarind seeds, mango stones, edible roots and tubers. Their needs are few and they want to remain aloof from the civilised life and avoid to have contact with the people of the plains. When not

engaged in field work they spend their time in drinks and Dhap dance with their women folk. The Doms are found throughout the tract. They are a bit shrewd and cunning and many of them own land and also do a little business in hand woven cloth and agricultural produce. Nabanna in the month of Bhadraba and Pousapurnima are the important festivals in the tract when people generally put on new clothes and eat good food. In Dangarla area they observe Pusapurnima and also other festivals in the month of Chaitra when fouls, goats and buffaloes are sacrificed and liquor is consumed liberally. For days together they drink and dance without doing any work and at this time it is extremely difficult to get the services of a labourer even on heavy payment.

Early History of the tract.

16. The Ex-State of Kalahandi is said to have formerly belonged to a family of Gangabansi Rajput, the last member of which brought one brother of Raja of Chhotanagpur in the year 1008 A. D. and gave him his daughter in marriage together with the right to succession of the Gadi. It originally consisted of 14 garhs (Forts) to which four more namely Kasipur, Mohulpatna, Chandragiri and Bisamgiri were subsequently added having been ceded in the year 1715 A. D. by the Raja of Jeypore. Of these garhs tracts were bestowed at different times to the members of the ruling family as maintenance grants which formed into 5 zamindaris namely Kasipur, Mohulpatna, Lanjigarh Karlpat and Madanpur-Rampur. It is alleged that Kalahandi was an independent State paying no tribute to any power but it eventually came under the dominion of Mahrattas and in the days of Raghuji Bhonsala a Takoli was assessed and regularly paid to the Raja of Nagpur. The State was not one of Garjat states which composed the group under Patna and Sambalpur. When in 1853 the province of Nagpur lapsed to the British Crown, Kalahandi came under the jurisdiction of the British Government and was created a feudatory State in 1867.

17. The names of some of the recent Rajas may be mentioned here for the purpose of this report.

Raja Jugsai Deo	...	1796—1831
Raja Fatenarayan Deo	...	1831—1853
Raja Udit Pratap Deo	...	1853—1881
Raja Raghu Kishore Deo	...	1883—1897
Maharaja Brajamohan Deo	....	1897—1939
Maharaja Pratap Keshari Deo		1939 up to-date.

18. During the time of the 1st four Rules large number of maufi (Rent free) grants were made to the Brahmins and the deities most of which are continuing till now. When Raja Udit Pratap Deo died in 1881, his adopted son Raghu Kishore Deo was recognised as heir by the Government of India. He was murdered in 1897 by one of his servants and was succeeded by his son Raja Brajamohan Deo. He died in 1939 and was succeeded by the present Maharaja Sri Pratap Keshari Deo. After independence all the native States were merged with the neighbouring Provinces, the State, Kalahandi was merged with the province of Orissa on the 1st. January, 1948. It formed part of the district of Bolangir till the end of October, 1949 and was constituted into a separate district on 1-11-1949 along with Nawapara subdivision (ex-Zamindary of Khariar) of Sambalpur district.

CHAPTER – II

Agriculture.

19. Due to inaccessibility of the area, bad climatic consitions, prevalence of Bheti and Begar and a system which restricted transfer of land and left the tenants at the mercy of the village head-man, improvement in agriculture was not appreciable in the early thirties of this century. With the opening of the Raipur-Vizianagaram Railway line in 1930 and abolition of Bheti and Begar, things started improving gradually. Spectacular changes came over the area after its merger with the province of Orissa as new rights were conferred on the tenants who became more conscious. According to the Census of 1951, 84 . 42% of the total population depend on agriculture for their sustenance, while only 15 . 58% derive their means of livelihood from non-agricultural profession.

20. The population of the area (ex-State Khalsa) where the present operation has been completed is 441121 and about 80% of this depend entirely on agriculture. The cultivated area of this tract has increased from 555234 acres recorded in the Settlement of 1922 to 641021 acres at present.

Agricultural year.

21. The agricultural year in this tract commences on the 1st. day of June.

Crops.

22. The principal crops are - Paddy, Gurji, Kudo, Kulthi, Til, Ragi, Gram Masuri, Mung, Mustered, Biri, Arhar, Wheat, Sugarcane and Tobacco. The acreage under different crops as collected from the Jinswar statements prepared at the 1st. year of survey operation between 1946 and 1950 are as follows :—

Paddy	348217 . 23 acres
Kudo, Gurji etc.	158710 . 02 ,,
Kulthi	29748 . 88 ,,
Til	27142 . 32 ,,
Ragi	13820 . 46 ,,
Gram, Butra, Masuri ...	13578 . 40 ,,
Mung	10884 . 66 ,,
Mustard	10571 . 48 ,,
Biri	8862 . 35 ,,
Maize and Jawar ...	6451 . 92 ,,
Caster	6040 . 86 ,,
Arhar	4958 . 96 ,,
Sugarcane	2759 . 50 ,,
Spices	1843 . 61 ,,
Cotton	1350 . 79 ,,
Wheat	1333 . 34 ,,
Fibres	996 . 84 ,,
Ground-nut	745 . 21 ,,
Other crops	665 . 02 ,,
Tobacco	319 . 20 ,,

An area of 18620 . 72 acres which is under double crops have been included within these figures.

23. During the last 20 years there was no failure of crops except in the years 1938–39, 1945–46, 1946–47, 1947–48 and 1950–51 when there was partial failure. There was, however, sufficient reserve stock to meet the requirement of the people.

24. Intensive cultivation scheme was launched in 1951. Attempts have been made to improve the agricultural condition by the introduction of the improved .paddy seeds and popularising use of chemical fertilisers and compost manuring. Loans have been advanced to the agriculturists for purchasing agricultural implements, tractors, power pumps etc.

Land classes and soils.

25. The country being hilly with varying soil surfaces all the cultivated lands are not the same. They have been classified into Bahal (Bottom land), Berna (Dell), Mal (Terraced slopes) and At (up-land) according to situation and productive capacity. The first three classes have again been subdivided into four each, according to irrigation and village drainage received. The 4th class has been sub-divided into four according to the quality of soil and crops grown. There is also difference in the yield according to the nature of soil in the village. The soil of villages in the jurisdiction of Koksara, Junagarh and Dharmagarh and portions of Kesinga Police station approaches more to the character of the black cotton soil and yield is generally good. Such soil retains moisture for a longer period and does not require much manuring. Grey, red and sandy soils are to be found in villages of Narla and part of Kesinga and Bhawanipatna police stations. The yield of Bahal land of first class village having good quality of soil is generally higher than that of similar land of 3rd class villages having sandy soil.

Yield of crops from each kind of land.

26. Crop cutting experiments were made during the settlement on 1059 plots at random and where no crop cutting could be held the out turn was ascertained by enquiring from the intelligent tenants by the Assistant Settlement Officers in settlement Camps. The following is the figure of average outturn per acre from each class of land in normal years.

Bahal	Kharipani	20 maunds.
,,	Khari	18 ,,
,,	Pani	16 ,,
,,	Mamuli (sadharan)....	15 ,,
Berna	Kharipani	15 ,,
,,	Khari	14 ,,
,,	Pani	13 ,,
,,	Mamuli (Sadharan)	12 ,,
Mal	Kharipani ...	12 ,,
,,	Khari	11 ,,
,,	Pani	10 ,,
,,	Mamuli (Sadharan)	8 ,,
Barchha	... ...	25 maunds of molasses.
Kachhar	... .	3½ maunds of Mung.
At Unhari At Khari	... .	3 maunds til or 3 maunds of Biri or 3 maunds of gram.
At Mamuli (Sadharan)	..	3 maunds of Kulthi.

In years of timely rainfall and favourable weather 2 maunds more may be added as yield to each of the figures stated above. Yield of mung and til depend much on suitable weather conditions.

27. Enquiry from the cultivators reveals that one maund to 1½ maunds of paddy is generally broadcast in one acre of land. Poor land takes more seeds than good and manured land because it provides less germination. Khari and bottom soil which is well manured require less seed. In upland Rabi crops such as Mung, biri and til the capacity is 8 to 12 seers per acre of land.

Seed capacity per acre of land.

28. Price of land varies according to the quality of soil and situation of the village. Prior to the merger of the State with the province when transfer land was not permissible but could only be effected in the shape of surrender and re-settlement through the medium of the Gountia the average price for the lowest class of land was near about Rs. 20/- per acre and for the highest class about Rs. 100/- per acre, but after 1948 the price has gone up to about Rs. 50/- for the lowest and about Rs. 500/- for the highest class of land. A land having an annual yield of 50 pustomas (285 maunds) of paddy can be had for Rs. 5000/- at present. In villages situated in jungles and out of way places such land can be had at a cheaper rate. It will, therefore, be misleading to speak with precision the acreage value of land. The price land as gathered at attestation stages varies from village to village.

29. The average yearly rainfall is 55" in the district. As no statistics is available the details could not be given yearwise. monsoon usually breaks in the 3rd week of June. The 2nd half of August and Sep- tember, are critical periods for the tenants. Failure of timely rain during this period causes considerable damage to crops and during this time water stored in tanks and katas are generally made use of.

Rainfall.

30. The main sources of irrigation are Sagar (big reservoir), Kata, Munda, Bandh and wells which are found in most of the villages. It was an established custom during the Durbar Government to take an agree-ment from the village headman (Gountia) whenever a village was leased out compelling him to excavate tanks and reservoirs for the agricultural improvement of the village and under clause 24 of the old Gounti Patta (vide Appendix XIX) he was to distribute water of such reservoirs free of any fee to the tenants for irrigation purpose. Gountias excavating Katas, Mundas were also given protected status which saved them from arbitrary eviction. The lands getting irrigation from the tanks and reservoirs have been noted in the Record-of-Rights. Distribution of water is to be made with the help of the Panchayat and village headman. The number of water reservoirs and wells existing in this area are noted below :—

Irrigation.

(i) Reservoirs under Government khata which serve the purpose of irrigation	2637
(ii) Reservoirs under Government khata which do not serve the purpose of irrigation	824
(iii) Reservoirs recorded in royati khata which serve the purpose of irrigation	1013
(iv) Reservoirs recorded in royati khata which do not irrigate	132
(v) Wells – Pucca	114
(vi) Wells – Cutcha	9976

31. Kata and Sagar are formed by giving an earthern embankment across a drainage area. Mostly their shape is triangular and their area varies from 5 acres to 100 acres and even more. They command a valley the bottom

of which are bahal lands and good crops are assured even if there is scarcity of rain. Water from them is led to the fields below by a small channel cut at the end of the Dam.

32. Munda is smaller in size and resembles a miniature kata in shape. It irrigates less area and generally its water dries up in summer except in a few cases where it is very deep.

33. Bandha is a square tank with embankments on all sides and its water is specially used for bathing and drinking purposes. Big bandhas irrigate lands.

34. Sara is a natural formation on the banks of a river due to erosion by flood water and water there generally remains throughout the year.

Well.

35. Irrigation to Sugarcane fields and bari lands is generally made from wells. In villages most of the wells are cutcha having no masonary construction but Government have recently encouraged the tenants to have masonary wells. The following are the figures of total irrigated land in the area under report out of the total cultivated land of 641021 acres.

From water reservoirs recorded under Government khatian	...	61268 . 27	acres
From water reservoirs recorded in royati holdings	...	9306 . 57	,,
From natural streams ...	...	3131 . 79	,,
From Wells	...	4131 . 85	,,

Besides the existing old water reservoirs a large number of minor irrigation projects have been executed and some are under execution. Some major projects have also been taken up.

Water reservoirs and their improvement.

36. All water reservoirs existing from before the settlement of 1922 which are still useful for the purpose of irrigation and drinking have been kept under the Government Khatian. Water reservoirs excavated by the tenants in their holdings after the settlement of 1922 have been recorded in the name of the tenants concerned, and rent has been assessed on them. From the records of the last settlement (1922) it is seen that 'Unnatisadhan' lists were prepared in respect of Jalchars which were excavated or repaired by the Gountias or Tenants, though these jalchars were recorded under Government Khata kept under rent free column. In the years 1941 and 1943 registers were prepared and maintained in the Land Records Office showing the names of persons effecting the improvement of these water reservoirs. The purpose behind the preparation of this paper and its value when all the water reservoirs were kept as Government jalchars has no where been stated. There is no Final report of the last settlement to clarify this point. Clause 23 of the old Gounti patta (Vide Appendix-XIX) enjoined on the Gountias to maintain the tanks and reservoirs of their villages in proper repair and distribute water to the tenants free of any charge. So this clause did not confer any right on the Gountias but imposed an obligation on them. The "Unnatisadhan" list created a wrong impression in the minds of the Gountias that they had right over the reservoirs and under this misconception there were instances where the right to repair was transferred by execution of documents.

37. From the papers showing original lease of the villages it is seen that whenever a village was leased out to a Gountia he was made to execute an agreement to excavate water reservoirs for the agricultural improvement in the village. The Gountias being lease-holders (Thicadars) for the period of settlement (vide Appendix XIV) having absolutely no proprietory right in the village, their continuation as Gountia for a further term depended on their getting a 'protected status' by effecting large improvements in the village in the shape of Kata and Bandha. Secretariate Letter No. 44436-212 dated 22-7-1889 issued by the Officiating Commissioner, Chattisgarh Division copy of which will be found in the Appendix–XII will show that a Gountia who had spent largely on tanks was entitled to a protected status which means that he would not be arbitrarily evicted from the village. Evidently excavation of water reservoirs by a Gountia was part of his official function and the reservoirs excavated belonged to the village community over which the Gountia had no personal right. Bhet and Begar rendered by the villagers contributed much in the excavation of these tanks also. The Gountia being the controller of water and the State having no fishery department as such of its own, naturally he enjoyed the fishing right and preference in the matter of use of water. In the present settlement "Unnatisadhan" list on the lines of the last settlement has also been prepared. As in a settlement operation no fresh right can be created nor old right extinguished, the "Unnatisadhan" list does not carry any more weight than what it carried in the last settlement. It does not also form a part of the Record-of-Rights but is a subsidiary paper prepared for the purpose of reference only.

Cost of cultivation.

38. It is difficult to speak with precision the cost of cultivation per an acre of land as many factors are to be taken into account. No account is maintained by the cultivators because cultivation is more way of life than a business proposition with them ; the stimulus is self supply rather than cultivation for profit. Agriculture is also beset with diverse problems of intricate nature. The cost varies according to the nature of the soil and crops grown, rate of wages, size of the holding and the custom prevailing in the locality. Roughly it absorbs a little more than ⅓rd of the gross produce. But in case of cultivators of high class as for example Brahmins, Karanas etc. who themselves do not hold the plough but engage hired labourers in all stages of the operation the cost goes up to half of the gross produce. In case cultivation it is very high and tenants resort to such cultivation to give engagement to the field servants in summer months when there is less work in other fields. The following is a rough estimate of cost per acre of paddy land but cost is to be computed for the entire land under cultivation of the royat in which case it will necessarily be appreciably less.

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
1st ploughing	3	0	0
2nd do.	3	0	0
3rd do.	3	0	0
Seeds	5	0	6
Manure	2	0	0
Bihuda	3	0	0
Weeding	5	0	0
Repairing & threshing ...	8	0	0
	32	0	0

Due to high cost of bullocks and iron implements, the cost has, no doubt, gone up in recent times.

Labour.

39. The wages paid to the agricultural labourers and farm servants are invariably in kind and the rate varies in different parts. Field servants retained on yearly basis are known as Halias. They are generally appointed for a year from Pusho-purnima to next Pusho-purnima. Each Halia gets a lumpsum in cash per year varying from Rs. 25/- to Rs. 60/- according to the custom prevalent in the locality and ability of the person concerned which is known as 'Uden' and one puti (80 addas) of paddy per month. In some part they get a little less quantity of paddy but it is compensated at the end by giving a little more paddy after harvest One piece of dhoti of 7 cubits in length in rains, one wrapper in winter and one dhoti on the occassion of 'Nuakhai' are also supplied to each Halia by the tenant. On festival days such as 'Nabanna' and Pusho-purnima he gets free ration. Persons having large number of halias maintain one head-halia who is known as Behera or Khamari. He gets a little more paddy and money. Big land owners are found to have retained 12 to 20 field servants. The field servants generally work from 5 A.M. to 12 Noon and again from 2 P.M. to 6 P.M. From October to December when crops are in the field they sleep in the field at night on a 'machan' to watch the crops. Field servants engaged on daily basis during sowing and harvest season are known as 'Bheti'. They get 3 seers of paddy each as wage in sowing time and 4 seers in harvest time. The female daily labourers get paddy at half of this rate. Besides this, a young boy is maintained at the house of the master and fed daily who is known as 'Kuthia'. He generally tends the cows and sheep. The wages of a field servant may be estimated as follows :—

		Rs.	As.	Ps.
(i)	Uden (cash payment in advance) ...	50	0	0
(ii)	One putti of paddy monthy valued @ Rs. 13/- per putti for 12 months ...	156	0	0
(iii)	Cost of 3 pieces of cloth ...	9	0	0
(iv)	Payment of 2 puttis of paddy at harvest time @ Rs. 13/- per putti ...	26	0	0
(v)	Miscellaneous payment ...	9	0	0
	Total	250	0	0

40. The income is no doubt insufficient for the field servant to maintain his family. But his wife also earns something by husking paddy and working on daily wage-basis at the time of transplantation, weeding and harvesting.

41. Measures in use in rural area :—

2 gidhas	...	one sola
2 sollas	...	one Adda
4 addas	...	one mano
20 manos	...	one putti
4 puttis	...	one pustoma
2 pustomas	...	one purug.

The gidha is equal to 4 chhataks, one solla is equal to half seer and one adda to a seer of 80 tolas. All transactions in rural areas including payment of wages to the agricultural labourers are made in adda, mano, putti and purug. The value of a land is also assessed as having so many puttis of

padan seed capacity and so many purugs of yield (due to light weight 56 addas of paddy generally weigh one maund).

Centres of business and Trade routes.

42. There are weekly markets at a maximum distance of 10 miles from every village to which places the agricultural and forest produce, vegetables, sweets, fire-wood, salt, tobacco, oil and in some cases cattle are brought and sold by the cultivators and artisans. Marwari Banias have penetrated into the remotest corner of the tract and have settled down in important centres. They buy grain and forest produce and sell cotton-thread, Kerosine oil, cloth and fancy goods. Among the local business men Doms and the Bhullias carry on a brisk trade in hand woven cloth. The Dom business man has considerable influence among Kandhas of the Dangarla area. The important bazars are at Utkela, Kesinga, Balipada, Bhawanipatna, Junagarh, Dharmagarh, Ranmal, Kuturu, Behera, Ampani and Koksara. Bhawanipatna and Junagarh are the only towns and the rest are big villages.

43. The important old trade routes were the following :—

(i) Bhawanipatna to Raipur via Khariar
(ii) Bhawanipatna to Sambalpur via Bolangir
(iii) Bhawanipatna to Nawarangapur via Ampani
(iv) Bhawanipatna to Balliguda via Mohangiri
(v) Bhawanipatna to Parvatipur via Jugsaipatna and Bijepur.

These routes still exist but due to the opening of the Raipur-Vizianagaram section of the Railway most of the trades are now diverted via Kesinga railway station.

CHAPTER - III

Previous Settlements and Revenue System.

44. The 1st summary Settlement was made by Mr. Berry in 1883 and the 2nd summary settlement in 1888. In these settlements no map was prepared. Area was recorded in terms of seed capacity and rent was fixed on a consideration of the yield and paying capacity of the tenants. The 1st regular Survey and Settlement was made in 1904–1905 by Sri Kamal Lochan Pujhari of Sambalpur. All the villages were, however, not surveyed. The term of this settlement was for 7 years. The 2nd regular survey and settlement was made in 1911-12 and its term was for 10 years. The maps prepared in 1904–05 were corrected on the spot and records were brought upto-date The last survey and settlement was made in 1922-23. The traverse stations according to the settlement of 1911–12 were plotted on new sheets and survey was done on these sheets. Such of the villages of the plain area as were not surveyed were also surveyed for the first time. The term of this settlement was 20 years which expired in 1943. Due to War conditions fresh settlement operation could not be taken up till December, 1946. In December, 1946 a Notification was issued by the Durbar for starting the present settlement operations. The following extract from Mr. Ramdhyani's report (1942) will give some idea regarding previous settlements in Kalahandi.

'The State was under management from 1896–1917 and during this period a settlement was made in 1904. The whole State was not surveyed regularly and a large number of Villages were surveyed by the mashat system

of Cuttack. The settlement except of certain villages was summary. The Dangarla was settled on the basis of seed capacity, plough or axe. The settlement resulted in an increase of revenue and the cost of settlement was met by a Patwari Cess. The term proposed for the settlement was four years departing from the previous customs of triennial settlement with Gountias but settlement was not taken up again till 1911 when a thirty percent enhancement was made and the period fixed as 11 years ; individual enhancement amounted to 50%. In 1922 a new settlement was made on the soil unit system, enhancement was made up to 100 percent in the case of individual royats or villages and for the praganna it was limited to 60 percent. Where the assessment was 100% or more gradual enhancement over a period of ten years was prescribed. Gountias were allowed a 'drawback' of 25% (maximum). The Forest Cess which was an acreage rate was converted into a rupee rate resulting in an enhancement of 36%. This settlement is current now though its period of 20 years has expired".

45. There is no settlement report of the settlement 1922-23 not to speak of the report of the settlements previous to that. As remarked by Mr. Ramdhyani in his report about the revenue system of the ex-State of Kalahandi "the State has not proper settlement report even of the current settlement and little is known of its early revenue history". The old Gounti patta, (Vide Appendix-XIX) customs and precedents are the only guide from which the revenue system of the area has been gathered. No Tenancy Act was in force nor any Tenancy Acts of the old districts had been introduced. In short, all that existed was a Gounti patta which imposed some conditions on the headman and enumerated some rights and liabilities of the royats. There was nothing to bind the Gountia's relation with the royats regarding the method of recovery of revenue or the procedure to be adopted by the Revenue Officers. There was also no separate Wazib-ul-arz showing a complete list of customs and practices prevalent in the area. The administration reports of the Durbar mention that the spirit of C. P. Tenancy Act and Land Revenue Act was in force but in actual practice it is seen that most of the provisions of these Acts were not followed. As the tract borders M. P. (old C. P.) and it was in Chhatisgarh Agency, it was quite natural to adopt some system of the Central Provinces. As in Central Provinces, the revenue administration was completely based on the control of the village headman who in return, was to furnish a fixed revenue for the village to the Government. The headman had, however, no proprietory right in the village. Though designated as Gountia on the analogy of the headman of the Sambalpur district he was virtually a Thicadar taking lease of the village for the term of the settlement (P. A's. letter dated 12-8-1908 in Misc. revenue Case No. 79 and Order contained in Memo No. 309 dated 26-6-1909 in Appendix-XIII). The Ruler was the real proprietor and all lands and water comprising in the tract belonged to him. Hereditary right to succession to a Gounti tenure was not recognised. The lease or patta of a village was terminable at the next settlement. During the currency of the lease the right of the eldest son to succeed was recognised but after the expiration of the lease, the Ruler was at liberty to give it to some one else. The Gountias of some villages were granted protected status which meant that the Gountia had the right to renewal of lease (Thica) on its expiry and could not be arbitrarily evicted. The incident of protected status in Orissa States will be found in Secretariate letter No. 44436-212 dated 22nd July 1889 issued from the Office of the Political Agent a copy of which has been given in the Appendix-XII. Non-existence of protected status did not,

however, mean that the lease was to be terminated but it gave a discretionary power to the state authorities to terminate the lease. Many villages have been held from generation to generation by the same family without such status.

46. When a village fell vacant the general practice was to auction the Gountiship for the highest Nazarana if there were others to compete for it or for a fixed sum as 'Nazarana'. An agreement used to be taken from the new Gountia for effecting agricultural improvement in the village by excavating tanks and reservoirs.

47. Previously the Gountia was remunerated by the land known as Bhogra. In the settlement of 1922, 20% to 25% of the total rental of the village was fixed as his remuneration. If the rent value of the Bhogra was more than the percentage he was to receive, he was paying the excess amount as Japti but if it was less he was receiving a draw-back from the total rental of the village.

48. Not withstanding the unstable position of the Gountia as enumerated above he wielded an enormous influence in the village and enjoyed the best lands of the village, as long as he did not indulge in any activity against the Ruler, Besides cultivating the Bhogra lands which was generally the best land in the village he could bring as much area of waste lands as he liked under cultivation and could lease them out to his friends and relatives. Under clause 13 of the Gounti patta found in the Appendix-XIX he had absolute control over the village waste and under clause 11 he could also settle surrendered and abondoned land with others. Although there was no right to transfer royati land yet through the medium of the Gountia transfers could be effected in the shape of surrender and re-settlement. Unless the Gountia could be won over by the offer of a decent 'Salami' there was no possibility of a new man getting land in the village. So the Gountia had a good source of income from such settlement of surrendered land and lease of waste land. The Gountia also used to get free labour from the tenants in the shape of Hal and Da-bheti for cultivation of his land.

Sikimi Gountia.

49. Generally speaking there was one Gountia in each village but in 5 villages sikimi Gountias were round to exist There was no fixed principle regarding the apportionment of village revenue between the Asal and Sikimi Gountia. It appeared that the relationship between the Asal Gountia and Sikimi Gountia was governed by custom and agreement. Although the Sikimi Gountia was a creation of the Asal Gountia yet the former had been given a status in old settlement papers and some had continued as Sikimi Gountia for more than 40 to 50 years. The Sikimi Gountia virtually took the entire responsibility of the village management allowing the Asal Gountia a nominal amount out of the commission of the village. Kabuliyat was being taken from the Sikimi Gountia on behalf of the Asal Gountia at the time of renewal of Settlement.

The Gountia under the maufidar was designated as Sikimi Gountia although the maufidar received only the revenue of the village having nothing to do with the affairs of the village. Where a maufidar did not also function as Gountia of the Village but another person was Gountia who actually cultivated Bhogra and acted as rent receiver, the latter has been recorded as Gountia and not as Sikimi Gountia in the present settlement.

Bhogra.

50. Land incident to the post of Gountia is 'Bhogra'. Unlike the Gountia of Sambalpur district the Gountia of Kalahandi had a restricted right over his Bhogra. He could not sell or mortgage or transfer it in any way (clauses 7 and 8 of the old Gounti patta) though privately he might share the profit of Bhogra with his brothers or allow them to cultivate it. His right over Bhogra ceased when he was removed from the Gountiship. Bhogra in Kalahandi as in most of the ex-State districts had the characteristic of a service tenure.

Khudkast.

51. Land reclaimed by a Gountia from the village waste, land purchased by him or acquired by him due to surrender or ejectment or any occupancy tenant was called Khudkast. Because a Gountia could not be his own tenant of any land except Bhogra lawfully acquired by him was termed "Khudkast". When the right of transfer had not been conferred on the tenant the Gountia could transfer this land and anybody cultivatng khudkast for howsoever short time it may be, used to get occupancy right therein.

Occupancy tenant.

52. All the tenants of ex-State of Kalahandi holding cultivable land in the village (except service tenants and temporary lease holders) and paying rent are occupancy tenants. Occupancy right accrues from the moment a land is settled with a tenant. There is no old custom or practice regarding any period after which he acquired occupancy right. Until the merger of the State with the province of Orissa a tenant had no right to transfer nor could he cut prohibited class of trees standing on his lands. He could only surrender the land to the Gountia who in his turn settled it with others. The rule regarding restriction to transfer could be evaded by the method of surrender and resettlement with the connivance of the Gountia who was satisfied if a good Salami was paid. An occupancy royat was ousted from his holding for non-payment of rent or for transfer of his holding. The rent of his holding was fixed for the period of settlement. Royati land abandoned or surrandered was at the disposal of the Gountia but what constituted abandonment was no where laid down. It is said that proclamation was being issued asking the abandoning royat or his heirs to claim the holding but how far this procedure was followed and whether the Gountia was taken to task when he had done mischief in this matter cannot be stated with emphasis. Surrendered and abandoned holdings belonging to aborigines and certain low caste raiyats were bound to be reallotted to persons of that class and Gountia was not allowed to cultivate them himself or give them to his relatives. This rule was not applicable to the Gountias who were themselves aborigines. With the permission of the Ruler, however, settlement of such land with high caste persons could be made.

53. Rent receipt books of the C. P. type were issued to the tenants and the Gountias used to sign in them at the time of each payment. Gountias used to issue manuscript receipts in some cases.

54. Succession to an occupancy holding was governed by the personal law of the tenant.

55. Kind rent in the shape of rice, mung, ghee, goat was prevalent in villages which were assigned to the deities and other maufidars.

56. The existing tenancy rules of the area were modified by paragraph 12 of the Administration of Orissa States Order, 1948 conferring free right to

transfer and right over trees to the tenants after merger of the State with the province of Orissa.

Village servants.

57. The following village servants are found here who are remunerated through service holdings which they hold free of rent except that the Jhankars and Choukidar who pay a 'japti' assessment for the area held by them in excess of the maximum limit permissible.

(i) Jhankar – He worships the village deity and assists the watchman.

(ii) Choukidar – Watchman.

(iii) Nariah – Water carrier.

The Choukidar and Jhankar are generally regarded as constituting the rural police and the Thana Officer is usually consulted when they are appointed. The Nariah is generally appointed by the Gountia in consultation with the Panchs.

58. According to the custom prevailing in each village, the Jhankar and Choukidar get some paddy from the tenants at the time of harvest. In Dangarla tract there is no service land and the Choukidar gets ration known as 'Gundi Pej' from the tenants for his maintenance. This 'Gundi Pej' consists of some cups of gruel of 'mandia' and rice according to availability supplied by each villager daily.

59. Under Revenue Department Letter No. 1828/XXI-6/52, I R S. dated 9-10-1952 contained in the Appendix–I the Choukidar and Jhankar chakaran lands have been limited to 3% and 5% respectively of the cultivated lands in a village. Lands in excess of the limit have been assessed to full rent. Cesses have been levied both on service and excess land.

60. In some villages Washerman, barber, potter and blacksmith cultivate lands free of rent for the service rendered by them to the village community. Except in Brahmottar and Devottar maufi villages where the maufidars utilise the services of such jagir holders, the jagirdars of other villages do not generally render any service.

Sukhbasi.

61. Large number of persons owning no land except homestead plots (the area in each case not exceeding 0 . 25 decimals) are found in every village. They earn their livelihood as agricultural labourers of doing other occupation. The homestead plots had not been surveyed in the last settlement. They were rent free and not transferable. Right of occupancy was first conferred on the Sukhbasis by the Administration of Orissa States Order, 1948. The homesteads have been surveyed and assessment has been made thereon assigning the factor approved for 'Bari mamuli' land.

Maufi holdings (Tukura maufi).

62. There are maufidars in some of the villages who cultivate holdings rent free or on payment of a nominal rent known as Tanki or quit-rent. They are known as Tukura maufidars. Maufi tenures have been dealt with in Chapter VI.

63. All the tenures enumerated above which were found existing in the ex-State area have been recorded in the present settlement papers.

Nalia Jagir.

64. There were a number of jagirs known as Nalia Jagir the total area of which was 11734.78 acres and its rental valuation Rs. 10716-8-0. These jagirs were originally created to serve the purpose of national militia. Later on, the jagir holders were engaged for carrying daks, attending

officers in their touring camps, doing watch and ward duty at the Ruler's palace when required and presenting arms to the Ruler on the occasion of Dasahara. As the jagirdars were doing no work now the jagir holdings were converted into royati in favour of the occupants as decided by Board of Revenue in their letter No. 2700 dated 13-12-52 found in the Appendix-VIII. In some cases, entire villages consisted of Nalia jagirdars and the head Jagirdar was known as Nalia sardar. The Sardar was recorded as Gountia of the village and the Jagir under him as Bhogra.

Sikimi Tenant.

65. Some tenants being unable to cultivate their lands were found to have leased out portions thereof to other persons in return of an annual payment of a definite quantity of paddy or cash by the latter. Where possession of such under-tenant was a continuing one they have been recorded as Sikimi tenants. Persons cultivating on annual lease only known as 'Kadoghena' where possession was not continuing have not been noted in settlement papers. Tukura maufidars are also found to have permanently leased out portions of their maufi holdings in lieu of an annual payment of rent in cash or kind. Debottar maufi holdings have in some cases been leased out to others permanently in return of rent in cash or kind or for service to be rendered to the deity. Such under-tenants have been recorded as Sthitiban (occupancy) tenants under the maufidars. When the payment of rent was not fixed and varied from time to time the rent for this land has been noted 50% above the actual rent of the land or its valuation.

Cesses.

66. The tenants had to pay the following cesses over and above their rent during the Durbar regime.

School, Hospital and vaccination Cess – @ 6 pies per rupee of rent.
Patwari Cess – @ one anna per rupee of rent.
Nistar Cess – @ two annas per rupee of rent.
Bheti commutation cess – @ two annas per rupee of rent.

The Gountias and service holders also paid the cess on the japti jama paid by them for their excess land. The maufi holders paid cess on the valuation of the maufi land. After the integration of the State with the province all the Cesses except Nistar cess were consolidated and reduced to As. -/2/- on the rupee by the 'Administration of Orissa States Order, 1948'. The tenants now pay only As. -/2/- as Nistar cess and As. -/2/- for all other cesses combined per rupee of rent.

Maintenace of Land Records.

67. There was a Land Records Office with 19 Patwaris and 2 Inspectors during the Durbar regime, but the procedure of work as laid down in C. P. Land Records Manual was not followed. Matters were entirely left in the hands of the Patwaris and there was absolutely no check over their work. They recorded changes in the Annual papers but did not know whether such changes were in conformity with the rules prevalent in the area. The entries made by them were not supported by the order of a responsible Officer. The system of indexing and deposit of revenue records were not satisfactory. Statistics were also not correctly maintained. Enquiries on maufi holding and on Encroachment cases were done very carelessly and in stray cases only. In short, the main function of this staff was to perform some miscellaneous duties and to hold enquiry on petitions sent to them from different Revenue Courts. As soon as the Settlement Operations were started in December, 1946 a skeleton staff was only maintained and Patwaris and Inspectors were transferred to work as Amins and Inspectors under the Settlement Officer.

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CHAPTER - IV

Present Settlement Operations.

68. The present Settlement operations started with the following Notification of the Durbar Government.

"Whereas the period of the current Settlement in the Kalahandi State terminated on 31st day of March, 1942 and whereas the Settlement Operation could not be taken up due to last great War, and whereas it is, therefore, necessary that there should be a revision of the revenue Survey and Settlement throughout the territories comprising the Kalahandi State but excluding the tracts covered by the Reserved Forect of the State, it is hereby directed that a revision of the Revenue Survey and Settlement be made in the territories comprising the Kalahandi State, but excluding the areas therein covered by Reserve Forests for the purpose of assessment of land revenue, for rent, takoli and other authorised Cesses, survey of land and the preparation of a Record-of-Rights".

Sd/ P. K. Deo,
Maharaja & Ruler, Kalahandi,
Dt. 4-12-46.

The operation was continued after merger of the State with the province of Orissa in January, 1948. Under paragraph 4 of the Administration of Orissa States Order, 1948 in respect of those matters which are not covered by the enactments applied to Orissa States the law in force in a State prior to the commencement of the Order (1-1-1948) whether substantive or procedural or whether based on customs or usage or statutes were continued to remain in force until altered or amended and therefore the aforesaid order was construed to have statutory force after the merger also.

69. Sri Gopinath Singh, B. A., Deputy Collector remained in charge of the Settlement operations from December 1946 to May 1949. Then Sri Sitaram Swain another Deputy Collector remained in temporary charge of the operation till 31-8-1949. I took charge of the operation from 1-9-1949.

70. The operation was first taken up in the Khalsa area covering 1943 Square miles only. For facility of work this tract was divided into 4 blocks as noted below :—

Block 'A' consists of	323	sq. miles	164	villages
Block 'B' „	610	„	337	„
Block 'C' „	600	„	472	„
Block 'D' „	410	„	354	„

71. The date of commencement and completion of different stages of work in the blocks are as under :—

Name of block	Commencement of survey & Record writing	Completion of survey & Record writing	Commencement of Attestation	Completion of Attestation & draft publication	Announcement of Rent	Final publication
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	20-1-1947	12-10-1947	4-1-1948	8- 9-1948	26-1-1953	9-10-1955
B	1-1-1948	30- 7-1948	2-1-1949	19-10-1949	28-5-1953	20-10-1955
C	4-1-1949	27- 7-1949	2-2-1950	15- 8-1950	30-7-1953	19-11-1955
D	24-2-1950	28- 8-1950	1-3-1951	8- 6-1951	26-6-1955	30- 1-1956

72. Due to several complications there was some delay in taking a decision about rent policy causing the long interval between draft publication and announcement of rent.

(a) Traverse & Kistwar.

73. Except in villages of block D in respect of which fresh traverse work by plane table was done for the first time, the old traverse stations of the last settlement (1922) were plotted out on the new square sheets for the purpose of kistwar survey in the present settlement. Detailed survey in the field was done on the procedure laid down in the Bihar and Orissa Survey and Settlement Manual and Technical Rules with necessary modifications to suit local conditions. After completion of detailed survey the maps were inked up by Circle Draftsmen and made over to another set of Amins for doing record writing work.

(b) Khanapuri or Record Writing.

74. The records prepared at Khanapuri were Khewat, Khasara, Khatian, Irrigation Khatian and Fard Hawla (Live stock). The Inspectors checked 10% of the Khanapuri entires and the A. S. Os. and Kanungoes 5% each. All disputed matters were decided by the Assistant Settlement Officer at the spot.

(c) Khanapuri Recess.

75. After completion of the Khanapuri work the records and maps were brought to the Head quarters. Boundary comparison (Sarhad milan) of villages was done in the Drawing Section by experienced Inspectors under the supervision of the Assistant Settlement Officer. When the village map consisted of more than one sheet the margin of the adjoining sheets was also checked and discrepancies found were rectified. The village maps were compared with the Khasara entries and conventional signs were entered at this stage.

76. From the Drawing Section the maps were sent to the Area Section for extraction of area. Areas of large fields over 5 acres were extracted by means of planimeter and smaller areas by means of acre-comb. If the total area of the village found by the present extraction tallied with the admissible limit the area was passed. Otherwise it was re-calculated. The area statements were then made over to the Khasara section for entering the area in the records against each plot.

(d) Attestation.

77. Attestation work of blocks 'A', 'B' & 'D' was done in the field by munsarims and Peskar under the supervision of an Assistant Settlement Officer at convenient centres. The work of block 'C' was done in camps. The entries made at Khanapuri were explained to all the tenants and land holders after a comparison with the map and records of the last settlement (1922). Any mistake found was corrected and dispute raised by the parties was decided. Enquiry regarding the Gountia, Revenue demand, maufi holders, condition of the village and crops and other customs were made at this stage and recorded in separate proceedings. The Attestation officers visited almost all the villages for this purpose. After attestation the record was draft published in the presence of all concerned and the tenants were given opportunity to file objections within 30 days to any entry in or omission from the record of such publication. In suitable cases this time limit was also extended.

(e) Hearing of Objection.

78. Objection petitions filed by the parties against any entry in or omission from the draft record were heard by Assistant Settlement Officers. The total number of objections decided in all the blocks was 1402

(f) Revision cases.

79. Under section 39 of the C. P. Land Revenue Act, 1917, the spirit of which was followed, petitions of revision could be filed at any time even if a tenant failed to file objection within the prescribed period of time or was aggrieved by the decision of the Assistant Settlement Officer in any matter. This revisional jurisdiction was often invoked by the parties. The number of revision cases disposed of was 160.

(g) Post Attestation Recess & Janch.

80. After the decision of the objections and revision cases the records were corrected on the basis of the orders passed in these cases and they were finally checked in the Janch section.

(h) Rent calculation and fixation of fair rent.

81. As soon as janch was over, calculation of rent for each holding was taken up under the soil unit system of assessment and fair rent was settled by the Settlement Officer.

(i) Assessment and objection hearing.

82. Rent finally settled as fair and equitable was announced to the tenants at different centres by giving due notice to them and objections preferred by them against any entry in or omission from the rent roll were received. 7336 objections against the entries in rent roll were heard and decided by the Assistant Settlement Officers.

83. 182 appeal cases preferred against the decision of the Assistant Settlement Officers were also heard by the Settlement Officer.

(j) Fair copying and Mukabila.

84. As soon as objections was decided the records were fair copied and compared with the original records. Three copies of the record were prepared - one for the Collectorate, 2nd for the Land Records staff to be used as working copy and the 3rd for the tenants and other land owners.

(k) Final publication and distribution of Khatian.

85. Final publication was done at convenient centres and Khatians were distributed to each and every land owner on realisation of copying fee at the rate of one anna per plot up to a maximum of As. -/6/- per page except in the case of member of Scheduled tribes and Scheduled Castes where the charge was half of the rate as prescribed in Government Letter No. 2139-XXI-35/52-Rev. dated 17-11-52 (vide Appendix-XXI)

86. Printed maps were also sold at these Camps @ Rs. 1-4-0 per sheet.

(l) Correction of bonafide omissions and mistakes.

87. After Final Publication, 3224 petitions were received for correction of bonafide omissions and mistakes in the Record-of-Rights. Of these petitions 711 only related to mistakes and the rest to mutation on the ground of transfer of land due to purchase and succession. Changes that were brought to the notice of the Settlement Department after the final passing of the record were not noted in the record but were noted in a change register

specially prepared for the purpose so that they might be incorporated in the record in due course. An endorsement has been made in red ink in the royati khatian (parcha) issued to the recorded tenant for further section in the matter by land Record Staff.

(m) Consignment of record to the Record Room of the Collectorate & Land Records Office.

88. The records and registers consigned to the District Record Room have been given in detail in Chapter VIII with explanatory notes.

89. In the present settlement full opportunity was given to the tenants to represent their cases in the different stages of the operation enumerated above. Nothing was done behind their back. The amins, munsaris and Officers who worked in one stage had to be changed for the work of the next stage as a sort of check as well as for rectification of mistakes committed by the workers of the previous stages. Notwithstanding such opportunities, the tenants do not appear to have taken full advantage of it due to their illeteracy and backwardness. Most of them came to apply for correction of mistakes and omissions in their record at the last stage after final records and printed maps were distributed to them. Many corrections which could have been conveniently done at the earlier stages had to be done at the last stage.

Change in land classes and factors.

90. Cultivated land has been classified according to quality of soil and position, irrigation facilities and village drainage received. The same classification as adopted in the settlement of 1922 has been adopted in the present settlement with slight changes in the factor of some classes. The correctness of the factors were checked and found that there was no justification for changing the factors of the first three classes namely Bahal, Berna and Mal because out-turn of produce had not very much changed. But in respect of other classes of soil the factors were considered too low which were not justified either from the view point of product or comparison with similar classes of land in the neighbouring districts of Bolangir and Sambalpur. The factors represent the ratio in which the net value of different classes of land stand to one another, that is to say, the value of produce after deducting the cost of cultivation but not deducting the rent. It was the usual practice to take 26 factors as representing the comparative value of one acre of good soil in the tract, the reason being 26 annas approached in many villages the prevailing rent per acre of such land before. The scales of factors are generally revised in the light of circumstances such as rise in the value of a particular crop etc. No doubt soon after the advent of the 2nd World War the price of all the crops rose up abnormally and there is no indication of fall till now. At the same time the prices of agricultural implements including cattle, cost of labour and other necessaries of a cultivator have gone up. So factors have not been raised in all classes of soil except in respect of such classes where it was clearly seen that the factors of the last settlement did not bear proper ratio when compared with the different classes of soil and the factors prevailing in the neighbouring district. Change in factors now made when compared with those of the last settlement (1922) are noted below.

Classes of soil.	Factor in last settlement.	Factor in present settlement.
A-(1) Bahal kharipani	26	No change
(2) Bahal pani ...	24	,,

	Classes of soil.		Factor in last settlement.	Factor in present settlement.
	(3) Bahal khari	....	22	No change.
	(4) Bahal Mamuli (sadharan)	...	20	,,
B-	(5) Berna kharipani	....	20	,,
	(6) Berna pani	...	18	,,
	(7) Berna khari	....	16	,,
	(8) Berna mamuli (sadharan)	...	14	,,
C-	(9) Mal kharipani	....	14	,,
	(10) Mal pani	...	12	,,
	(11) Mal khari	...	10	,,
	(12) Mal mamuli (sadharan)	...	8	,,
D-	(13) Barchha	...	20	30
E-	(14) At kachhar	...	5	12
	(15) At Unhari	....	5	8
	(16) At khari	...	5	10
	(17) At mamuli (sadharan)	...	3	5
F-	(18) Bari pani	...	8	15
	(19) Bari mamuli or orchard	...	8	10
G-	(20) Private Water reservoir	....	Nil	20

91. The out-turn per acre of Barchha land is 20 maunds to 25 maunds of molasses. Though the cost of cultivation of the barchha land is heavy yet the net profit after deduction of this cost is certainly much more than what a cultivator gets from one acre of good paddy land. Barchha lands of this tract are not in any way inferior to those of the neighbouring districts. It's factor has therefore been raised to 30.

92. All classes of At land (up land) had very low factors ranging from 3 to 5 in the last settlement. Enquiry revealed that all At lands are not of the same quality nor the yield is the same. At kachhar is a silted land situate on the bank of rivers or rivulets where mung, biri are extensively grown the price of which has gone up considerably in these days, Similarly At unhari is a better class of 'UP' land where til, alsi, in some cases gram and castors are grown. 'At' khari is a land which is situated near the basti site and gets village drainage and yields good crops. Hence the factors of these classes had to be changed to a reasonable extent. It was not considered desirable to keep the rent of these lands at such a low rate as it was done in the last settlement. 'At' sadharan is a land where kulthi, ragi, kudo and Gurji are grown but this land is not cultivated every year and it is allowed waste for a year. In any case the factor was considered to be too low and was raised to 5.

Next comes Bari.

93. Vegetables, Tobacco, Chilli, Onions, Brinjal etc, are grown on bari land which is irrigated by wells and jowar, maise mustard are grown on bari mamuli land. They are generally situated near the village site. Their factors have been raised to 15 and 10 respectively in consideration of the factors of other soils.

94. In short the factors could have been raised further in consideration of the present net value of the yield from these lands but to avoid heavy pressure on the tenants who are accustomed to pay a low rent they have been raised only to a reasonable limit having due regard to the old factors.

95. Water reservoirs found existing in the villages prior to 1922 and recorded as Jalchars in the old Record-of-Rights have been recorded in the

Government khata. But such of the reservoirs as were excavated by the tenants and Gountias after the Settlement of 1922 on their own land have been recorded in their respective khatas and rent has been assessed. The factor 20 has been assigned to such land for the purpose of rent assessment.

96. Orchards (Bagicha) were rent free before. As after the last settlement some tenants have grown orchards and they wanted to keep the orchards in their own holdings the factor 10 which is also the factor for Bari mamuli land has been assigned to it.

Waste land and Gochar.

97. Unlike other districts of Orissa there was no land known as Gochar in the ex-state of Kalahandi nor had such land been earmarked or quantity fixed in any village. As extensive areas were available and there was no competition due to inaccessibility of the area a policy of encouraging cultivation seems to have been followed and full scope was given for breaking new land from waste. The entire waste land of a village had been described in different names such as Patra, gochar, patra jungle, jhad jungle in the settlement papers of 1922 and the Gountia of the village had been given power to lease them out or to cultivate them himself after keeping some waste land for pasturage and fuel according to requirement under clause 13 of Gounti Patta. What percentage of waste land was necessary for the requirement of the village has no where been defined. There was also no clause for preventing persons from cultivating waste land without Gountia's permission. In short, the Gountia stood in the position of a land-lord in respect of waste land of his village. When settlement operation took place in 1946-47 it was seen that waste land in most of the villages had been cultivated with the oral or written consent of the Gountias and big areas had also been cultivated by the tenants without the permission of the Gountia and they had already possessed the same from 12 to 20 years. The Gountias had not taken any objection to such cultivation nor steps to disposes them. So waste land leased out by the Gountia and also waste land not leased out by Gountia but already cultivated by the tenants and not objected to by the Gountias within 3 years had to be recorded in the name of the present occupants. The power to lease out waste land having been vested in the Gountia, if any body cultivated the land which was not objected to by the Gountia, it was deemed that he had implied consent in the matter. Notwithstanding the position stated above steps have been taken in the present settlement to reserve 5% to 7% of the total village area as gochars. In villages where waste land was still found sufficient there was no difficulty to reserve even 10%. But there was difficulty in villages where the entire waste land had already been leased out. In such cases lands not actually reclaimed fully and still fit for pasturage were taken back as gochar. The Land Records Department during the Durbar regime had taken no steps in the matter of reserving waste land for the purpose of pasturage. On the other hand it was seen that the Land Records Patwaris had already entered vast areas of waste land of the village in the annual papers (mujuma) on the basis of the pattas issued by the Gountia without earing to ascertain whether the Gountia had earmarked any waste land for the requirement of the village. There was a general clamour against such indiscriminate cultivation of village waste land without looking to the interest of the village cattle but the position being as stated above, it was not possible to take any appreciable steps in the matter in all cases. In almost all the documents purporting to be a lease of waste land, no khasara number was given but the land was described by local names only.

98. The power to lease out waste land was withdrawn from the Gountias by Notification No. 8475-R, dated 24th December, 1949 issued by the Commissioner, Northern Division. All reclamations made after this notification without permission of Revenue authorities was recorded as encroachment in settlement papers.

99. Now that a definite area of land with a definite khasra number has been recorded in every village in the present settlement for gochar purposes they should be reserved.

Encroachment.

100 All encroachments on water reservoirs meant for irrigation and drinking purposes and on public path were considered objectionable and reported to the Collector for action against encroachers.

101. The rule and practice regarding encroachments as stood during the Durbar regime and for some time after integration when things were in a state of flu, need be mentioned here. As stated in the foregoing paragraphs, prior to the issue of Notification No. 8475 R, dated 24-12-49 cultivation of waste land without permission was not considered to be an encroachment. As regards jalchars there were many useless jalchars which no longer served the purpose of irrigation of drinking, where the land had been silted up and encroachment over which was considered unobjectionable from all points of view. They used to be settled with the encroachers on imposition of a penalty. The Settlement Officer had issued an 'Istihar' laying down the procedure regarding encroachments of waste lands and useless jalchars and indicating the procedure to be followed about them in the settlement operation. This procedure was fully in keeping with the conditions and practices prevailing in the tract. In the ex-State area jalchar had a very wide meaning. It covered Kata, bandh, munda, nala, water channel, rivers, Sar, dhoda and other water logged marshy lands. The country being hilly and undulating having different soil surfaces, munda nala, dhoda and water logged areas are to be found in many places. Small mundas are easily made by putting a Dam in a drainage area which disappears after some time if left unrepaired. Similarly by natural formation 'nalas' and 'dhodas' appear and disappear. So also, courses of small rivulets and nalas change frequently. Now all these were not found according to their old configuration as shown in the maps of the last settlement of 1922. Some of them had become useless and completely merged with the adjoining fields of the tenants. As a matter of fact as clause 23 of the old Gounti patta shows 'bandh' 'kata' 'sagar' and big mundas were strictly considered to be jalchars in the real sense.

102. All encroachment cases had to be finalised after 1950 when the Orissa Land Encroachment Act (Act XXXIII of 47) was extended to the ex-State area by the Orissa Merged State (Laws) Act, 1950.

The provisions of the Encroachment Act when read with the instruction laid down in Letter No. 191 (6) R, dated 18th January, 1952 from the Under Secretary to Board of Revenue, Sambalpur to the District Officers makes it clear that land which were encroached upon prior to the 15th December, 1947 should not be interfered with unless such lands are necessary for the use of the community or unless otherwise objectionable.

The Settlement Officer was empowered by the Collector, Kalahandi in notification dated 16-7-1953 under the provisions of Administration of Orissa States Order, 1948 to settle and up to 5 acres in unobjectionable cases of encroachments. Encroachment proceeding in respect of 187 villages covering

unobjectionable cases of encroachments were dealt with by him and penalty was realised from the encroachers.

A list of encroachments on useful water reservoirs and tanks which serve the purpose of irrigation and drinking was prepared and forwarded to the Collector for necessary action.

Cases of violation of Clauses 11 & 12 of old Gounti patta (1922).

103. Under clause 11 of the old Gounti patta in Appendix–XIX a Gountia was prohibited from settling abandoned or surrendered royati land with himself or his relatives and under clause 12 of the said patta such land belonging to aborigines mentioned in that clause must be settled with the persons of that class only. 164 cases of settlement in contravention of these two clauses were found out and they were dealt with in accordance with the instruction laid down in Board's letter No. 2700 dated 13-12-52 copy of which will be found in the Appendix–VIII.

Nazul.

104. The towns of Bhawanipatna, Kesinga, Rupra Road and Junagarh the total area of which would be about 2 Square miles are the nazul areas in the Khalsa tract. They have been surveyed in the scale of 64″=1 mile in the present settlement operation. A different set of rules and rate of assessment are applicable to these areas. As the records are not yet finalised reports about them will be given along with the Final Report for the ex-Zamindari areas of the district.

CHAPTER – V

Rent Settlement.

105. Assessment in Kalahandi is based on the soil unit system as adopted in Madhya Pradesh and Sambalpur district. It involves the reduction of the area of each holding to a common denomination by multiplying the area of each class of land comprised in the holding by the figure representing the relative productiveness known as 'factor'. The sum obtained gives the total number of 'soil units' contained in the holding. The rent of the holding is then obtained by multiplying the total soil units by the 'unit rate' of the village. The unit rate is usually expressed in the fraction of an anna in decimal notation. So the product of multiplication is considered as so many annas.

As for example, the holding 'A' consists of 10 acres of Bahal kharipani, 6 acres of Berna pani and 5 acres of At sadharan land. The factors of these lands are 26, 18 and 5 respectively. If the unit rate of the village where the land is situate be 0.77 the rent of the holding will be as follows :—

(i)	Bahal kharipani 10 acres	...	$10 \times 26 = 260$
(ii)	Berna pani 6 acres	...	$6 \times 18 = 108$
(iii)	At sadharan 5 acres	...	$5 \times 5 = 25$
			393

$393 \times 0.77 = 302.61$ annas = Rs. 18-15-0. This is, however, not a final assessment. It is only a theoretical standard which is to be considered along with other matters. The figure obtained by applying factor and unit rate is called the 'deduced' rent. Using this as a guide, fair and equitable rent is fixed, on a consideration of the existing rent, and other matters, so as not

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

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

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

Now about the unit rate.

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

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

Grouping of villages.

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

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

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

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

Assessment of holding.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Apportionment of rent in case of division of holding.

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

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

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

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

Dates of collection.

1st Kist	...	15th January.
2nd Kist	...	15th April.

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

Collection charges to the Gountias.

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

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

Japti and Puraskar. (draw-back).

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

Japti on excess Service land of Jhankar and Choukidar.

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

Quit rent on Maufi land.

122. This has been dealt with in the Chapter VI (Maufi tenure).

Cess.

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

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

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