VOLUME 14

Ex-State & Estate Settlements 1938 – 1963

Ganjam Ex-Estate Major Settlement, 1938–62 · Kalahandi Ex-State Khalsa Settlement, 1946–56 · Kalahandi Ex-Zamindaries Settlement, 1963 · Kalahandi District Gazetteer

14

COMPILED BY

Upendra Luha, OAS

odisharevenuelaws.com

Edition · November 2026

Commutation.

125. In maufi villages (Debottar, Brahmottar, Khorpos and Miscellaneous) the tenants were found to be paying part of their rent in kind to their respective Maufidars. There was no holding paying exclusively Kind rent. The valuation of this kind rent had been made at the rate prevailing in 1922. Not only rice, paddy but other articles such as Mung, Ghee, Oil and Goat were also realised as rent in some cases. As the tenants were not in a mood to pay Kind rent they applied for Commutation. All kind rents have been commuted to Cash except in the case of rents assigned to religious Endowments. The procedure laid down in the Commutation of Rent Manual 1924 issued by the Board of Revenue, Bihar and Orissa and in Section 64 of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1920 so far as they could be adopted was followed in commutation proceedings. As there was no holding paying exclusively kind rent, the commuted rent has not been allowed to exceed double of the old rent of the holding. The average money rent paid by royats for land of similar description in the vicinity and the present deduced rent of the holdings were taken into consideration in fixing cash rent of these holdings. In case of kind rent payable to religious endowments, the value of produce on the basis of the average price of the preceding 10 years has been calculated and cash part of the rent has been reduced so that if the value of produce covered a major part of the rent the tenant will pay less for Cash part. Such readjustment was necessary for the purpose of Cess calculation. In the Terji of the Debottar maufi villages it has been noted that so long the rent is paid in the shape of Kind its money equivalent shown in the record will not be realised.

126. Commutation has been done in 40 maufi villages involving 1073 holdings. The total rent paid by these holdings was Rs. 9344-2-0 in cash and Rs. 2819-4-0 in Kind as per figure of the last settlement. The total rent of the holdings after commutation of Kind rent comes to Rs. 18633-2-0.

Assessment of village revenue and signing of Kabuliyat by the Gountias.

127. After fixation of rent on individual holdings was done, the next item of work was to calculate the actual amount to be realised by the Government as revenue from each village. This was done in a separate form prescribed for the purpose wherein the realisable rental under different kinds of land with areas and amount admissible to the Gountias for their collection charges were noted and the net amount payable to Maufidar and Government were calculated. The Gountias were then informed about the revenue payable by them to Government for their respective villages and Kabuliyats were taken from them. But soon after completion of this work, Government decided to abolish the Gounti system with effect from 1-4-1956. So the distribution of Patta, the counterpart of the Kabuliyat had to be stopped.

CHAPTER – VI

Maufi Tenures.

128. The maufi tenures found in this area are (i) Brahmottar (ii) Khorpos (iii) Miscellaneous (Anugrahi) (iv) Debottar. These maufis were granted by the Rulers of Kalahandi to Brahmins as 'Dan' on religious occasions, to their relatives for maintenance and to others as reward for some past service rendered. Debottar maufis were created for the maintenance and up-keep of the Deities.

129. Some are whole village maufis and some are only plots of lands known as 'Tukura' maufi. In some cases villages have been given to a group of Bramhins for their settlement as 'Sasan Dan'. Some of the Sanads possessed by the maufidars specially by the Brahmottar, maufidars reveal that these grants are alienations in perpetuity 'till the Sun and Moon last' and cover forests, water, stones and all other things to be found in the village or land. In short the sanad on the face of it confers full proprietary right to the maufidar but in actual practice, however, the maufidars' right extended to income of the village and the cultivated land only. Copies of memo No. V/2532 dated 19/21 June 1909 and Memo No. V/3145 dated 15th October 1912 of the Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States to the Superintendent, Kalahandi (copies in Appendix-XV and XVII) will show that the incidents of maufis in Kalahandi were of very restricted Character.

The relevant extracts from these memos are quoted below.

"It is a well established custom both in the Central Province States and in other States of this Agency that any grant by any Chief can be resumed or modified by any succeeding Chief for good reasons. It is, therefore, beyond the power of any chief to give grants in perpetuity and on condition which his successor cannot alter".

"The usual practice is that the successor of the original grantee is assessed at ¼th, his successor ½ rent, his successor at ¾th and the 4th generation pay full rent".

130. Debottar maufis are generally allowed to continue till the deity exists and Sebapuja is performed. In the papers of the last settlement the name of the sebait was not specifically recorded as such but his name was noted as possessing the land on behalf of the deity. Such recording was intended to be taken advantage of some sebaits as having full right over the deity's land. In the new settlement the founder or his heirs who were actually looking to the management and where no such founder or heir were in the picture, the Government have been recorded as marfatdar for the benefit and preservation of the deity's property with the name of the person who manages the seba puja as sebait.

131. Except debottar all maufis were liable to be resumed or assessed to quit rent from time to time. There was no uniformity in the matter of assessment of quit-rent. It varied from 5% to 50% of the rental valuation of the land. The following principles with modification at the descretion of the Ruler were followed in dealing with the maufi grants during Durbar regime :—

(i) No maufi could be mortgaged, sold or transferred but sikimi right could be created with permission of Revenue authorities.

(ii) The maufi holders were to be of good conduct, reside in the State and observe the conditions on which the maufi was granted.

(iii) Maufi grant made by any Ruler could be resumed, modified or assessed to tanki (quit rent) by any succeeding Ruler for good reasons even if such grant purported to be in perpetuity.

(iv) The maufi was rent free till the life time of the original grantee. The successor of the original grantee was assessed to quit rent at ¼th, his successor at ½, his successor at ¾th and the fourth generation at full rent.

132. Under Government order contained in their letter No. 2667 LRS, XXI-10/54, dated 22-12-54 (vide Appendix-X) the quit rent on old maufis were doubled subject to a limit of 10% below the present rental valuation. But subsequently as per instruction contained in Revenue Department No 1915 LRS, XXI-II/56 dated 12th September, 1956 found in Appendix-XI the custom of levying assessment on a graduated scale viz. the successor of the original grantee is assessed to rent at one fourth, his successor at half, his successor at three-fourth and the fourth generation at full rent, was to be followed. In assessing the maufis to quit rent in the manner stated above no distinction was to be made between different types of maufis.. As this order was received after the Final Publication, it has to be given effect to by the Collector.*

133. The number and nature of maufis with area found in this tract are noted below :—

	No. of whole village	Area	Valuation	No. of Tukra maufi	Area	Valuation
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Debottar	46	28593 . 57	26641- 8-0	85	2666 . 03	2951-14-0
Brahmottar	17	8632 . 52	9860- 0-0	140	3454 . 90	4855- 0-0
Khorpos	39	21364 . 26	23623-14-0	39	1313 . 05	2942- 3-0
Miscellaneous	13	3823 . 91	2427- 6-0	65	1166 . 51	1482- 8-0
	115	62414 . 26	62552-12-0	329	8600 . 49	12231- 9-0

CHAPTER – VII

Dangarla (Hilly tract).

134. The hilly tract of Kalahandi known as Dangarla was not surveyed in the last settlement due to its extremely difficult nature. There are chains of hills and dense forest within this unsurveyed area. Tenants are few and desertion of villages due to tiger depredation is common. The hills continue in a stretch of chains and some time one village is situate at a distance of 5 to 10 miles from the nearest village. There is absolutely no communication facility except some circuitious foot paths on the hills connecting the villages. In between the hills there are strips of plain lands which are watered by the hill streams and the Kandhas have settled there in small hamlets. These strips of plain areas are cultivated with the help of ploughs but importance is not given to such cultivation by the Kandhas. They are much after the cultivation of the hill slopes by jhuming method. After setting fire to the vegetation in one hill slope they sow 'jhudung' biri, and 'kating'. In the 3rd year they sow ragi, Kosla, and Kangu. They then leave this hill for about

* According to the revised order issued in G. O. No. 23050R dated 11-5-62 (Appendix-XXII) the Maufi holdings are to 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 there lands should be assessed to full rent.

6 to 9 years and adopt the same method in another hill. In this way they go on burning the hill slopes and growing different crops and come back to the first hill after 6 to 9 years. They use 'kodki' (small spade) for such cultivation.

135. From the old papers it is gathered that summary settlements for this area were done at an interval of 10 years by rough guess work known as 'Nazar Paimas' and no definite principle was followed in the matter of assessment or enhancement of rent. When the 1st summary settlement was made in 1894 the tenants are reported to be generally paying Rs. 1-0-0 per plough and 0-8-0 per kodki (spade) used by them in cultivation. Subsequently in the succeeding settlements which took place in 1903, 1913, 1923 and 1933 the area cultivated by each tenant was noted in terms of seed capacity (known as Putti padan) and nominal enhancement was made from time to time after looking to the ability of the tenant and how much he agreed to pay. In short, rent was fixed by persuation and with ths consent of the Gountia supposed to represent the tenants' opinion. In the record of the last settlement only the seed capacity of the land and the local names of the plains and hills under cultivation have been noted. It is for the first time in the history of Kalahandi that cadastral maps for the tract have been prepared. The available plain lands which are cultivated with the help of ploughs only have been surveyed and for the hill slopes record has been prepared on the line of the last settlement with no maps. The distance between the villages for the purpose of pentagraph work and preparation of mujmuli has been measured by giving connecting lines from a particular point of a village to another point of the nearest village with the help of megnetic needle and sightvanes. The location of the villages after a reference to the topo maps have been finally fixed in the mnjmuli with the help of these connecting lines. The above procedure of work was approved by the Board of Revenue in their Letter No. 884 LRS, dated 28th April, 1954 a copy of which has been given in the Appendix–V.

136. As per instructions contained in Board's letter No. 1665 dated 22-6-53 found in Appendix–VI no occupancy right has been given to the tenants over the area under podu cultivation and the rate of 0-8-0 per kodki has been fixed in this settlement for such cultivation because it is the intention of the Government to discourage Podu cultivation.

137. The plain portions within this tract which have been surveyed have been assessed to rent in the usual way but the enhancement has been kept within the limit of 50% in a village so as not to cause any hardship to the tenants.

138. The number of villages in this tract is 354 the total realisable rent of which was Rs. 9805-12-3 in the last settlement. The present total rent is 14986-8-0 which roughly gives an increase of 50% only. The area in acres for the surveyed portion is 32665.88. The average rent per acre of land comes to 0-7-9.

139. The number of Kodkis possessed by the tenants is 7495 computing 5 acres of land which is generally cultivated with one kodki the area of hill slopes under cultivation may be estimated at 37475 acres.

CHAPTER.–VIII.

Description of Record-of-Rights and other important records.

140. In Appendix–IX will be found Board's letter No. 1474 LRS XXI-88/54 dated 28th May, 1955 mentioning the papers constituting the Record-of-Rights namely :—

(i) Khewat
(ii) Khatian
(iii) Irrigation khatian
(iv) Wazib-ul-arz
(v) Village map.

The other documents viz –

(i) Terji
(ii) Plot Index
(iii) List of improvement

have been prepared and kept with the records for facility of future reference.

141. Three copies of the Record-of-Rights for each village have been prepared in this settlement. Other important papers required for reference are attached with the records. The collectorate copy known as the 1st copy has been consigned to the District Record Room. The second copy has been supplied to the Land Records Department for being used as working copy. The third copy or the royaticopy has been supplied to the royats, Gountias and the other intermediaries.

142. The Collectorate copy has been kept in bound volumes of convenient size arranged in serial order of thana number. Records of more than one village have been kept together in one volume when they were found to be small so as to make the volume uniform in size. The second copy supplied to the Land Records Department has also been kept in bound volumes and for convenience of work of the Department the records of each village have been kept in separate volumes.

143. The Collectorate copy consists of the following papers.

(A) Title page
(B) Soochipatra
(C) Final publication certificate
(D) Wazib-ul-arz
(E) List of abbreviations
(F) Specimen Signature
(G) Khewat
(H) Irrigation Khatian
(I) Plot Index
(J) Terji
(K) Khatian
(L) Improvement list.

144. This is the first page of the records of each village giving the correct name of the village with thana and thana number in block letters.

Title page.

Soochipatra or table of contents.

145. This shows the names of the paper, the number of sheets of each paper and the pages of the volumes in which these papers are found. This bears a certificate of a Gazetted officer testifying to the fact that the records contained in this volume are complete in all respect.

Final publication certificate.

146. This is a certificate signed by an Assistant Settlement Officer giving the date of Final Publication of the Record-of-Rights contained in the volume.

Wazib-ul-arz.

147. This paper gives in detail the rights and liabilities of the royats of the village.

List of abbreviations.

148. Abbreviations used in the Record-of-Rights are not intelligible to persons other than those working in the Department. In order to make them intelligible to all, full rendering of these abbreviations have been given in this list.

Specimen Signature.

149. This paper contains the specimen of signature and initials of the Amalas and officers who worked in preparation of Record-of-Rights. The full names of the officers and amalas with their designation, service roll numbers and home addresses have been mentioned in the paper. Each amala has signed at the end of each paper of Record-of-Rights giving his designation and Service roll number. All cuttings have been initialled by a Kanungo or an Assistant Settlement Officer. This is a safe-guard against any subsequent unauthorised interpolation in the records.

Khewat

150. This is the record of proprietary and rent receiving interests of the village. It gives the description of status of those who are entitled to receive rents from royats or to receive revenue from the intermediaries. Orissa Sarkar is the sole proprietor. In almost all cases, the Gountias receive rent of the village and credit revenue and cesses payable to Government Treasury. In a few cases the rent is collected by the Sikimi Gountia and deposited in Treasury. The total amount of the rent and Cesses to be collected from the royats of the village are separately entered in the Khewat. In cases of maufi village tanki or quit rent payable by the maufidar is also mentioned. The cultivated and uncultivated areas under Khewat have been shown.

151. Generally in a village two Khewatdars are found. One is Orissa Sarkar, the sole proprietor and the other is the Gountia, the rent receiver. In maufi villages the maufidar figures as the second khewatdar and the Gountia the third. Where Gountia does not collect rent and another person is engaged as Sikimi Gountia the fourth khewat is prepared in his name. In villages where lands under Central Government such as Railways, Telegraph Offices etc. lie Khewat No. 1 goes to 'Bharat Sarkar' and 'Orissa Sarkar' gets the second. In the above order Khewat number increases if the number of intermediaries increases. The order in which the khewat is prepared is given below.

(i) Bharat Sarkar (if the land under Central Government is found in the village)

(ii) Orissa Sarkar

(iii) Maufidar (if the village is a maufi one)

(iv) Gountia

(v) Sikimi Gountia (if a sikimi Gountia is there).

In the absence of any Khewatdar the next Khewatdar gets his serial number or the Khewat. For example where there is no maufidar in a village the next khewatdar Gountia gets the serial number of the khewat of the maufidar. In maufi villages where the maufidar also works as rent receiver from the royats he gets a maufi khewat as well as a Gounti khewat.

Irrigation Khatian.

152. It contains a detailed statement of the plot numbers which are irrigated from the Government reservoirs, private water reservoirs and wells. A description of water reservoirs from which such plots are irrigated is also given in this Khatian along with the number of pucca and katcha wells. It gives an account of the total irrigated area of the village from different sources.

Plot Index.

153. Khasara has not been kept in the final records. In its place a plot index has been prepared. This contains all the plot numbers of the village arranged serially. Corresponding khatian number of each plot has been given against the plot.

Terij-

154. This is an abstract of the Khatian. It gives the khatian number, the name of royat, status, total number of plots and the total area of each holding, the settled rent and the total Cesses payable by the tenant for each holding.

Khatian.

105. This is the most important part of Record-of-Rights. This shows in detail all the lands of the village with particulars of rent and area and the incidents of each tenancy. A detailed note is given below.

Column No. 1 has three heads.

I. Khata number or the number of holdings arranged in serial number.

II. Status of the holding such as sthitiban, chakran Maufi etc.

III. Special incidents if any – Any special condition attached to the holding is noted under the head.

Column No. 2 Contains the name, parentage, Caste and residence of the royat concerned. The description of uncultivated lands is also recorded in this column, as for example, Gochar, Jalchar, Anabadi etc.

Column No. 3 Shows the old rent paid by the tenant.

Column No. 4 The fair rent settled in the present settlement as well as the Cesses payable by the tenant.

Column No. 5 Shows the plot number and the name of Chak or the local name of the land.

Column No. 6 Shows the classification of plot with the number of kittas.

Column No 7 & 8 Give the area of the plot.

Column No. 9 (Remarks). Gives the number of trees, wells, adopted stations, separate possession of co-sharers or the possession of a person who is not the recorded tenant but enjoys some easement right like fruits of the trees standing on the plot. The possession of Sikimi tenants, mortgages are also noted in this column.

156. The serial number of the khatian has been arranged alphabetically according to status, the order of which is given below.

I. Departmental khatian under Central Government such as Railway, Postal Department etc.

II. Departmental Khatian under State Government such as P.W.D., Police, Forest etc.

III. Khatian for maufi lands such as Debottar, Brahmottar, Khorpos and Anugrahi.

IV. Bhogra.

V. Chakran such as Jankar, Choukidar and Nariah.

VI. Jagir such as Debata puja, Kumbar, Dhoba etc.

VII. Khudkast.

VIII. Sthitiban.

IX. Sukhbasi.

X. Gochar.

XI. Jalchar.

XII. Sarbasadharan.

XIII. Anabadi (Abad-Jogya and Abad ajogya).

XIV. Sikimi.

157. Khatians under Central Government have been kept under the khewat of Bharat Sirkar.

The following khatians have been kept under Orissa Sarkar.

(a) Departmental khatians
(b) Tukra maufi
(c) Bhogra
(d) Chakran
(e) Jagir
(f) Gochar
(g) Jalchar
(h) Sarbasadharan
(i) Anabadi (Abad-jogya and Abad-ajogya)

In entire maufi villages Nij dakhal khatians of maufidars and the khatians of Sthitiban, sukhbasis and royats have been placed under maufi khewat if there are no Gountias.

158. Under the Gounti khewats, Khudkast, Sthitiban and Sukhbasi khatians have only been kept.

159. In case of khas villages all the khatians except those of Central Government have been placed under the Khewat of Orissa Sarkar as arranged (II of XIV) above.

Improvement List.

160. Improvement list has been prepared in respect of water reservoirs like kata, bandha, munda and sagar. The list contain the number of plots, the name of person who excavated the reservoir and persons repairing the same. The approximate expenses incurred in the improvement, the name of the person who excavated the reservoir, the relation between the original excavator and the present repairer, the name of the person enjoying fishery right and preferential right for use of water have been noted in the list. This list has been prepared in respect of Government water reservoirs only. Column No. 9 shows the name of the proprietor and column No. 12 that of the custodian.

Map.

161. A final copy of the village map has been kept in the pocket attached to the inside cover of the volume.

Dangar Khasara.

162. In the hilly area where shifting cultivation of hill slopes is in practice, Dangar khasaras have been prepared and kept with other Record-of-Rights of the village. The khasara contains the name of the cultivator with parentage, caste, residence, name of the Dangar cultivated, crop grown, seed capacity of the slopes, number of kodki (spade) possessed by the cultivator and the rent settled for such cultivation. A note is made in the special incident column of each khasara that no occupancy right will accrue over the slopes irrespective of the period of possession.

Dangar Terij.

163. This is an abstract of Dangar khasara attached to the Record-of Right.

164. Second copy of Record-of-Rights which has been supplied to the Land records Department contains all the records described above except final publication certificate, list of abbreviation and specimen signature.

165. The royati copy of Record-of-Rights has been supplied to the tenants concerned. This is an exact copy of the Khatian as described above for a particular holding. Copies of the khewats, irrigation khatian, Terij and improvement list have been supplied to the Gountia.

166. Besides the Record-of-Rights the following important records have been prepared in course of present settlement operation and consigned to the District Record Room.

(a) Village notes prepared at the attestation stage have been arranged in serial order of thana number, kept in thanawar nathis and consigned to the District Record Room. The figure shown in these notes are the figures of preliminary stage which have been modified in the record in the later stages of operation. So these figures are to be used subject to subsequent changes,

(b) Final nathis of each village conataining all the case works concerning that village from the beginning of the settlement operation to the final publication of Record-of-Rights stitched together separately for each village have been consigned to the District Record Room to be preserved permanently. Record of case work which took place after the Final Publication of Record-of-Rights have also been attached with the same nathi.

(c) Gounti proceedings, maufii enquiry proceedings, rent assessment proceedings and Revenue assessment proceedings drawn up in different stages of the operation have been separately arranged villagewar and consigned to the District Record Room as miscellaneous records after elimination of unimportant papers, such as notices etc.

(d) Working nathis and records of each village containing unimportant papers which are not likely to be required for future reference stitched together separately for each village have been destroyed after expiry of one year in the settlement office.

167. The village map is the most important document prepared in the present settlement as it forms the base Record-of-Rights and without the map the records become meaningless, The original maps of all the villages have been sent to the office of Deputy Director of Surveys to be preserved by him permanently for the purpose of future reproduction. Printed copies

of each village map have been supplied to the District office for the purpose of administration and sale.

168. The printed copies of thana mujmuli map in the scale of 1"=1 mile have been supplied to the district office for administrative purpose. These mujmulis show names of the villages with their boundaries, Dak bungalows, Police station, Hospital Roads Pucca and Katcha, River, stream and other important places within the jurisdiction of the thana. The thana numbers have been noted in the mujmuli with the name of the village.

169. The printed copy of stone mujmulis for each thana have also been supplied to the District office with trijunction stone register and the receipts taken from Choukidar and Gountias, in the mujmuli the trijunction stones have been shown with their numbers.

170. All the original thana mujmulis and stone mujmulis have been sent to the Deputy Director of surveys Office for preservation and future reproduction.

Registers.

171. The following statistical registers have been prepared in course of the present settlement operation. They will be consigned to the District Record Room to be preserved permanently.

Register No. 1 (Assets).

172. It is an abstract of the khatian for all the villages under each thana giving the total number of the holdings with area, cultivated and uncultivated, total amount of rents payable in respect of tenants and sub-tenants and valuation of rent free holdings with tanki or japti rent payable if any.

Register No. 1 (A)

173. This register is an abstract prepared from khatians of all the departmental lands and the uncultivated holdings with areas under Bharat Sarkar and Orissa Sarkar i.e. all Government lands. The total figures of this register under each thana have been taken into above mentioned register No. 1 for the preparation of final abstract.

Register No. 1 (B)

174. This register is an abstract of the whole village maufis under each thana giving the total number of the holdings under each category of maufi. The areas under royats with the rent payable to the maufidar and areas of land under cultivating possession of the maufidar themselves can be ascertained from this register. The amount of tanki payable by the maufidars has also been mentioned in this register.

Register No. 1 (C)

175. This register mainly deals with Tukra maufi holdings giving abstracts in respect of total tukra maufi holdings with area, valuation, Tanki etc. The total number of the holdings held by royats and the holdings under the cultivating possession of the maufidar have also been specified. The figures of the Register No. 1 (B) have been added with the figures of register No. 1 (C) and shown in asset register No. 1 as final figure in maufi column. Rents payable by the royats under the maufidars have been included in the valuation of the maufi and the areas held by the royats are also included in the maufi holdings.

Register No. 1 (D)

176. It gives the total holdings with area of different tenures like Bhogra Chakran, Service land, Jagir Khudkast, Sthitiban, Sukh basi and Sikimi, Rent payable in respect of Khudkast, Sthitiban, Sukhbasi and Sikimi valuation in respect of bhogra, chakran, and jagir with

Japti (Excess rent) if any, have also been shown in this register. Total figures of this register have been taken into assets register No. 1 for preparation of final abstract.

177. It gives all holdings with area and valuation under different jagirs. The figures of this register have been taken into jagir head of register No. 1 and No. 1 (D).

Register No. 1 (E)

Register No. 1 (A), 1 (B), 1 (C), 1 (D) and 1 (E) are all subsidiary registers of the assets register No. 1.

178. This register shows revenue and Cesses payable to Government in each instalment and remuneration allowed to the rent Collector. The annual revenue is payable in two equal instalments on 15th January and 15th April. The period of this settlement is 20 years. Revenue payable in first 10 years and in second 10 years have clearly been shown in this register. As soon as Gounti system is abolished the total realisable revenue will be increased by the amount shown in column 6. *

Register No. 2 Demand Register.

179. It contains a detailed statement of village revenue and Cesses under different tenures, amounts payable to the maufidar, remuneration allowed to the rent Collector, the valuation of the rent free holdings, tanki payable by the maufidar. Excess rent assessed on bhogra and chakran lands have been mentioned in this register. These figures have been shown thanawar.

Register No. 3 Village Revenue Register.

180. It gives the detailed statement of the cultivated and uncultivated area of the village under different classification. The irrigated area and the number of water reservoirs have also been shown therein. The figures of each village have been collected under each paraganna first and from these, total figures have been collected for each thana (vide Appendix-E).

Register No. 4 Milan Khasra classification Register,

181. It gives the area under different crops grown in the year in which khanapuri operation took place. It has been prepared paraganawar but lateron thanawar figures have been collected and shown separately as in the Appendix-F.

Register No. 5 Crops Statement.

182. It gives the total number of agricultural implements and Cattle of each village under each paraganna. From these, figures for the thanas have been collected separately as in the Appendix–I.

Register No. 6 Agricultural Stock Register.

183. This register contains the unit rates of the present settlement and the last settlement of the villages arranged thana by thana. Two copies of this register have been prepared, one to be kept in the District Record Room and the other to be used in the Land Records Office.

Unit Register.

184. It gives the names of the Jhankar and Choukidar of each village for each thana with the holding number, total plot number and area, valuation and japti jama (excess rent) if any. This register is meant for the thana officer.

Chakran Register.

185. Two copies have been prepared - one for the record room and the other for the Land Records Office. This register contains details about each maufi land and villages. History, area and the generation of the present holder will be found from this register.

Maufi Register.

* The Gounti system in the entire district of Kalahandi has been abolished.

TENURES

186. The following tenures have been recorded in the current settlement operation—

(i) Lands which were recorded as royati in the previous settlement, lands reclaimed and subsequently granted as royati and lands otherwise granted as royati have been recorded as sthitiban.

(ii) Each sthitiban royat has been given an extent of .25 acre of land for his house site as rent free (taking into consideration the plot adjoining the house known as bari). The whole land on which actually the house stands has been allowed rent free even though its extent exceeds .25 acre in area.

Aboriginal holdings.

(iii) Under clause 13 of the old Gounti patta royats belonging to the Kandha, Gond, Dom, Ghasi and allied castes were considered to be aborigines. Land surrendered or abandoned by such royats could be settled with the royats of that class only. The tribes found in the area are mainly Banjara, Kandha, Gond, Sabar.

Sukhbasi.

187. A person possessing only homestead lands including bari has been recorded as Sukhbasi. Prior to this settlement they had no occupancy right over such lands and so were not paying any rent. As they have got occupancy right, their homestead plot has been assessed to rent. The factor assigned to 'Bari mamuli' land has been applied to homestead land.

Sikimi or sub-tenants.

188. Sikimi right has been recorded when a tenant holds land under a royat. In such cases the sikimi royat has been given a separate khata under the Asal ryot.

Maufi.

189. Any whole village granted in maufi tenure has been recorded as such and the maufidar has been recorded as one of the Khewat holders of the village. Land under his cultivating possession has been recorded as 'Nij Dakhal' under the maufi khewat.

190. When a holding has been held as maufi the maufidar has not been recorded as a khewat holder. It is known as 'Tukra maufi'. The maufi holdings have been kept under the khewat of Orissa Sarkar, Land under the Khas possession of the maufidar have been recorded as his 'Nij Dakhal'. Tenants cultivating maufi lands on permanent lease have been recorded as Sthitiban royats under the maufidar.

Bhogra.

191. Land which was recorded in the last settlement as bhogra has been recorded as bhogra in the current settlement under the Khewat of Orissa Sarkar.

Khudcast.

192. Royati land under the cultivating possession of the Gountia or the Sikimi Gountia has been recorded as 'Khudkast'.

Chakran.

193. Lands enjoyed rent free by the village servants such as Jhankar, Chaukidar and Nariah have been recorded as Jhankar chakran, Choukidar chakran or Nariah chakran. Except Nariah the jhankar and choukidar pay excess rent if the land enjoyed by them is in excess of the prescribed limit.

194. Land which was recorded as jagir in the last settlement and is still continuing as such has been recorded as Jagir in the present settlement. It is rent free. The Jagirdars have been rendering some definite services to the community or to any deity.

Jagir.

195. Waste land set apart for the purpose of pasturage has been recorded as Gochar. This cannot be leased out unless there is some special circumstances justifying such leases. In the previous settlement there was no reservation of such land.

Gochar.

196. Existing Sagar, kata, bandha, munda and other water reservoirs which were considered to be the property of Government or of the village community and recorded as such in the settlement papers of 1922 and River, Nala etc. have been recorded as Jalchar.

Jalchar

197. Lands like village rasta, burning ghat, temple etc. which are used by the village community have been recorded as 'Sarbasadharan'. These are all comunal lands.

Sarbasadharan.

198. Lands which have not been brought under cultivation such as jungle, dangar, ghas padia (grass land) patra jungle etc. have been recorded 'Anabadi'.

Anabadi.

199. Government buildings, Pucca roads, Katcha roads etc. have been recorded under respective Departments in separate khatians.

Departmental lands.

CHAPTER - IX.

Final Results of the Settlement.

200. The assets of khalsa area amount to Rs. 4,92,022-7-0 (excluding the nazul assets) against Rs. 3,04,350-0-1 fixed in the last settlement. The increase of Rs. 1,87,672-6-11 is due to :—

(i) On account of improvement in classification and change in soil factors in 8 classes of land	Rs. 1,54,322-6-11
(ii) On account of extension of cultivation ..	33,350-0-0
Total ...	Rs. 1,87,672-6-11

The percentage of increase over the assets of last settlement comes to 62%.

201. After deducting the value of Bhogra land and other rent free lands and remuneration payable to Gountias from the total assets and adding to it the japti rent an excess bhogra and service lands and Tanki or quit rent on maufi lands the net revenue payable to Government is Rs. 3,36,391-0-6 as against Rs. 2,07,282-14-5 which was payable in the last settlement. The details of the assets and the net revenue payable to Government are worked out below :—

Assets (Gross revenue)	... ...	Rs. 4,92,022- 7-0
Deduct—		
(i) Government Agricultural farm valuation	... Rs.	360-10-0
(ii) Bhogra valuation	....	32,186- 0-0

	B. F. Assets (...)		Rs. 4,92,022- 7-0
Deduct—(contd.)			
(iii) Kind rent of village Khairpadar for Jaganath Mohapravu	...	178- 4-0	
(iv) Service & other rent free land	...	96,903- 9-0	
(v) Remuneration of Gountias (excluding maufi villages)		33,128- 4-0	
(vi) Remuneration to Gountia Ghasiram Kar according to Maharaja's order dated 17-2-33	...	99- 2-6	
	Total	Rs. 1,62,855-13-6 =	1,62,855-13-6
	Balance	...	Rs. 3,29,166- 9-6
Add—			
(i) Japti jama on excess bhogra & service land	...	Rs. 2,905- 0-0	
(ii) Tanki (quit-rent) on maufi land	..	4,319- 7-0	
	Total	Rs. 7,224- 7-0 =	7,224- 7-0
Net revenue payable to Government		...	Rs. 3,36,391- 0-6

202. After abolition of the Gounti system the revenue payable to Government will increase by Rs. 65,314-4-0 because the amount now admissible to the Gountias and the rental on bhogra will automatically go to Government. The net revenue payable will then be Rs. 4,01,705-4-6. In the meantime the Gounti system in the entire district of Kalahandi has been abolished.

The total expenditure on the Settlement operation of khalsa area till the 31st March, 1955 amounts to Rs. 8,48,893-3-6. Details of expenditure yearwise are shown below :—

1946-47	...	Rs. 21,200— 4—3
1947-48	....	64,699—11—9
1948-49	....	82,453—12—9
1949-50	....	1,27,032—11—9
1950-51	...	1,24,225— 0—9
1951-52	...	77,827—12—9
1952-53	...	90,494—13—6
1953-54	...	1,02,984— 4—6
1954-55	....	89,499— 5—0
1955-56	...	68,475— 6—6
	Total	Rs. 8,48,893— 3—6

203. The approximate division of these expenses under the different heads namely (i) Survey and Khanapuri (ii) Attestation and Janch (iii) Preparation and distribution of Record-of-Rights is as follows :—

(i) Survey and Khanapuri	...	Rs. 3,36,940— 9—3
(ii) Attestation and Janch	...	3,02,993—10—3
(iii) Preparation & distribution of Record-of-Rights	...	2,08,956— 0—0
	Total	Rs. 8,48,893— 3—6

204. In addition to the above expenditure the following indirect charges were incurred.

Cost of Forms	....	Rs. 24,170—10—0
Cost of stationery	...	10,488— 0—0
Cost of reproduction of Maps	...	40,978— 0—0
	Total	75,636—10—0

205. Receipts.

(i) Remeasurement Fees	...	Rs. 13,457— 7—0
(ii) Court Fees	...	20,507— 5—0
(iii) Process Fee	...	5,933—14—0
(iv) Copying Fees	...	4,321—13—0
(v) Salami, Penalty	...	37,607—11—6
(vi) Recovery of Safai cost	...	20,273—15—0
(vii) Sale proceeds of maps	...	3,512— 8—0
(viii) Sale of objection forms	...	612—14—0
(vix) Recovery of cost of lost articles		1,202— 7—3
	Total	Rs. 1,07,429—15—0

206. When the amount of receipt is set off against the total expenditure the cost of the operation per acre comes to Re. 1/- (rupee one) approximately.

CHAPTER – X

Conclusion.

207. Due to the hilly and difficult nature of the tract, bad climatic condition in the interior and non-availability of experienced staff, the settlement was beset with a number of difficulties in the earlier stages. No Tenancy Act was in force nor there was the Final Report of the last settlement. The data in the old Land Records Office had not been maintained systematically to be of much help. New hands had to be trained to fill up the required number of vacancies. In the first 3 years of the operation the different stages of work could not be finished in time according to the programme. The integration of the State with the Province brought new problems which had to be solved. In January, 1950 this settlement was declared to be a major one and from this time onward the matters had to be regularised.

The staff at its full strength in the field season numbered about 400 and naturally when so many persons and most of them men of small means were employed there were cases of breaches of discipline which had to be suitably dealt with.

208. Amongst the Assistant Settlement Officers working in this settlement the work of Sri Purna Chandra Chand, Sub Deputy Collector and Sri Kapil Charan Mohanty, Non-Gazetted Assistant Settlement Officer deserve special mention, the former for quick disposal of business in the field and the latter for ably looking to the technical part of the work in the office.

Sd/ J. Das,
Settlement Officer,
Kalahandi.

INDEX

	Para No.
Agriculture	19
Agricultural year	21
Annual paper	
Attestation	77
Barchha	91
Bazars	42
Bhet Begar	19
Bhogra	50
Boundary	1, 2
Boundary marks	3
Cost of cultivation	38
Cost of Settlement	200, 204
Classification of soil	90
Cess	66
Custom	58
Communication	9, 11
Commutation	125
Crops, yield of	26
Dangarla	134
Debottar	130
Deduced rent	105
Dharsa	10
Encroachment	100, 102
Fishing right	37
Gundi Pez	58
Gountia	48
Gochar	97
Halia	39
House site	184 (ii)
Holding	109
Improvement List	36, 160
Irrigation	30
Incidence of rent	116, 117
Jagirs – Nalia & Others	64
Jhankar	57
Jalchar	31, 35
Japti	119, 121
Khasara	154
Khewat	150, 151
Khudkast	51
Khamari	39
Kist	118
Kotwar	
Kodki	139
Khorpos	128
Land Records	67
Land value	28
Maufi – meaning of	128
Maufi – No. and nature	133
Measures	41
Nistar–Cess	66

	Para No.
Nazarana	46
Nariah	57
Nazul	104
Patta – Gounti	45
Paddy – average out turn of	26
Protected status	37
Population	7–8, 12–13
Puti	41
Pstama	41
Puraskar	120
Rents	105
Recess	75
Rent free holding	177
Roads	9–11
Rajas	17
Remuneration - Gounti	119
Sikimi	49
Soil factor	90
Salami	48
Sukhbasi	61
Thicadar	45
Trade routes	42
Transfers	52
Trees – Right over	52
Uden	39
Unatisadhan list	36, 160
Village grouping of	108
Village servants	57
Waste land – lease of	97
Wazib-ul-arz	45
Zamindaries	16

APPENDICES - I to XXIV

(CORRESPONDENCES)

APPENDIX - I

No. 1828/R. LRS. 9-10-1952.-XXI-6/52

From

Sri S. S. Patro, B. A.
The Deputy Secretary to Government of Orissa.

To

The Settlement Officer, Kalahandi.

I am directed to say that with regard to the rent settlement operations in the villages of Block 'A' of Kalahandi (Khalsa) the decision of Government is as follows :—

(1) The soil factor and the rate system should be followed.

(2) The lands should be reclassified as suggested by you and the soil factors as proposed in your report No. 1768 dated 26-12-49, No. 410/XIII-1/52, dated 15-7-52 and No. 465/XIII-1, dated 11-8-52 should be adopted. They shall be as follows :—

Class of land.		Factors.
1. (a) Bahal kharipani	...	26
(b) Bahal pani	...	24
(c) Bahal khari	...	22
(d) Bahal sadharan	...	20
2. (a) Berna kharipani	...	20
(b) Berna pani	...	18
(c) Berna khari	...	16
(d) Berna sadharan	...	14
3. (a) Mal kharipani	...	14
(b) Mal pani	...	12
(c) Mal khari	...	10
(d) Mal sadharan	...	8
4. (a) Bari pani	...	15
(b) Bari mamuli (sadharan)	...	10
5. (a) At khari	...	10
(b) At Unhari	...	8
(c) At mamuli (sadharan)	...	5
6. Kachhar	...	12
7. Barchha	...	30
8. Jalchar	...	20
9. Bagicha	...	10

(3) The unit rate for each individual village in Block 'A' shall be as indicated in the Appendix.

(4) All the 164 villages of Block A shall be divided into groups as proposed by you. The division and the grouping are indicated in the Appendix.

(5) The rent in no case should be allowed to exceed the old rent by one hundred percent where there is no increase in area.

(6) Nistar Cess at the rate of two annas in the rupee should be collected from all tenants.

(7) The Choukidar and Jhankar jagirs should continue the former being limited to three percent of the cultivated lands in the village and the latter to five percent of the cultivated lands. Lands in excess of this prescribed limit should be assessed to full rent. Cess and Nistar cess should be collected both with regard to jagir and excess lands. Both the jagir and the excess lands should be recorded in one khatian as 'Chakran' so that in case a Choukidar or Jhankar is removed from service he will lose the entire land i.e. both jagir and the land in excess.

(8) What was bhogra in the last settlement should be recorded as such in this settlement. No other land in the possession of the gountia should be recorded as Bhogra. The system known as 'Japti' and 'Puraskar' obtaining in the district of Bolangir should be followed. The sliding scale of remuneration to the Gountias as suggested by you in your report dated 18-3-50 referred to above shall be adopted. It should be as given in the table below.

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

Where the amount of rent payable in respect of Bhogra lands exceeds the prescribed remuneration of the Gountia, the Gountia should pay the difference to Goverment along with the village revenue.

(9) Produce rent wherever it exists, should continue until it is commuted on the application of either the Maufidar or the tenants under him.

Government have decided that the currency of the present rent settlement shall be twenty years.

Sd/- S. Patro
9/10
Deputy Secretary to Govt.

APPENDIX - II

No. $\frac{2900\ LRS}{XXI-1/54}$ Dated 19-10-55.

From

Sri B. Das, B. Sc.
The Deputy Secretary to Government of Orissa

To

The Settlement Officer, Kalahandi.

Sub:- Enhancement of rent in Kalahandi by more than 100% *

Ref:- Your letter No. 1014 D/ 16-5-55.

I am directed to say that in the cases reported by you in your letter mentioned above, Government have been pleased to accept proposal to enhance the rent by more than 100%.

Sd/. B. Das,
Dy. Secy. to Govt. of Orissa,
Revenue Dept.

---

* Vide Appendix - XXIV.

APPENDIX - III

Extract from the Note of Under Secretary to Board at Sambalpur and extract from U. O. No. 4245/Rev/XXIV-2/52, dated 11-8-52 from the Board of Revenue, Sambalpur to the Secretary, Board of Revenue, Orissa, Cuttack received with Board's forwarding letter No. $\frac{2062\ LRS}{XX1-70/52}$ dated 7-11-52.

5. "The last element to consider is the unit rate. The unit. rate as adopted at the last settlement has been compared with the unit rate as now proposed by the Settlement Officer in Appendix 'C' to the rent rate report. The principle on which the unit rates have not been altered by the Settlement Officer have not been explained nor are they capable of explanation with any degree of arithmetical accuracy. It is noticeable that the unit rates vary very widely from village to village even though there is little to distinguish between two neighbouring villages. The Settlement Officer has submitted a further report mainly on the unit rate and it will be found at pages 96-84 C. The villages have been thrown into 6 assessment groups according to their general lie and other facilities of irrigation, market and communications. The Settlement Officer observes that the rent of the same class of soil in two villages adjacent to each other is not the same. The disparity is apparently due to each village having its own unit rate regardless of consideration of comparability. Differences between the incidences of different villages do not seem to bear any rational explanation and what in the circumstances can be done is to decide what would be a fair rate per soil unit for the group as a whole having regard to the rent of existing incidences and then to determine rates for the individual villages in the group which shall all approximate to the group rate as closely as possible and yet not fair to distribute the general enhancement equitably between the richer and the poorer villages. Counsels of perfection are impracticable because of the existing irregularity of rental pressure. This may best be illustrated by an example. The rental pressure of the 21 villages in the assessment group No. 1 vary from .30 to 1.60 by different stages i. e. certain villages have been paying nearly five times the rent paid in villages close to them and many have been paying twice as much as their neighbours. It is impossible to quite equalise matters even by freely doubling or trippling the rent of the lightly rented villages, but they have to be brought within a closer range. The group rate for the assessment group No. 1 may safely be taken as .90 and the existing unit rates of individual villages approximated as fairly as possible having regard to the general conditions of the village as ascertained by the Settlement Officer's inspection. When the existing incidence is very low and the adoption of the group rate would give a larger enhancement than can safely be taken per saltum lower figure may be adopted as was done by Nethersol in Sambalpur. On the other hand when the existing incidence is higher than the group rate, the existing incidence may perhaps continue on the ground that the lands have already been paying with ease a higher rate than the group rate. The process is one of "levelling up" and it cannot be reduced to an algebric formula. In assessment group No. 1 and 2, where the group rate may be safely taken as .90, three lower rates each descending by 15 steps may be taken. They are obviously .90, 75, .60 and .45. Unit rates which are less than .45 may be raised to .45. Unit rates which are not less than .45 but less than .60 may be raised to .60 and unit rates which are less than .75 but not less than .60 may be raised to .75 and unit rates which are less than .90 but are not less than .75 may be raised to .90. Unit rates in excess of the group rate of .90 may all be left undisturbed as apparently there

will be no point in reducing them. Further any reduction will only have the effect of obliterating all traces of the capacity which individual holdings have to bear the rent as fixed and will make the task of future settlement officer's difficult. The unit rates in assessment group 3 ranges from .24 to .70 so that the group rate may fairly be taken as .45. Two other unit rates below .45 in a descending order and differing by 5 points may be taken for purpose of "levelling up". The unit rates in group 4 which vary from 30 to 100 may be represented by the group rate of 60. The other rates in the descending order differing by 10 points may be taken for the purpose of "levelling up" the unit rates below the group rate. The unit rates in group 5 vary from .75 to 1.75 so that the group rate may be safely taken as 1.20. Three other rates in descending order varying by .15 points may be taken in this group for levelling up" the unit rates which are below the group rate. The unit rate in group 6 vary from .60 to 1.75 except in the case of Gotabandha with a unit rate of .25 which may be ignored. A group rate of 1.20 may be adopted for this group and three other lower unit rates in the descending order differing by 15 points may be taken so that unit rates lower than the group rate may be "levelled up". An attempt has been made to level up the old unit rates so as to approximate to the group (Central rate). The unit rates as proposed will be found noted in pencil in column 3 of the Statement at pages 92–84 C. The Settlement Officer apprehends that the levelling up of unit rates would produce undue enhancement in the rent. This apprehension is really without force because of the corrective proposed to be adopted. The corrective is where the deduced rent exceeds the existing rent by more than 100 percent, the enhancement will be limited to 100 percent. The district is no longer landlocked and the advance of prices and improvement in communication should furnish the Settlement Officer with cogent justification for "levelling up" the unit rates in the manner indicated above. The extreme lowness and inequality of ascertained royati payment will more than fully warrant the process of levelling up. 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 operations 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".

Sd/- B. Das,
Addl. under Secretary to
Board of Revenue.

APPENDIX - IV

Memo No. 1123/VI-5/dated 15-12-53.

From
Sri J. Das, M. A B. L.,
The Settlement Officer, Kalahandi.

To
The Additional Under Secretary,
Board of Revenue, Orissa.

Sub :- Traverse survey of the hilly area of Kalahandi district.

I have the honour to request you to kindly refer to my letter No. 576-VI/5 dated the 28th July 1953 and your reply contained in your letter

No. 2276 LRS-XXIII-5/53 dated the 30th August/2nd Sept. 53 in connection with the traverse survey operation in the unsurveyed hilly areas of Kalahandi district.

I am forwording herewith some points raised by the Assistant Settlement Officer in his 'Note for Orders' dated the 11th December, 1953 and solicit further instructions of the Board on these points. The hilly areas of Kalahandi were not surveyed in the last settlement due to extremely difficult nature of the tract. The main boundary of the ex-State area running in the unsurveyed hilly tract was only surveyed and demarcated at the spot.

There are chains of hills and dense jungles within this unsurveyed area. Villages are very small and are situated at a great distance from one another. Tenants are also very few and desertion of villages as a whole due to Tiger depredation is not infrequent. Plain areas situate in between hills are cultivated with the help of ploughs and the hill slopes by 'podu' system of cultivation with the help of 'Kodki' (small spades). If the hills on the slopes of which 'podu chas' is carried on be included within the boundary of any village then the following difficulty will arise to find out the boundary line and do traverse work.

1. The hills continue in a stretch in chains. Sometimes one village is situated at a distance of 3 to 5 miles from the next nearest village. To fix the boundary of a village with the hills, basing on the statement of the villagers several hills have to be climbed and jungles cleared. The demarcation work itself is impossible not to speak of doing traverse work such boundary with the help of Plane table. The labour, cost and time may well be imagined. The villages are so sparsely inhabited and the nature of the people is such that it will be impossible to get mozdoors or tenants for helping the Amins. No outsider mozdoor will also be willing to work there even on heavy payment.

2. Except getting a rough boundary of a village in the map for the purpose of internal boundary of villages inter Se, there will be no benefit either to the tenant or to the Government. We are going to give no occupancy right to the tenants for cultivation on hill slopes which changes in every three years and sometimes are wholly abandoned. We are also to discourage such 'podu cultivation'. I, therefore, do not see any usefulness in including the hills within the village boundary with such huge cost and labour. The revenue of some villages as a whole in hilly area is very small and in some villages such revenue is as low as Rs. 5/-. So the Government will also not get any income and land revenue by undertaking such an arduous survey. Moreover we are concerned with Land Revenue Administration and not with hills and Forests which are not connected with Land Revenue.

In my opinion the portion of a village which are actually cultivated with the help of ploughs and over which occupancy right will only be given should be surveyed. For the hill slopes a separate 'khasara' known as 'Dangar Khasara' as was done in the last settlement may, however, be prepared. The distance between the villages for the purpose of Pentagraph work may be measured by giving connecting lines from a particular point of a village to another point of nearest adjacent village with the help of Magnetic needles and Sigh vanes. At the time of preparation of mujmuli the location of the villages in the map can be fixed with the help of these connecting lines and verified with Topo map.

The above is, however, my suggestion which may kindly be examined and instructions issued early as Amins have already been deputed to this area.

Sd/- J. Das,
Settlement Officer, Kalahandi.

APPENDIX - V

No. $\frac{884\ LRS}{XXI-68/54}$ Dated 28-4-54.

From

Sri B. Das, B. Sc.,
The Deputy Secretary, Board of Revenue, Orissa, Cuttack.

To

The Settlement Officer, Kalahandi.

Sub:- Traverse Survey of the hilly area of Kalahandi district.

I am directed to say that in the circumstances reported in your letter under reference the Board of Revenue has been pleased to approve of our proposal contained therein.

2. The Board has also been pleased to order that all that is necessary is, to show the villages roughly on one inch mujmuli, the area under plough should only be cadastrally surveyed.

3. Hill slopes under 'podu or Dangar' should be shown on the map but not recorded in the Record of Rights.

4. A separate alamat should be devised for shifting cultivation. I am, therefore, to request you to send your proposal suggesting a separate Alamat for the approval of the Board.

Sd/- B. Das,
Deputy Secretary, Board of Revenue,
Orissa, Cuttack.

APPENDIX - VI

No. $\frac{1655-LRS,}{XXI-75/52.}$ Dated $\frac{22}{23}$-6-53.

From

Sri B. Das, B. Sc.,
Additional Under Secretary to Board of Revenue.

To

The Settlement Officer, Kalahandi.

Sub :- Rent rate report for Block 'D' of Kalahandi
Major Settlement–Orders of Board communicated.

I am directed to say that the Board has been pleased to approve of the classification and unit rates for the surveyed area of Block 'D' of Kalahandi as proposed in your Rent rate report dated 1-12-52. The Board has, however, decided that the total increase in rent for this area should not exceed the rent fixed at the last settlement by more than fifty percent on the whole for the village.

You are, therefore, requested to work out the details.

2. The Board does not consider it desirable to have a regular settlement in the unsurveyed area as that may tend to encourage Podu cultivation. The system of levy of 'Kodki' should, therefore, be continued in this area and the rate of Eight Annas per kodki (spade) should be retained as before, in order to discourage podu cultivation.

3. Finally, the Board has been pleased to observe that the form of patta to be granted for the unsurveyed area (i e. the area under podu cultivation) should be carefully examined so that no occupancy right may accrue on the strength of the patta. I am, therefore, to request you to prepare a sample of the patta proposed to be granted in respect of this area and send it to this office for approval by the Board.

Sd/- B. Das,
Additional under Secretary
Board of Revenue,
Orissa, Cuttak.

APPENDIX - VII

No. $\frac{43 \text{ LRS}}{\text{XXI-80/54}}$ Dated 7-1-55.

From

Sri A. K. Sahu, B. A.
The Assistant Secretary, Board of Revenue, Orissa.

To

The Settlement Officer, Kalahandi.

Sub:- Rent rate report of Block 'D' for Kalahandi Settlement.

Ref:- Your letter No. 1472/S-X-11/54 D/ 24-9-1954 *

I am directed to say that your proposal regarding enhancement of rent in Block 'D' of Kalahandi Settlement, contained in your letter noted above is approved.

2. As regards dealing with objections a procedure to bear objections orally and pass orders is considered to be hardly satisfactory. The Board, has, therefore, been pleased to order that proper procedure in such cases should be to record the objection made orally and obtain the thumb impression of the Objector thereto after it is read over and explained to him by the Recording officer and thereafter to follow the usual procedure regarding hearing of objection.

Sd/- A. K. Sahu,
Assistant Secretary,
Board of Revenue, Orissa, Cuttack.

APPENDIX - VIII

No. $\frac{2700 \text{ LRS}}{\text{XXI-34/52}}$ dated 13-12-52.

From

Sri B. Das, B. Sc.,
The Additional Under Secretary to
Board of Revenue, Cuttack.

---

* Vide appendix - XXIII.

To

The Settlement Officer, Kalahandi.

Sub:- Settlement of surrendered and abandoned lands aboriginal holdings and resumption of Nalia jagir lands.

I am directed to convey the decision of the Board as follows :-

(i) Surrendered and abandoned lands :-

Where such lands have been settled by the Gountia in contravention of clause 11 of the Gounti patta penalty equal to five times the settled rents should be realised from the occupants and the lands should be settled with them. Should the occupants refuse to pay the penalty the land should be sold in public auction.

(ii) Aboriginal holdings :-

Where such holdings have been settled by the Gountia in violation of clause 12 of the Gounti patta the same should be restored to the members of Scheduled tribes or their successors in title, if they can be traced, failing which the present occupants should be recognised on payment of five times the settled rent as Salami.

Clause 26 of the Gounti patta lay down that the Gountia would be evicted if he violates any of the clauses in the Gounti patta. For violating clauses 11 and 12 of the Gounti patta the Gountia should be asked to pay penalty equal to five times the settled rent the lands involved in lieu of eviction.

(iii) Resumption of Nalia Jagir lands :-

Your proposal has been approved and it has been decided to resume these Jagirs and fully assess them to rent with effect from 1-6-52. It has also been decided to collect one year's rent as Salami for conferring occupancy right on the Jagirdars.

Sd/- B. Das,
Additional under Secretary,
Board of Revenue,
Orissa, Cuttack.

APPENDIX - IX

No. $\frac{1474\ LRS}{XXI-88/54}$ Dated 28-5-55.

From

Sri A. K. Sahu, B. A.
Assistant Secretary, Board of Revenue, Orissa.

To

The Settlement Officer, Kalahandi.

Sub :- Approval of forms for inclusion in the Final Record-of-Rights.

I am directed to say that the Board of Revenue has been pleased to order that the following should constitute the Record-of-Rights in the Kalahandi Major Settlement Operation.

1. Khewat
2. Khatian

3. Irrigation Khatian
4. Wazib-ul-arz
5. Village map

The other documents viz.

(1) Terij (2) Plot index and (3) List of Improvements should be prepared and kept along with records for facility of future reference.

Sd/- A. K. Sahu,
Assistant Secretary,
Board of Revenue, Orissa,
Cuttack.

APPENDIX - X

No. 2667 LRS / XXI-10/54 Dated 22-12-54.

From

Sri A. K. Sahu, B. A.,
The Assistant Secretary, Board of Revenue, Cuttack.

To

The Settlement Officer, Kalahandi, Bhawanipatna.

Sub :- Maufi enquiry proceedings of Kalahandi enhancement of Tanki.

Ref :- Correspondence resting with your letter No. 1101/S-X-5/54, dated 7-7-54.

I am directed to say that the Board of Revenue has been pleased to order that :—

1. Debottar maufi should remain as it is. But if the area has increased since the last settlement, the surplus area should be resumed and re-settled in royati basis.

2. Brahmottar and Babuan maufis :—

(a) Any increase in area since the last settlement should be resumed and re-settled on full rent.

(b) The quit-rent of the last settlement should be doubled subject to limit of 10% below the present rental valuation.

Sd/- A. K. Sahu,
Assistant Secretary,
Board of Revenue, Orissa, Cuttack.

APPENDIX - XI

No. 1915-LRS, / XXI-11/56. Dated 12-9-56.

From

Sri A. K. Sahu, B. A.
Assistant Secretary, Government of Orissa.

To

The Settlement Officer, Kalahandi.

Sub :- Maufi enquiry proceedings of Kalahandi Settlement.

I am directed to say that in the matter of assessing maufis to quit-rent in Kalahandi merged territory in the present settlement operations, Government, after careful consideration and in modification of all previous orders, have been pleased to decide as follows :—

There should be no interference with Debottar maufi grants so long as Seva puja continues. Regarding maufis other than Debottar i.e. Bramhottar, Babun and Miscellaneous which exist either in Khalsa area or in the Zamindary areas, whether they constitute whole village or tookra holdings, whether they were assessed to quit-rent or not at the last settlement including those that have been granted since the last settlement the custom of levying assessment on a graduated scale viz. the successor of the original grantee is assessed to rent at one-fourths his successor at half, his successor at three-fourths and the fourth generation pays full rent should be followed. In assessing the maufis to quit-rent in the manner stated above no distinction should be made between different types of maufis.

Sd/- A. K. Sahu,
Assistant Secretary, to Government,
Revenue Department.

APPENDIX - XII

Memorandum on the principle which should guide the Revenue Officers and Courts in Feudatory States under direct management in regard to the Administration of the land issued under the sanction of the Chief Commissioner vide Secretariate letter No. 44436-212 dated 22-7-1889.

1. It is necessary to bear in mind that the principles which guide Government Officers in the Land Revenue Administration in British Territory, where proprietary right has been granted to the Malgoozars, must be greatly modified where dealing with Feudatory States, where proprietory right vests in the State alone.

2. The position of the Gountia has until recently been merely that of a Thecadar whose lease was for a term of years only, and who had no absolute claim to the renewal of that lease at the end of that period. Until the opening out of the country created a demand for land, this position was no one of hardship. But of recent years there have been instances of its very oppressive application.

3. To meet this change, the Chief Commissioner had ordered that a 'protected status' shall be given to Gountias who have

(a) been twenty years or more in possession of their villages ; or
(b) been the actual reclaimers of the village ; or
(c) spent largely on tanks or the settlement of royats.

4. "Protected Status" means protection from arbitrary eviction. It confers no other right than this ; and this protection from eviction is not transferable right, except by inheritance to lineal descendants (being males) or to colleterals who were sharers with the deceased. A Gountia with protected status cannot be evicted so long as he pays the assessment fixed by the State and fulfills the conditions of his tenures as shown in the Wazib-ul-arz.

Provided that if any Gountia is none resident, the State may, if it sees fit, terminate his tenure unless he appoints a suitable agent to reside in the village and discnage the various duties devolving on the Gountia.

APPENDIX – XIII

From

Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States, Sambalpur.

To

The Superintendent of Kalahandi.

Sub :– Order of the Political Agent dated 12-8-1908 on the Misc. Revenue Case No. 79 of 1908-1909 on the Petition of Gaya Gountia.

ORDER

A regular enquiry was held into the applicants' case and the papers sent to me with the Superintendent's report which stated that applicant was poor unable to pay the rents that applicant had realised the rents due for kist of 15th April in December and misappropriated them and by making this advance collection had broken the strict provision of his patta not to collect the rents before one month of date of the kist; that he had constantly mortgaged his bhogra lands which is quite illegal, despite warnings to the contrary. He has, therefore, been dismissed. Send copy of these remarks to him through Superintendent to whom his petition is sent in original and who will give him any opportunity he desires of proving that these facts are not so. I note that his claim to hold the Gountiahi by inheritance is unjustifiable, no gountia has any right of inheritance, he is merely a Thicadar with whom the State settles for period of Settlement and it is for the State to renew or not as it thinks fit. He has no hereditary right at all.

APPENDIX – XIV

Dated 26-7-1909.

From

The Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States, Sambalpur.

To

The Superintendent of the Kalahandi State.

With reference to your letter No. 962 of 9th instant on the subject of the Mutation of names of Gountias, I have the honour to invite your careful attention to the rules in force in the Central Provinces States which you will find in Part I of the Feudatory States Manual – head, Land Revenue.

2. The mutation of names goes by no actual rules. The gountia is a mere Thicadar, who in certain cases has been given protected status – which save him from arbitrary evictment; on his death his protected status ceases with him as there are no hereditory rights in the Gountiahi and an ordinary Gountia without protected status can for good cause be removed at any time and on the expiry of the Settlement the State can settle the village with whomsoever it pleases. No Gountia can create rights in any bhogra land and if the sons of the Gountia have obtained in this case possession of shares of the bhogra, the arrangement is purely a private one and when the new Gountia is appointed their possession is ipso facto closed. This should be clearly explained to them and the new Gountias whose selection you will make on the grounds of his being the best man available. I presume, of course, you are careful not to record shares in the bhogra lands in the settlement papers as no encumbrance can be created on these lands by the Gountia or any one else.

APPENDIX - XV

Memo No. V/2532 Dated 19/21-6-1909.

From

Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States.

To

The Superintendent of Kalahandi State.

Sub :- Order on the petition of Govind Nanda Raiguru Maufidar in his case No. 95 of 1909.

ORDER

11-6-1906 - The petitioner is son of a former Dewan of the Kalahandi State, who obtained from the then Chief, his master several maufi grants. This Dewan and his family also obtained maufi grants from all Zamindars except Lanjigarh in the Zamindari tracts of Kalahandi.

He objects to the imposition of tanki on his maufi villages and other maufi grants in the Khalsa area of the State. He relies on the original Sanads granted to his father, in which it is specifically mentioned that no tanki will be levied.

It is a well established custom both in the Central Provinces States and the other States of this Agency that any grant by any Chief can be resumed or modified by any succeeding Chief for good reasons. It is, therefore, beyond the power of any Chief to give any grant in perpetuity and on conditions which his successors cannot alter. This principle has constantly been acted upon. The question now is whether there are good grounds for imposing a tanki on petitioner's maufi grants. In dealing with the maufi reports in 1908 I fully considered petitioner's case and the facts put forward in the present petition were all known to me then. I hold, there are very good reasons for imposing a tanki, for, very many years past it has been the custom of the Kalahandi State to impose tanki on maufi grants including Brahmottar or Dan grants. As the result of special enquiries made in 1889 when the State was under management it was found that at that time certain of such maufis had previously come under assessment of tanki, it was proposed to assess all of them to tanki. This was the inquiry made by Rai Saheb Gopinath Guru and referred to by the petitioner.

I see no ground to change my former order imposing a tanki on the maufis of the petitioner.

APPENDIX - XVI

L. No. 94 Dated 4/7-6-1910.

From

The Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory State.

To

The Superintendent, Kalahandi State.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 2457 dated 20-12-1909, reporting under my orders on the question of the resumption or partial resumption of the maufi grant of the late babu Arjun Singh

I do not think it is necessary for me to pass any orders on the case and the matter is one that can be left for the Chief to decide when he comes to

the Gadi, should he desire to make any change. I would ask you to point out, however, to the adopted Son of Babu Arjun Singh that no grant can be made by any Chief in perpetuity and that all grants are liable to be resumed or partially resumed if good reason exists. On the death of each holder of a grant his successor's relationship to the original grantor and to the Chief for the time being becomes more remote and therefore the reason of the grant can be legitimately considered as to how far it is reasonable at the present time.

APPENDIX - XVII

Memo No. V/3145, Dated 15-10-1912.

From

Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States, Sambalpur.

To

The Superintendent, Kalahandi State.

Sub :- Order passed by the Political Agent on 12-10-1912 in Misc. Appeal No. 223 of 1912 preferred by Jaganath Singh Babu of mauza Amtha.

..... The petitioner is now a very distant connection of the family of the present Chief and really the mauli should be gradually resumed and in view of his misconduct it ought really to have been resumed in 1920. The usual practice is that the successor of the original grantee is assessed to rent at ¼th, his successor at ½ rent, his successor at ¾th and the fourth generation pay full rent. The petitioner has, therefore, been exceptionally fortunate to retain possession so long and it was his own misconduct which caused the appointment of a Sikimi Gountia.

APPENDIX - XVIII

Revised Patta issued to the Gountia of Kalahandi in 1952.

Kalahandi Gounti Patta.

You ..... the Gountia of the village noted above shall pay annually to ..... the sum of Rs. ..... (Rs.....annas.....pies .....only) being the annual land revenue and Cesses in respect of the said village as detailed in the schedule below in kists noted in the same for a period of ..... years from ..... to ..... and after that till the patta is revised.

Schedule

Kists	Land revenue	Nistar cess	Other cesses	Total	Remark
1	2	3	4	5	6
(i) First instalment on the 15th January					
(ii) Second instalment on the 15th April.					
Total					

You are bound by the following conditions :—

1. You will pay the rent and Cesses herein before reserved on the date and in the manner aforesaid at ..... or at such other place or places as are appointed from time to time in this behalf by the Collector of Kalahandi.

2. If any instalment of rent or Cess is not paid in full within 15 days of the due date, you will pay interest at the rate of Rs. 12–8–0 per cent per annum on the amount in arrears from the due date and all such sums paid on account of rent shall be applied first in reduction of the payment of the interest then due and then in reduction of the arrears of rent.

3. You will be responsible for the payment to Government of Tanki and Cesses as part of the Revenue of the village which has been assessed on maufi plots and of the jama of any maufi plots situate in your village which may hereafter be resumed by Government.

4. You will not claim any reduction of revenue within the period of the lease except on the ground of reduction of assets due to acquisition of land in your village by Government.

5. You will not in any way transfer the village in whole or part by Sale, gift or mortgage, nor will you create any Sikimi Gounti right in the village without the previous permission of Government. You will not, however, be prevented from subletting the bhogra land of your village for any period not exceeding the term of the present lease. Should, for any reason, you cease to be Gountia before the expiry of the present lease, the sub-lease will also cease to have effect from the date you cease to be the Gountia notwithstanding any longer period stipulated in the sub-lease.

6. You will have no right to alienate bhogra land in favour of your co-sharers or others except for the purpose of cultivation by amicable arrangement. The co-sharers shall derive no right or title to the bhogra lands so cultivated adverse to Government. Nothing in excess of the right of the co-sharers to the net profit of the bhogra lands held by them shall be recognised by the Court. The limited right which your co-sharers possess shall cease to have effect as soon as you cease to be the Gountia.

7. You will not add to the area of the bhogra during the term of your appointment.

8. You will permanently reside in the village unless exempted. When exempted, you will with the approval of the revenue authorities appoint an Agent who shall reside in the village and you will be responsible for all actions of your Agent.

9. You will keep the tenants undisturbed and in time of scarcity and distress, you will undertake such relief measures as may be required of you by the Government. You will not eject any tenant except under due process of Law.

10. Royati rents are payable in two equal instalments as follows :—

(a) The 1st instalment on the 15th December of each year.

(b) The 2nd instalment on the 15th March of every year.

No instalment of rent shall be realised before these dates.

11. Rent and cesses fixed for the term or the lease cannot be enhanced by you and you will be liable to punishment if you realise any amount in excess or realise any "abuab" or any other dues from the tenants.

12. You will grant receipts to the tenants for the rent realised from them in the form prescribed by the Government failing which you will be punished.

13. If any royat abandons his holding without intimating you and without making any arrangement for the payment of his rent and cesses in respect of his holding or if any royat dies heirless you will report the matter to the Revenue authorities and will abide by their decision in the matter of settlement of such land with other royats or with yourself and your relatives.

14. If any royat voluntarily wants to surrender his holding, you will accept such surrender in writing and you can settle the land with any person other than your relatives but you can only cultivate the land yourself or settle the land with your relatives with the specific order of the Revenue authorities.

15. You will see that any land belonging to the aboriginal class such as Khond, Gond, Dom, Ghasi etc., falling vacant under the above clauses 13 and 14 is settled with persons of such class only unless otherwise specifically permitted in any case by the Revenue authorities.

16. You will report to the Revenue Authorities when a plot maufidar dies or such maufidar transfers his plot by sale, gift or will.

17. You will have no power to lease out any Anabadi land in the village including jungle land or Gochar.

18. You will supervise and control the work of the village servants and it shall be your duty to report to the Revenue authorities all cases of negligence of duty by such village servants as well as their death and to see that such village servants are in possession of their service land and do not partition or transfer by Sale, gift, will or mortgage and take such steps as may be necessary to compel them to perform their duties.

19. It shall be your duty to assist the Patwari in the discharge of his duties.

20. You will report to the Police within the jurisdiction of which your village lies the occurrence of all serious crimes in your village.

21. You will also report to the said Police or to the Revenue Officer of the existence of any mine within the limit of your village as soon as you come to know of such existence as well as the occurence of any epidemic disease to men or Cattle and calamities to crops.

22. It shall be your duty to preserve in good order all boundary and survey pillars and stations in your village.

23. You will carefully watch and report and if possible prevent encroachments on village path road, Gochar, public water reservoirs, communal or sarbasadharan lands or any other Anabadi lands.

24. You will see that no body damages any portion of any public water reservoirs. Water of such reservoirs will be distributed by you with the help of Panches or as specifically ordered by the revenue authorities for irrigation of fields whenever required. You will not charge anything for such distribution.

25. It shall be your duty to see that no fire spreads in the reserve forest adjacent to your village and if any such fire occurs due to accident or otherwise, you will render necessary assistance for extinguishing it. You will also be responsible for seeing that no damage is done to forests by villagers setting fire during the Mahua season.

26. You will see that all homestead lands abandoned by royats or Sukhbasis are given to needy tenants for homestead purposes only and not for cultivation. You will follow the provisions of the Wazib-ul-arz and will see that tenants of the village do the same. Any infringement of the provisions of the said wazib-ul-arz shall be forthwith brought to the notice of the Revenue authorities.

27. You will have no right to make tanks on any bhogra land or on the Anabadi of the village nor will you allow any royat to make any tank on the land. If any royat tries to construct any tank on his own land which may be detrimental to the right of the villagers or to the rights of Government, you will bring the fact promptly to the notice of the Revenue authorities.

28. You will be liable to removal from your post of the Gountia of the village or to any other punishment as may be adjudged if you fail to observe any of the conditions enumerated above.

Signature of the Collector,
Kalahandi.

APPENDIX - XIX

Form of Gounti Patta issued in the Settlement of 1922-23.

Kalahandi Settlement.

Whereas the Settlement of village ..... in praganna ..... of Kalahandi khalsa has been completed, you .... son of .... the Gountia of aforesaid village are hereby granted a lease on the ..... newly assessed jama in addition to Cesses mentioned below as

annual revenue	Rs. .....
Cess (School Dispensary & vaccination)	Rs. .....
Cess Patwari	Rs. .....
Total gross Jama	Rs. .. ..

for years i.e. from 1st June 1922 to ..... and thereafter till fresh settlement is made on the ..... following conditions namely :—

(1) You will be responsible for the payment into the State Treasury of the above demand in two equal instalments as follows :-

(a) The 1st instalment on the 15th January of each year.

(b) The 2nd instalment on the 15th April of each year.

(2) If you to fail to into the treasury the due ..... instalment on the fixed date or within 15 days thereafter you shall be liable to pay kist khelapi at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per centum per annum.

(3) You are responsible for the payment to the State of Tanki and cesses as part of the revenue of the village which has been assessed on maufi plots and of the jama of any maufi plots resumed by the State.

(4) You will not add to the area of your bhogra land during the currency of the settlement.

(5) You shall permanently reside in the village or appoint a resident agent with the approval of the State.

(6) You shall make and maintain in good order a Chouki-ghar a house for the village Police or other State officers halting in the village.

(7) You will have no right to transfer the village or any share or portion of it by sale, gift mortgage or otherwise or to create any sikimi Gounti right in the village but you are at liberty to sublet to the cultivators. Your bhogra for a period not exceeding the term of this settlement or so long as you enjoy the lease of the village.

(8) There is no right of partition. Private arrangements may be made by sharers as they please, but these will not be recognised or enforced, nor will they be allowed in any way to interefere with the State rights. All that the Court will recognise is the right to profit on the part of co-sharers against the recognise Gountia.

(9) You shall keep your tenants undisturbed and in time of scarcity and distress you shall undertake such measures for the relief of your village as may be required of you by the authorities of the State. No tenant shall be ejected from his holding otherwise than through the Civil Court.

(10) Royati rents are payable in two equal instalments as follows :—

(a) The first instalment on the 15th December of each year.

(b) The second instalment on the 15th March of each year.

No instalment of rent shall be realisable before these dates.

(11) Royati payments are fixed for the period of each ..... settlement. They cannot be raised during the currency of the settlement, and no royat can be ousted from his holding except for non-payment of rent or violation of the condition laid down in clause 14. But land abandoned by royats shall be at your disposal but you cannot cultivate as your khudkast or settle it with your son or relative.

(12) It is ruled that in no village whatsoever is the holding of any Kandh, Gond, Dom, Ghasia or other aboriginal or low caste royats to be leased to any one esle except to persons belonging to one of these classes of royats, if surrendered by the former holder who belonged to any of these classes. If none of these classes can be found to take resettlement then the holding is to be kept fallow, and the Gountia who will get a proportionate abatement of revenue shall not be allowed to take it into his possession. You are, therefore, to attend to this rule carefully. (The proviso applies only in the case of a Gountia who is not an aborigine or low caste man)

(13) All ordinary waste lands, i.e. uncultivated and unoccupied lands excepting such a areas as may be needed for the purpose of the village fuel and fooder will remain at your disposal for granting it to the royats of the ... village for cultivation or for cultivating yourself or for locating new royats thereon, and the right of taking rents at a rate not exceeding the village royati rate for such lands for the term of the settlement has been conceded to you.

(14) Royats cannot transfer their holdings by sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise, but they can sublet their holdings with your consent provided

that any such leave shall not remain in force after the end of the current ..... settlement or your dispossession unless your successor agrees to continue it.

(15) You shall report when a plot maufidar is dead or the maufidar transfers his maufi plot by sale, mortgage or gift.

(16) (a) It shall be your duty to control and ... superintend the village servants, to report their deaths or absence from duty to maintain them in possession of ..... the lands appertaining to their office. Such service land cannot be alienated or partitioned or transferred by Sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise. On committing any breach of this condition and for any misconduct and failure to perform the duties of a village the servant will be liable to dismissal by the State authorities and you should compel them to perform their duties. Should any village servant be dismissed or cease to render service he shall vacate the service land held by him.

(b) It shall be your duty to assist the Patwaris in the discharge of his duties.

(17) You will furnish reports regarding all crimes occuring in your village to the nearest Police station.

(18) You will keep all the public paths and roads in your village open and passable throughout the year and keep them in proper repairs and should report cases of encroachments.

(19) It shall be your duty to preserve in good order all boundary and survey pillars and stations in your village.

(20) No fruit tree such as Mango etc. will be cut, the fruits of them will be enjoyed according to the custom of the village. When such trees die, they will be taken by the owner of the tree or disposed of according to the custom of the village.

(21) The following trees are prohibited in the State–Teak, Rengal, Bija, Sishu, Bandhan, Harida, and Kusum. You will not cut such trees from the village forest except with the previous permission of the State authorities.

(22) You must bear in mind that no fire should be allowed to spread in the reserved forest adjacent to your village. If any fire occurs in such forests by accident or otherwise you must render necessary assistance in existinguishing it. You will also be held responsible for seeing that no damage is done to forest by villagers setting fire during the mahua season.

(23) You will keep all the tanks and Katas in proper repair and in case the water is required for irrigation of fields, you will distribute it among the royats free of tax. With the permission of the State authorities you shall form Panchayat and in consultation with the Panches you shall distribute water.

(24) You can make tanks in your bhogra and khudkast lands and royats can make tanks in their own holdings without permission. But for the construction of a tank on land forming part of the village waste the permission of the State authorities is required.

(25) If any royat or 'Sukhbasi' abandons the village the house-site abandoned by him shall be leased out to others for homestead purpose only but not for cultivation.

(26) A breach of any of these conditions will render you liable to be ejected from the village.

APPENDIX - XX

Copy of letter No. S-221/59-35133/R, dated Bhubaneswar, the 20th August, 1959 from Sri K. C. Mishra, O.A.S., Under Secretary to Government of Orissa, Revenue Department addressed to the Secretary to Board of Revenue, Orissa, Cuttack.

Sub :- Realisation of new rates of rent from Khalsa villages of Kalahandi.

Ref :- Correspondence resting with your letter No. XXI-42/57 - 614-LRS, dated 12-3-58.

I am directed to say that Government have been pleased to approve of the proposal contained in your letter No. 900-LRS-XXI-42/57, dated the 15th April, 1957 to give effect to the settled rent from 1-4-56.

2. Government have also been pleased to order that the term of Settlement should be twenty years from 1-4-56 as recommended by Board of Revenue in their letter mentioned above.

Board of Revenue, Orissa,
Cuttack.

Memo No. XXI-111/58-1945/LRS,

Dated, Cuttack, the 10th Sept. 1959.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary to the Revenue Divisional Commissioner, Southern Division/Collector Kalahandi/Settlement Officer, Kalahandi/ LRS, Branch (4 copies) for information.

Sd/-
Under Secretary.

APPENDIX - XXI

Copy of Letter No. XXI-35/52-2139 Rev. Cuttack dated the 17th November, 1952 from the Deputy Secretary to Government of Orissa, Revenue Department addressed to the Settlement Officer, Kalahandi, Bhawanipatna/Collector (Settlement Officer, Ranpur) Puri.

Sub :— Levy of change for preparing copies of Khatians for distribution to the tenants in Ranpur and Kalahandi.

I am directed to say that in Ranpur there are no Zamindary areas and the Settlement operations in Kalahandi are confined to the Khalsa areas. As such the cost of settlement operations in both these areas will be borne by Government, and there is no question of recovering proportionate cost from the Zamindars and tenants. Cost of settlement will, however, be recovered from Maufidars etc. who hold lands free of rent or on favourable rents. Government, therefore were considering whether it would not be worth while to levy a charge for preparing copies of Khatians to be distributed to the tenants in these areas.

Government on the recommendation of the Board of Revenue and after careful consideration have been pleased to order that in the merged States of Ranpur and Kalahandi a Fee for preparing copies of the khatians shall be

levied on the tenants at the rate of one anna per plot upto a maximum of Six annas per page except in the case of members of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled castes where the charge shall be half of that rate.

The fees so realised shall be credited into the Treasury under the Head "VII – Land Revenue - Miscellaneous receipts".

The Accountant General, Orissa is being informed.

Sd/-
Deputy Secretary to Govt.

APPENDIX – XXII

Copy of a letter No. 23050–R. dt. 11-5-62 from Under Secretary to Govt. Revenue Dept. to the D.L.R. & S., Orissa, Cuttack.

Ref :– Your letter Nos. XXI–131/57–131/57–1368 LRS dt. 11-6-58 & IV-2/61–691 LRS dt. 29-1-62.

Sub :– Costs – Survey and settlement costs of ex-State areas of Kalahandi.

I am directed to say that in G. O. No. 1915 LRS dt. 12–9–56 orders of Govt. were communicated to assess Maufi holdings on graduated scale namely, the successor of original grantee is assessed to rent at one–fourth his successor at half, his successor at three–fourths and the fourth generation pays full rent. It has now come to the notice of Govt. that there will be difficulty in working out the rate of assessment as enjoined in the aforesaid G.O. In partial modification of the aforesaid G.O. Govt. have been pleased to order that 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.

2. In G.O. No. 1816 LRS dt. 8-10-52 orders of Govt. were communicated to recover the survey and settlement costs from Maufidars, Lakhirajdars etc. and the tenants under them who have acquired occupancy right. In partial modification of the aforesaid G.O. Govt. have been pleased to order that no settlement cost should be realised from the tenants of Kalahandi including the tenants under Maufidars as they pay rent to the Maufidars at the same or higher rate of rent.

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

Yours faithfully,
Sd/.– S. N. Sarangi,
Under Secretary to Govt.
8–5–62.

APPENDIX – XXIII

OFFICE OF THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER, KALAHANDI MAJOR SETTLEMENT BHAWANIPATNA.

No. 1472/S X-11/54

Dated, Bhawanipatna, the 24th September, 1954.

From

Sri J. Das, M, A. B. L.,
Settlement Officer, Kalahandi,
Major Settlement Operation.

To

The Assistant Secretary,
Board of Revenue, Orissa, Cuttack.

Sub :- Rent rate report of the block–D for Kalahandi Settlement.

Ref :- Your letter No. 1506 LRS XXI-80/54
dated 3rd, August, 1954.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith my fresh proposal on the subject noted above.

It is probably assumed that in the last settlement rents for the plain portions and hilly portions of this block, were assessed separately. This is however, not the case. The entire area was left unsurveyed in the last settlement and the rent was fixed in consideration with the paying capacity of the tenant and on a rough estimate of crops obtained by him from the hill solpes as well as from the plain lands cultivated by him. I have clearly mentioned this fact in my letter No. 381 dated 12th March, 1954. So no question of comparison of the present rent with the old rent of plain portion only arises. The exact area of plain land in terms of acres and the number of kodki with which the hill slopes are cultivated have been ascertained only in the present settlement.

Any way in the light of the instruction given by the Board fresh calculation have been made in respect of plain lands only keeping in view the suggested enhancement of 50% or near about that over the old rent. All the 346 villages (excluding 2 deserted and 2 unsurveyed) have been put under 24 rates with descending steps of ten each. The lowest is .30 and highest 3.00.

Unit rate	No. of Villages	Unit rate	No. of Villages
0 . 30	50	1 . 50	10
. 40	16	1 . 60	7
. 50	29	1 . 70	5
. 60	19	1 . 80	6
. 70	29	1 . 90	8
. 80	23	2 . 00	4
. 90	16	2 . 10	1
1 . 00	23	2 . 20	4
1 . 10	13	2 . 30	3

Unit rate	No. of Villages	Unit rate	No. of Villages
1.20	15	2.40	7
1.30	17	2.70	5
1.40	6	3.00	30

In view of the difficulties pointed out in my previous letters in this connection it has been not possible to stick to the classifications of the villages. In fact all the villages are more or less of the same type and there was also no such classification in the last Settlement. In consideration action with the irrigation facilities from the natural streams, the classification was only made in the present settlement and there is no harm if this is ignored now.

It will be seen that except in 34 villages (marked red) the enhanced rent of most of the villages are within the limit of 50% of the old rent. In these 34 village where the limit has been exceeded, there are however, large areas of land which fully justify such enhancement. It appears that in those villages there has been considerable reclamation after the last settlement. The rent appears to be heavy when the old rent percentage factor is considered but the actual amount considered with area cannot be said to be heavy for exemple the rent of village Nos. 34 and 42 were Rs. 5/- and Rs. 9/- respectively, but now it is Rs. 15/- and Rs. 36/-. They have got areas of 85.49 acres and 266.84 acres respectively. Though the enhanced rent comes to 200% and 300% of the old rent but the amount cannot be said to be high for such huge area nor it is expected to cause hardship. The lowest unit of rate of 0.30 has been assigned to all these 34 villages and the pressure of rent is definitely lighter when compared with other villages of similar description in 14 villages cross marked in red ink the rent is slightly lower than the rent of the last settlement although high unit rates have been assigned to these villages. As there was no fixed principle in the last Settlement in the matter of assessment and now we are conforming to a definite principle. Such this are unavoidable. Any way the decrease is negligiable and we may keep the old rents of these villages as they are. Application of unit rates above 3.00 will be required for these villages if attempt is made to increase their rent. But I do not think it is desirable to add to the number of rates and go beyond 3 00 when the villages are more or less of the same nature and highest rates have already been assigned.

In short the new unit rates for the villages have been suggested keeping in view of the area, old rent and limit of enhancement aimed at. The total old rent of the block in last settlement is Rs. 9,879-6-3. There are now two deserted and two surveyed villages (villages having no plain land) the rent of which is Rs. 73-10-0. So the actual realisable rent on the basis of last settlement is Rs. 9,805-12-3. The anticipated new rent of the block according to my proposal being Rs. 14,986-8-0 if roughly gives an increment of 50%. The average rent per acre of land will be Rs. 0-7-4.

There is another procedural matter regarding the announcement which I want to suggest for hilly areas The usual procedure after announcement of rent is to invite objections in proper objection forms and then fix a date for this hilly tract. The tenants of these hilly areas are highly illiterate and reluctant to come to court, and the Villages are situated in between hills at a great distance from one another which are highly inaccessible. For the convenience of the tenants as well as the staff I would suggest that the Assistant Settlement Officer in charge of announcement camp may hear objection orally

put forth by the tenants and dispose of such objections summararily in the announcement camp itself with adopting the usual procedure prescribed for the blocks 'A' 'B' & 'C' (Plain area).

Yours faithfully,
J. Das,
Settlement Officer,
Kalahandi Major Settlement.

APPENDIX – XXIV

Settlement Office, Major Settlement Kalahandi.

No. 1014
X-2

From

Sri J. Das, M. A. B. L.,
Settlement Officer, Kalahandi, Bhawanipatna.

To

The Assistant Secretary to Board of Revenue,
Orissa, Cuttack.
Dated, Bhawanipatna the 16th May, 1955.

Sub :- Enhancement of rent in Kalahandi.

Ref :- Your $\frac{\text{No. 1234}}{\text{XXI-54}}$ LRS dated 26-4-1955.

Sir,

I have to honour to submit herewith the cases where it was considered essential to increase the rent by more than 100% of the old rent. In my previous letter i.e. No. 431-S dated 4-3-55, I have given the grounds why such enhancement is necessary and those grounds hold good for all cases.

The col. 7 of the statements will show the deduced rent i.e. the rent which is arrived at now by calculating on the basis of the factors and unit rates approved by the Government in their letter Nos. 1828 R LRS XXI-6/52 dated 9-10-1952, 484 LRS XXI-70/52 dated 23/24-2-1953. In the cases noted in the enclosed statements the old rents fixed in the last settlement shown in col. 6 do not appear to have been based on any principle. These holdings were given special concession possibly because the land had been broken from the waste just on the eve of the last settlement or because the tenants being too poor received a special treatment from the settlement Officer. Under the C. P. system of assesment which was followed here the previous Settlement Officers had full dicretion to assess lightly in suitable cases in consideration with the paying capacity of the tenant, and other factors irrespective of the area of land held by a tenant. In view of the fact that the concession already been enjoyed for a period of 33 years as the present settlement operation has taken place long after the due date there is no ground for extending this concession further. In any way as the rate of rent paid by these tenants was certainly below the prevailing rate paid by the other tenants of the same village holding land of the same description and area there is not reason why importance should be given to the old rents. It is necessary to rectify the anomaly specially when we know that the

ex-state area like Kalahandi there was no rule or regulation and every thing was based on executive order. If we allow further abatment on the new deduced rent with a view to keep it within the double of the old rent we will be continuing the same in equality.

I, therefore, recommend that the deduced rent as modified in col. 8 should be maintained. Early approval may kindly be accorded as final publication will be taken place shortly.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/- J. DAS,
Settlement Officer, Kalahandi.

APPENDICES – A to J

(FIGURES)

APPENDIX – 'A'

Comparative statement of actual Revenue Demand and cesses under different thanas.

Sl. No	Name of thanas	According to last settlement		According to present settlement		Remarks
		Revenue	Cesses	Revenue	Cesses	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Thwamul Rampur ...	24084 3 3	...	37629 13 0	12241 13 0	
2	Kokasara ...	19673 14 0	...	36443 10 0	12579 10 6	
3	Dharmagarh ...	37067 1 0	...	57341 6 0	19748 6 0	
4	Junagarh ...	31920 6 2	...	66679 0 6	25426 9 0	
5	Kegaon ...	29625 14 0	...	41233 2 0	13421 10 0	
6	Kesinga ...	23221 6 0	...	33720 8 0	10457 6 0	
7	Narla ...	14058 11 0	...	19037 4 0	5825 1 6	
8	Bhawanipatna ...	24389 15 0	...	39066 7 0	15112 0 6	
9	Lanjigarh ...	3241 8 0	...	5229 14 0	642 12 0	
		207282 14 5	...	336391 0 6	115455 4 6	

Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 14 · Page 222

APPENDIX – 'B'

A detailed comparative statement of Revenue Demand for Khalsa

Sl. No.	Name of Thana	At last settlement				At present settlement	
		Revenue assessed	Actual Revenue Demand after exclusion of mafi & rent free lands	Tanki & Japti assessed on mafi and rent free lands	Total Col No. 4 & 5	Revenue assessed	Actual Revenue demand after exclusion of mafi & rent free lands
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Thuamul Rampur ...	37798 9 11	23224 4 3	859 15 0	24084 3 3	55173 8 0	35828 7 0
2	Kokasara ...	28251 0 6	19448 2 0	225 12 0	19673 14 0	52866 4 0	39959 14 0
3	Dharmagarh ...	50136 5 0	36881 11 0	185 6 0	37067 1 0	82312 0 0	61463 14 0
4	Junagarh ...	66760 4 5	31259 8 2	660 14 0	31920 6 2	107401 8 0	69849 2 0
5	Kegaon ...	37865 5 2	29625 14 0	...	29625 14 0	55973 4 0	45717 4 0
6	Kesinga ...	27247 7 0	23221 6 0	...	23221 6 0	44000 12 0	38475 8 0
7	Narla	16001 5 0	14058 11 0	...	14058 11 0	24605 1 0	22231 1 0
8	Bhawanipatna ...	37051 3 1	23966 1 6	423 13 6	24389 15 0	64405 6 0	43817 4 0
9	Lanjigarh ...	3241 8 0	3241 8 0	...	3241 8 0	5284 12 0	5229 14 0
		304350 0 1	204927 1 11	2355 12 6	207282 14 5	492022 7 0	362572 4 0

Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 14 · Page 223

APPENDIX – 'B'—(*contd.*)

A detailed comparative statement of Revenue Demand for Khalsa—(*contd.*)

Sl. No.	Name of Thana	At present settlement—(*contd.*)		% of increase		Remarks
		Tanki & Japti assessed on mafi and rent free lands	Total col. 8 & 9	Difference of col. 3 & 7	Difference of col. 6 & 10	
		9	10	11	12	13
1	Thuamul Rampur	2778 2 0	38606 9 0	46%	60%	Kind rent to the value of Rs. 88-12-0 of village Taranja & Rs. 89-8-0 of village Khanatara which are received by the Jaganath Mahaprabhu of Khairpadar have been included in col. No. 10. As per order of the Rule of Kalahandi dated 17-2-33 Ghasiram Kar, Gountia of village Bagabahal receives Rs. 99-2-6 which has been included in col. No. 10.
2	Kokasara ...	605 6 0	40565 4 0	86%	106%	
3	Dharmagarh ...	700 12 0	62164 10 0	64%	68%	
4	Junagarh	2078 8 0	71927 10 0	60%	125%	
5	Kegaon	96 10 0	45813 14 0	48%	55%	
6	Kesinga ...	22 14 0	38498 6 0	61%	66%	
7	Narla	14 6 0	22245 7 0	54%	58%	
8	Bhawanipatna	927 13 0	44745 1 0	74%	83%	
9	Lanjigarh	...	5229 14 0	63%	61%	Kind rent to the value of Rs. 178-4-0 and rent Rs. 99-2-6 received by the Jaganath Mahaprabhu & Ghasiram Kar respectively have been included in col. No. 10.
		7224 7 0	369796 11 0	6 %	80%	

Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 14 · Page 224

APPENDIX – 'C'

Comparative Statement of Tanki Payments on Maufi Lands of the Thanas.

Sl. No.	Name of thanas	At last settlement			At present settlement			% of increase of Tanki	Remarks
		Total assets of the maufis	Amount of Tanki	% of Tanki on assets	Total assets of the maufis	Amount of Tanki	% of Tanki on assets		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Thuamul Rampur ...	7259 12 8	859 15 0	12%	10550 13 0	1721 12 0	16%	100%	
2	Koksara ...	4088 4 6	225 12 0	6%	6851 10 0	339 8 0	5%	50%	
3	Dharmagarh ...	7225 15 0	185 6 0	3%	12300 4 0	357 12 0	3%	93%	
4	Junagarh ...	16734 12 0	660 14 0	4%	24264 8 0	1188 8 0	5%	80%	
5	Kegaon ...	3405 7 2	...	...	4413 10 0	...	...	...	
6	Kesinga	827 1 0	...	...	1483 14 0	...	....	...	
7	Narla ...	33 13 0	...	...	37 4 0	...	....	...	
8	Bhawanipatna ...	8004 0 4	423 13 6	5%	14863 10 0	711 8 0	5%	68%	
9	Lanjigarh ...	...	....	...	18 12 0	...	...	....	
	Total	47579 1 8	2355 12 6	5%	74784 5 0	4319 0 0	6%	83%	

Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 14 · Page 225

APPENDIX – 'D'

DETAILS OF VILLAGE AREA IN ACRE.

Sl. No.	Name of Thana	Occupied area		Unoccupied area		Total		Remarks
		At last settlement	At present settlement	At last settlement	At present settlement	At last settlement	At present settlement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Thuamul rampur ...	39821 . 44	61196 . 31	13512 . 46	21169 . 89	53333 . 90	82366 . 20	
2	Koksara ...	94681 . 42	99337 . 27	19751 . 03	19960 . 13	114432 . 45	119297 . 40	
3	Dharmagarh ...	73677 . 76	77993 . 64	22517 . 96	19599 . 84	96195 . 72	97593 . 48	
4	Junagarh ...	82696 . 06	91628 . 39	35819 . 64	29876 . 06	118515 . 70	121504 . 45	
5	Kegaon	53570 . 45	56889 . 14	30061 . 83	27190 . 90	83632 . 28	84080 . 04	
6	Kasinga	66297 . 26	81844 . 77	35445 . 95	24377 . 87	101743 . 21	106222 . 64	
7	Narla ...	46685 . 05	59229 . 80	30407 . 31	18643 . 67	77092 . 36	77873 . 47	
8	Bhawanipatna	97804 . 55	103374 . 78	34972 . 90	34390 . 50	132777 . 45	137765 . 28	
9	Lanjigarh	...	9526 . 83	...	6227 . 60	....	15754 . 43	
	Total	555233 . 99	641020 . 93	222489 . 08	201436 . 46	777723 . 07	842457 . 39	

Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 14 · Page 226

APPENDIX – 'E'

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CULTIVATED AREA IN ACRES ACCORDING TO CLASSIFICATION.

Sl. No.	Name of Thana	BAHAL								BERNA	
		Kharipani		Pani		Khari		Mamuli		Kharipani	
		Last settlement	Present settlement	Last settlement	Present settlement	Last settlement	Present settlement	Last settlement	Present settlement	Last settlement	Present settlement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Thuamul Rampur ...	1038 . 25	1097 . 50	5910 . 08	8157 . 23	375 . 66	196 . 67	4912 . 85	5446 . 53	191 . 27	324 . 99
2	Koksara ...	1023 . 83	1794 . 99	5482 . 24	7851 . 36	489 . 98	1188 . 59	6245 . 96	9288 . 68	319 . 41	399 . 48
3	Dharmagarh ...	796 . 13	945 . 94	5961 . 24	6942 . 47	387 . 92	680 . 66	5669 . 18	7863 . 44	159 . 14	124 . 66
4	Junagarh ...	1000 . 71	849 . 82	8166 . 35	7114 . 08	560 . 12	810 . 98	9870 . 93	11687 . 21	259 . 58	223 . 56
5	Kegaon ...	556 . 38	689 . 77	4043 . 79	3479 . 30	325 . 08	818 . 60	5343 . 83	5822 . 52	113 . 17	104 . 90
6	Kesinga ...	518 . 05	601 . 58	5853 . 81	4849 . 89	373 . 98	671 . 13	5640 . 91	7308 . 65	164 . 26	128 . 65
7	Narla ...	366 . 28	315 . 96	2883 . 05	2967 . 84	199 . 72	306 . 67	4264 . 29	4780 . 22	87 . 26	77 . 66
8	Bhawanipatna ...	436 . 63	511 . 33	4728 . 57	4611 . 65	372 . 66	873 . 23	5604 . 60	8181 . 52	146 . 93	166 . 47
9	Lanjigarh ...	...	50 . 85	...	350 . 38	...	35 . 12	...	383 . 92	...	13 . 86
	Total ...	5736 . 26	6857 . 74	43029 . 13	46324 . 20	3085 . 12	5581 . 65	47552 . 55	60762 . 69	1441 . 02	1564 . 23

Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 14 · Page 227

APPENDIX – 'E'—(*contd.*)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CULTIVATED AREA IN ACRES ACCORDING TO CLASSIFICATION—(*contd.*)

Sl. No.	Name of Thana	BERNA — (*contd.*)						MAL			
		Pani		Khari		Mamuli		Kharipani		Pani	
		Last settlement	Present settlement	Last settlement	Present settlement	Last settlement	Present settlement	Last settlement	Present settlement	Last settlement	Present settlement
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Thuamul Rampur ...	1003 . 26	2368 . 89	618 . 94	688 . 14	4553 . 87	5866 . 76	26 . 16	46 . 85	186 . 03	460 . 62
2	Koksara ...	1589 . 66	2176 . 41	959 . 74	1712 . 43	9221 . 29	13183 . 83	103 . 62	113 . 88	886 . 86	655 . 75
3	Dharmagarh ...	1539 . 05	1806 . 05	724 . 57	910 . 98	7785 . 92	8510 . 84	51 . 74	37 . 46	328 . 09	394 . 67
4	Junagarh ...	1904 . 59	2304 . 38	984 . 97	1100 . 67	8996 . 01	10457 . 25	112 . 67	101 . 68	516 . 72	694 . 32
5	Kegaon ...	816 . 79	774 . 45	423 . 16	550 . 65	4627 . 36	4821 . 20	83 . 12	25 . 03	452 . 73	161 . 24
6	Kesinga ...	1050 . 06	1356 . 82	476 . 09	771 . 40	5726 . 43	7880 . 27	116 . 67	31 . 43	465 . 83	373 . 38
7	Narla ...	992 . 07	1213 . 26	362 . 28	413 . 12	3876 . 82	6150 . 48	50 . 47	38 . 53	661 . 22	435 . 60
8	Bhawanipatna ...	1469 . 34	2052 . 26	574 . 16	678 . 61	7048 . 04	7397 . 63	48 . 47	39 . 50	1728 . 93	731 . 48
9	Lanjigarh ...	...	154 . 79	...	52 . 15	...	620 . 04	...	3 . 19	...	46 . 67
	Total ...	10364 . 82	14207 . 31	5123 . 91	6878 . 15	51835 . 74	64888 . 30	592 . 92	437 . 55	5226 . 41	3953 . 73

Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 14 · Page 228

APPENDIX - 'E'—(*contd.*)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CULTIVATED AREA IN ACRES ACCORDING TO CLASSIFICATION—(*contd.*)

Sl. No.	Name of Thana	MAL — (*contd.*)				BARI				BARCHHA	
		Khari		Mamuli		Pani		Mamuli			
		Last settlement	Present settlement	Last settlement	Present settlement	Last settlement	Present Settlement	Last settlement	Present settlement	Last settlement	Present settlement
		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	Thusmul Rampur ...	389.20	523.93	3352.96	5623.91	50.90	73.04	...	956.48	148.31	147.82
2	Koksara ...	1497.61	1420.56	16162.35	15096.80	89.13	261.53	...	1009.80	96.42	94.41
3	Dharmagarh ...	585.59	726.36	6483.41	8222.37	86.79	259.26	...	511.05	243.20	571.42
4	Junagarh ...	1013.59	1342.61	7566.41	11250.38	109.16	210.64	...	715.17	359.27	959.79
5	Kegaon ...	365.16	494.89	3383.31	4449.74	105.92	373.10	...	484.53	219.61	502.00
6	Kesinga ...	582.90	1000.30	5491.06	10158.78	36.03	237.36	...	607.35	262.62	208.04
7	Narla ...	361.05	589.22	6132.36	9291.55	7.88	133.74	...	539.04	68.76	103.08
8	Bhawanipatna ...	595.88	662.44	5403.66	7041.60	32.69	180.01	0.33	1246.61	186.57	153.68
9	Lanjigarh ...	...	39.82	...	797.52	...	5.54	...	307.71	...	19.26
	Total ...	5400.98	6800.13	53975.52	71932.65	518.50	1734.22	0.33	6377.74	1584.76	2759.50

Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 14 · Page 229

APPENDIX - 'E'—(*contd.*)

Comparative Statement of Cultivated Area in Acres According to Classification—(*contd.*)

Sl. No.	Name of Thana	KACHHAR		ATA						TOTAL		REMARKS
				Khari		Unhari		Mamuli				
		Last settlement	Present settlement	Last settlement	Present settlement	Last settlement	Present settlement	Last settlement	Present settlement	Last settlement	Present settlement	
		33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1	Thamul Rampur ...	2518.87	1652.86	5170.94	1990.34	8609.22	4614.77	754.67	20003.49	39821.44	60240.82	
2	Koksara ...	3134.21	1408.66	659.17	5884.25	11027.34	5139.43	35692.60	29138.09	94681.42	97818.93	
3	Dharmagarh ...	1701.00	966.95	1493.26	2126.70	9560.23	15052.01	30121.30	19649.71	73677.76	76303.09	
4	Junagarh ...	5663.67	3768.43	304.40	1967.76	3881.67	13983.16	31425.24	20356.63	82696.06	89896.52	
5	Kegaon ...	2905.35	1579.92	1689.91	1378.81	13046.46	7254.65	15069.32	21173.10	53570.45	55938.40	
6	Kesinga ...	3134.76	2302.09	320.61	1341.35	6424.60	19107.73	29658.59	21415.66	66297.26	80351.86	
7	Narla ...	1035.72	490.87	1280.69	793.61	4403.03	13660.21	19652.10	16139.64	46685.05	58500.36	
8	Bhawanipatna ...	3675.63	2217.32	3663.38	2482.08	19547.36	35904.59	42540.72	26867.47	97804.55	101999.48	
9	Lanjigarh ...	...	0.80	...	380.60	...	2270.34	...	3926.30	...	9458.86	
	Total ...	23769.21	14385.90	14582.36	19345.50	76499.91	116986.89	204914.54	178730.09	555233.99	630508.17	

Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 14 · Page 230

APPENDIX – 'F'

Details of cropped area in acres classified according to crops.

Sl. No.	Name of thanas	Rice	Sugar cane	Til	Castor	Mustard	Ground nut	Cotton	Wheat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Thuamul Rampur ...	41238 . 80	147 . 82	446 . 71	158 . 67	5082 . 02	15 . 79	...	84 . 21
2	Kokasara ...	66850 . 72	94 . 41	2467 . 38	264 . 76	365 . 77	350 . 66	116 . 04	98 . 51
3	Dharmagarh ...	42935 . 76	571 . 42	4288 . 06	2081 . 19	369 . 46	311 . 77	10 . 68	135 . 91
4	Junagarh ...	57837 . 68	959 . 79	2796 . 63	552 . 67	168 . 12	21 . 52	24 . 53	161 . 12
5	Kegaon ...	23975 . 85	502 . 00	2713 . 87	723 . 03	384 . 86	6 . 96	130 . 53	179 . 08
6	Kesinga ...	39816 . 06	208 . 04	5198 . 36	361 . 82	220 . 02	2 . 69	44 . 38	367 . 37
7	Narla ...	31916 . 75	103 . 08	1554 . 58	164 . 25	183 . 16	11 . 02	150 . 61	36 . 37
8	Bhawanipatna ...	40828 . 93	153 . 68	7635 . 82	1734 . 17	1444 . 21	24 . 80	874 . 02	266 . 37
9	Lanjigarh ...	2816 . 68	19 . 26	40 . 91	. 30	2344 . 86	...	...	4 . 40
	Total ...	348217 . 23	2759 . 50	27142 . 32	6040 . 86	10571 . 48	745 . 21	1350 . 79	1333 . 34

Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 14 · Page 231

APPENDIX - 'F'—(*contd.*)

Details of cropped area in acres classified according to crops—(*contd.*)

Sl. No.	Name of thanas	Arhar	Mung	Biri	Gram, Butura, Masuri	Kultha	Mandia	Kode, gurji Jhari	Maka & bajra
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Thuamul Rampur	32 . 38	201 . 58	1471 . 27	1459 . 44	1794 . 48	2045 . 26	7167 . 44	936 . 63
2	Kokasara ...	835 . 79	1112 . 78	1742 . 60	1965 . 51	4415 . 62	1922 . 61	16009 . 16	1043 . 39
3	Dharmagarh ...	102 . 77	2403 . 95	1167 . 13	1603 . 72	2757 . 35	915 . 55	17697 . 78	465 . 15
4	Junagarh	40 . 26	2019 . 45	944 . 22	1753 . 85	3650 . 81	1488 . 29	18691 . 29	651 . 87
5	Kegaon	2288 . 34	1118 . 34	144 . 22	3165 . 97	4410 . 41	1025 . 40	16721 . 18	443 . 36
6	Kesinga ...	460 . 48	2521 . 30	1227 . 50	1093 . 31	4112 . 89	1953 . 38	23237 . 04	612 . 06
7	Narla ...	107 . 19	306 . 73	343 . 52	370 . 23	2777 . 03	1188 . 53	19690 . 47	581 . 56
8	Bhawanipatna	1055 . 19	1132 . 35	1641 . 54	2163 . 86	5219 . 48	2733 . 43	36390 . 65	1287 . 25
9	Lanjigarh ...	36 . 56	08 . 18	180 . 35	2 . 51	610 . 81	548 . 01	3105 . 01	430 . 65
	Total	4958 . 96	10884 . 66	8862 . 35	13578 . 40	29748 . 88	13820 . 46	158710 . 02	6451 . 92

Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 14 · Page 232

APPENDIX - 'F'—(*contd.*)

Details of cropped area in acres classified according to crops—(*contd.*)

Sl. No.	Name of thana	Tobacco	Spices	Fibre	Other crops	Total area	Double cropped area	Net area	Remarks
		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Thuamul Rampur ...	30 . 95	108 . 52	15 . 23	75 . 03	62512 . 23	2302 . 05	60210 . 18	
2	Kokasara ...	28 . 24	191 . 10	21 . 41	128 . 75	100025 . 21	2206 . 28	97818 . 93	
3	Dharmagarh ...	87 . 18	167 . 64	10 . 15	46 . 80	78129 . 42	1826 . 42	76303 . 00	
4	Junagarh ...	35 . 15	335 . 24	60 . 02	48 . 37	92240 . 88	2349 . 30	89891 . 58	
5	Kegaon ...	33 . 68	555 . 28	22 . 41	177 . 31	58722 . 08	2783 . 68	55938 . 40	
6	Kesinga ...	47 . 13	161 . 30	235 . 00	45 . 37	81934 . 50	1585 . 36	80349 . 14	
7	Narla ...	17 . 32	83 . 90	125 . 45	45 . 31	59757 . 06	1294 . 24	58462 . 82	
8	Bhawanipatna ...	19 . 77	237 . 36	462 . 72	94 . 37	105399 . 97	3426 . 34	101973 . 63	
9	Lanjigarh ..	19 . 78	3 . 27	44 . 45	3 . 71	10279 . 70	847 . 05	9432 . 65	
	Total ...	319 . 20	1843 . 61	996 . 84	665 . 02	649001 . 05	18620 . 72	630380 . 33	

Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 14 · Page 233

APPENDIX – 'G'

ABSTRACT OF RECORD-OF-RIGHTS

Sl. No.	Name of Thana	Maufi		Bhogra		Service lands		Jagirs	
		No. of holdings	Area	No. of holdings	Area	No. of holdings	Area	No. of holdings	Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Thuamul Rampur ...	1239	10906 . 09	75	5002 . 40	283	2822 . 56	21	266 . 40
2	Koksara ...	882	8216 . 53	84	4507 . 69	258	4793 . 26	36	477 . 04
3	Dharmagarh ...	1004	11271 . 23	78	3495 . 99	183	3326 . 90	6	68 . 86
4	Junagarh ...	2319	18307 . 71	138	5306 . 64	363	4440 . 74	29	327 . 13
5	Kegaon ...	495	4632 . 07	85	2331 . 51	264	2354 . 94	50	273 . 86
6	Kesinga	352	2552 . 67	102	2880 . 48	300	2292 . 72	6	33 . 49
7	Narla ...	2	27 . 57	102	2175 . 71	259	1642 . 47	13	80 . 62
8	Bhawanipatna ...	1783	16567 . 57	167	2773 . 13	379	3088 . 90	30	275 . 83
9	Lanjigarh	2	14 . 15	8	30 . 01	6	5 . 62	3	4 . 51
	Total	8078	72495 . 59	839	28503 . 56	2295	24768 . 11	194	1807 . 74

Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 14 · Page 234

APPENDIX – 'G'—(*contd.*)

ABSTRACT OF RECORD-OF-RIGHTS—(*contd.*)

Sl. No.	Name of Thana	Khudkast		Sthitiban		Sukhbasi		Total		Remarks
		No. of holdings	Area	No. of holdings	Area	No. of holdings	Area	No. of holdings	Area	
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Thuamul rampur ...	145	2186 . 19	3271	39813 . 11	2882	199 . 56	7916	61196 . 31	
2	Koksara ...	66	1614 . 36	4477	79514 . 25	3153	214 . 14	8956	99337 . 27	
3	Dharmagarh ...	47	657 . 62	3783	59011 . 66	2904	161 . 38	8005	77993 . 64	
4	Junagarh ...	103	1264 . 67	4220	61730 . 55	3869	250 . 95	11041	91628 . 39	
5	Kegaon	64	1144 . 60	3733	46058 . 60	1816	93 . 56	6507	56889 . 14	
6	Kesinga	87	941 . 08	4380	72969 . 61	3388	174 . 72	8615	81844 . 77	
7	Narla ...	107	1985 . 31	3069	53185 . 03	2238	133 . 09	5790	59229 . 80	
8	Bhawanipatna	224	4341 . 22	4944	78127 . 58	3146	200 . 55	10673	103374 . 78	
9	Lanjigarh	114	1904 . 02	963	7544 . 24	595	24 . 28	1691	9526 . 83	
	Total	957	16039 . 07	32840	495954 . 63	23991	1452 . 23	69194	641020 . 93	

APPENDIX – 'H'

Details of Comparative Statement of Rent assessment.

Sl. No.	Name of Thana	ON MAUFI LANDS				On Bhogra holdings	
		Valuation		Tanki		At Last Settlement	Present Settlement
		At Last Settlement	Present Settlement	At Last Settlement	Present Settlement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
1	Thuamul Rampur ...	7259-12-8	10550-13-0	859-15-0	1721-12-0	4133-12-0	5760-12-0
2	Koksara ...	4088- 4-6	6851-10-0	225-12-0	339- 8-0	2636-15-0	3212-10-0
3	Dharmagarh ...	7225-15-0	12300- 4-0	185- 6-0	357-12-0	3425- 1-0	4983-10-0
4	Junagarh ...	16734-12-0	24264 -8-0	660-14-0	1188- 8-0	6019- 4-3	7745- 6-0
5	Kegaon ...	3405- 7-2	4413-10-0	...	...	2914-12-0	3231-12-0
6	Kesinga ...	827- 1-0	1483-14-0	...	...	2224-11-0	2654- 8-0
7	Narla ...	33-13-0	37- 4-0	...	...	1233- 1-0	1548- 2-0
8	Bhawanipatna ...	8064- 0-4	14863-10-0	423-13-6	711- 8-0	2432- 1-9	3024- 6-0
9	Lanjigarh ...	...	18-12-0	...	...	...	24-14-0
	Total ...	47579- 1-8	74784- 5-0	2355-12-6	4319- 0-0	25019-10-0	32186- 0-0

Valuation of Rs. 10816-8-0 of Nalia Jagir land included in col. No. 11 has been converted into royati in the present settlement.

Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 14 · Page 236

APPENDIX – 'H'—(*contd.*)

Details of Comparative Statement of Rent assessment—(*contd.*)

Sl. No.	Name of Thana	Service holdings		Jagir lands		On Occupancy holdings (Khudkast, Sthitiban & Sukhabasi)	
		At Last Settlement	Present Settlement	At Last Settlement	Present Settlement	At Last Settlement	Present settlement
		9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
1	Thuamul Rampur ...	2107- 7-0	2862- 2-0	1079- 6-0	171- 6-0	23224- 4-3	35828- 7-0
2	Koksara ...	1661-15-0	2576- 0-0	415-12-0	266- 2-0	19448- 2-0	39959-14-0
3	Dharmagarh ...	2539- 3-0	3478-14-0	64- 7-0	85- 6-0	36881-11-0	61463-14-0
4	Junagarh ...	3644-10-0	5118- 8-0	9102- 2-0	424- 0-0	31259- 8-2	69849- 2-0
5	Kegaon ...	1761-10-0	2289-10-0	157-10-0	321- 0-0	29625-14-0	45717- 4-0
6	Kesinga ...	956- 0-0	1369- 8-0	15- 5-0	17- 6-0	23221- 6-0	38475- 8-0
7	Narla ...	513-11-0	754- 4-0	162- 1-0	34- 6-0	14058-11-0	22231- 1-0
8	Bhawanipatna ...	1830-13-6	2041-12-0	818- 2-0	297-12-0	23966- 1-6	43817- 4-0
9	Lanjigarh ...	...	6-12-0	...	4- 8-0	3241- 8-0	5229-14-0
	Total ...	15609- 5-6	20497- 6-0	11814-13-0	1621-14-0	204927- 1-11	362572- 4-0

Valuation of Rs. 10816-8-0 of Nalia Jagir land included in col. No. 11 has been converted into royati in the present settlement.

Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 14 · Page 237

APPENDIX – 'H'—(*contd.*)

Details of Comparative Statement of Rent assessment—(*contd.*)

Sl. No.	Name of Thana	Total Assessment		Incidence per acre		Remarks
		At Last Settlement	Present Settlement	At Last Settlement	Present Settlement	
		15	16	17	18	19
		Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	
1	Thuamul Rampur ...	37798- 9-11	55173- 8- 0	0-15- 0	0-14- 0	
2	Koksara ...	28251- 0- 6	52866- 4- 0	0- 4- 9	0- 8- 6	
3	Dharmagarh ...	50136- 5- 0	82312- 0- 0	0-10-11	1- 0-11	
4	Junagarh ...	66760- 4- 5	107401- 8- 0	0-12-11	1- 2- 9	
5	Kegaon ...	37865- 5- 2	55973- 4- 0	0- 9- 5	0-15- 3	
6	Kesinga ...	27247- 7- 0	44000-12- 0	0- 6- 7	0- 8- 7	
7	Narla ...	16001- 5- 0	24605- 1- 0	0- 5- 6	0- 6- 8	
8	Bhawanipatna ...	37051- 3- 1	64405- 6- 0	0- 6- 0	0-10- 0	Valuation of Rs. 360-10-0 of Government agricultural farm has been included in Column No. 6.
9	Lanjigarh ...	3241- 8- 0	5284-12- 0	...	0- 8-11	
	Total ...	304350- 0- 1	492022- 7- 0	0- 8- 8	0-12- 3	Valuation of Rs. 360-10-0 of Government agricultural farm has been included in Col. 6.

Valuation of Rs. 10816-8-0 of Nalia Jagir land included in col. No. 11 has been converted into royati in the present settlement.

Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 14 · Page 238

APPENDIX - 'I'

AGRICULTURAL STOCK LIST

Sl. No.	Name of thana	Cow	Bullocks	Bulls	Cow Buffaloes	Bull buffaloes	Young stock including buffalo calves	Goats
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Thuamul Rampur ...	5760	8438	76	1186	1311	4695	1864
2	Kokasara ...	9413	11675	247	1507	2029	6703	1866
3	Dharmagarh ...	6698	8413	157	1232	2174	4397	1475
4	Junagarh ...	8444	11772	106	1778	2935	4912	2614
5	Kegaon ...	5998	7428	36	1859	2120	3750	4298
6	Kesinga ...	8078	10812	40	2207	2431	5597	5281
7	Narla	6060	7415	54	887	1585	3887	3593
8	Bhawanipatna ...	10335	11880	147	2053	2114	7707	7523
9	Lanjigarh ...	1347	1993	24	231	143	979	781
	Total ...	62133	79826	887	12949	16842	42627	29295

Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 14 · Page 239

APPENDIX - 'I'—(*contd.*)

AGRICULTURAL STOCK LIST—(*contd.*)

Sl. No.	Name of thana	Sheep	Horse & Ponies	Other stocks	Ploughs	Carts	Remarks
		10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Thuamul Rampur	1142	11	471	4844	1039	
2	Kokasara ...	3555	78	189	6725	2528	
3	Dharmagarh ...	2446	38	104	5280	2445	
4	Junagarh	2372	43	214	7434	2540	
5	Kegaon	3080	42	119	5073	1308	
6	Kesinga ...	2661	44	107	6956	2232	
7	Narla ...	887	14	151	4878	1319	
8	Bhawanipatna	4001	98	566	8250	1736	
9	Lanjigarh ...	179	2	239	1090	4	
	Total	20323	370	2160	50530	15151	

Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 14 · Page 240

APPENDIX – 'J'

Japti and Puraskar Statement of Gountias with valuation of the Bhogra Land in their possession.

Sl. No.	Name of thana	Valuation of Bhogra land	Japti	Puraskar			Total amount payable as gounti remuneration (Add. col. 7 & deduct Col. No. 4)	Remarks
				From maufidar	From Govt.	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	
1	Thuamul Rampur ...	5760 12 0	865 8 0	487 0 0	966 12 0	1453 12 0	6349 0 0	
2	Kokasara ...	3212 10 0	95 10 0	547 2 0	4121 10 0	4668 12 0	7785 12 0	
3	Dharmagarh ...	4983 10 0	129 12 0	889 4 0	4645 0 0	5534 4 0	10388 2 0	
4	Junagarh ...	7745 6 0	371 10 0	1426 4 0	5149 7 0	6575 11 0	13949 7 0	
5	Kegaon ...	3231 12 0	21 10 0	383 14 0	4580 12 0	4964 10 0	8174 12 0	
6	Kesinga ...	2654 8 0	...	116 2 0	4777 14 0	4894 0 0	7548 8 0	
7	Narla ...	1548 2 0	11 8 0	...	3208 3 0	3208 3 0	4744 13 0	
8	Bhawanipatna ...	3024 6 0	88 3 0	1295 14 0	5678 10 0	6974 8 0	9910 11 0	
9	Lanjigarh ...	24 14 0	...	...	...	...	24 14 0	
	Total ...	32186 0 0	1583 13 0	5145 8 0	33128 4 0	38273 12 0	68875 15 0	

Odisha Revenue Laws – Volume 14 · Page 241

he Right to Fair
Acquisition R

. Object & Rea

Historical Bac

Commencem

Contents of t

Chapter-1: P

Chapter-II: D

Purpose- Sec

Chapter-III:

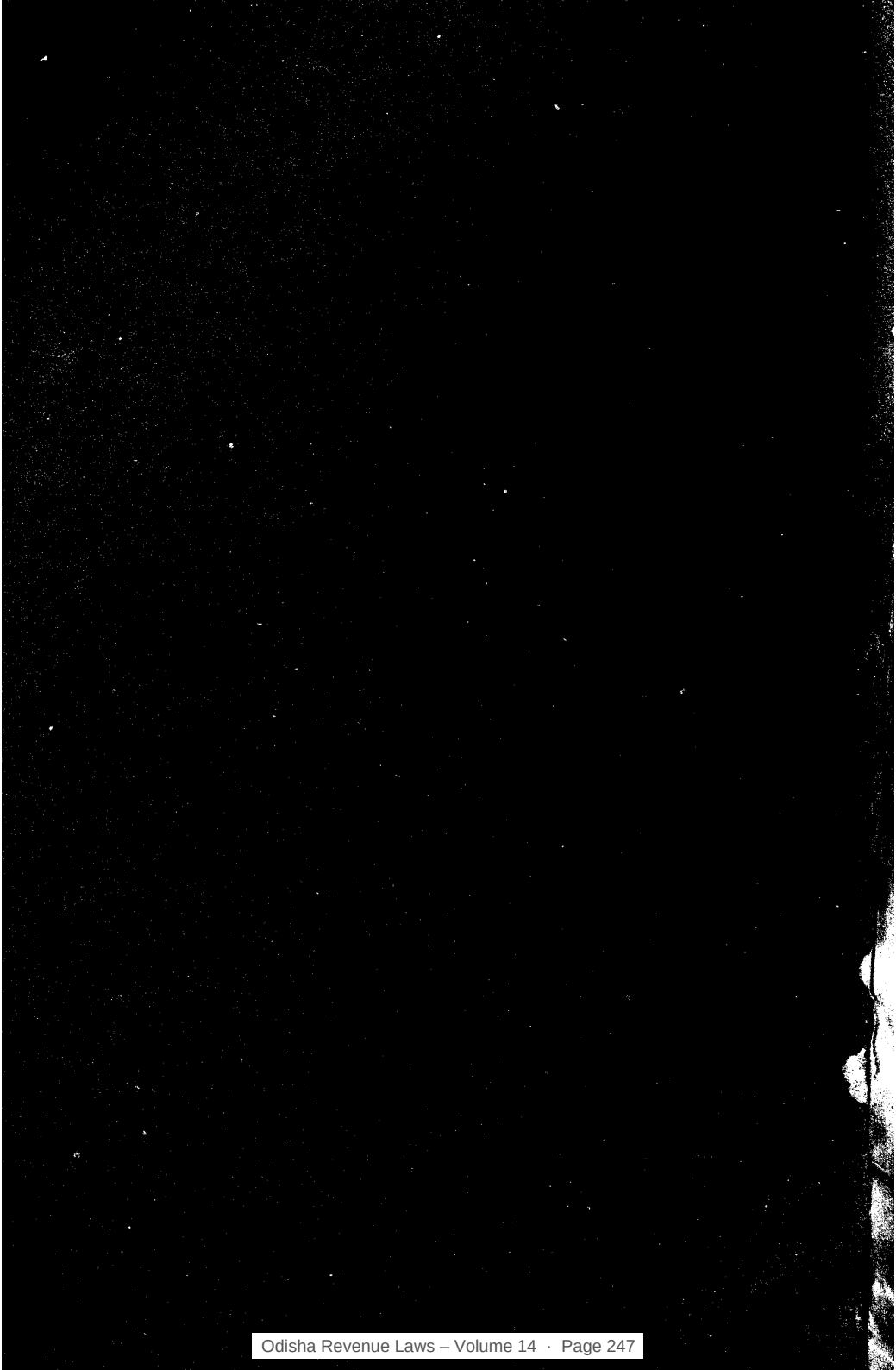
ection-10

apter-IV:

apter-V: F
ctions-31







FINAL REPORT

ON THE

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT

OF THE

KASHIPUR, KARLAPAT, MAHULPATNA
AND MADANPUR-RAMPUR EX-ZAMINDARIES



IN THE

DISTRICT OF KALAHANDI

1963

By

SHRI S. SUNDARARAJAN, I.A.S.
SETTLEMENT OFFICER
SAMBALPUR MAJOR SETTLEMENT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER I (PHYSICAL FEATURES)

	Subject		Page
1	Introductory	..	1
2	Situation	..	1
3	District boundary	..	1
4	Boundary dispute	..	1
5	Areas	..	2
6	Natural features	..	2
7	Forests	..	4
8	Fruit trees	..	4
9	Wild animals	..	5
10	Communications	..	6
11	Rainfall and climate	..	7
12	Minerals	..	7
13	Number of villages	..	8

CHAPTER II (HISTORY)

14	Early history of Kalahandi	..	9
15	Origin of the ex-Zamindaries under report	..	9
16	Abolition of Zamindary system	..	10

CHAPTER III (THE PEOPLE)

17	Language, Race and Religion	..	12
18	Increase in population	..	12
19	Density of population	..	14
20	Town and villages	..	14
21	The Agricultural and land owning classes	..	15
22	Tribes and Castes	..	16
23	Condition of raiyats	..	19
24	Tenancy Legislation	..	19
25	Size of holdings	..	19
26	Rural indebtedness	..	20

Para.	Subject	
27	Condition of Agricultural labourer	..
28	Casual labourers	..
29	Attached labourers	..
30	Present State of Agricultural prosperity	..
	CHAPTER IV (AGRICULTURE)	
31	Classification of Agricultural area	..
32	Expansion in occupied area	..
33	Cropping pattern and acreage under different crops	..
34	Soil and classification of lands	..
35	Amdhan	..
36	Shifting cultivation	..
37	Result of crop cutting experiments	..
38	Cost of cultivation	..
39	Irrigation	..
40	Sources of irrigation	..
41	The Sagar and Kata	..
42	The Mundas	..
43	The Bandha	..
44	The Wells	..
45	Discontinuance of Unati holdi an list	..
46	Cattle	..
47	Local measures	..
48	Agricultural year	..
	CHAPTER V (TRADE AND COMMERCE)	
49	Old Trade Routes	..
50	Present Trade Routes	..
51	Trade and Industries	..
52	Weekly Markets	..
53	The Rise in Prices	..
54	Rise in land value	..
	CHAPTER VI (EARLIER SETTLEMENTS AND THE REVENUE SYSTEM)	
55	Introductory	..
56	The Summary Settlements	..

Para.	Subject	Page
57	The first regular settlements ..	42
58	Law and Procedure ..	43
59	Zamindaries ..	43
60	Gauntiahi Tenure ..	44
61	Maufi tenure ..	45
62	Occupancy tenants ..	46
63	Village Servants ..	47
64	Other Jagir Holders ..	48
65	Sukhabasi ..	49
66	Sikimi Tenants ..	49
67	Dongarla Tenants resorting to shifting cultivation ..	49
68	Cesses ..	49
69	Maintenance of Land Records ...	50
	CHAPTER VII (PRELIMINARY WORK IN THE VILLAGES)	
70	Initiation of the present operation ..	51
71	Legal position ..	51
72	Charge ..	52
73	Division of Blocks ..	52
74	Blockwise dates of commencement and dates of completion ..	53
75	Traverse and Kistwar ..	53
76	Khanapuri ..	54
77	Khanapuri Recess ..	55
78	Attestation ..	56
79	Hearing of objections ..	56
80	Post-attestation Recess ..	57
81	Rent calculation and fixation of rent ..	57
82	Publication of rent rolls and hearing of objections ..	57
83	Appeals ..	57
84	Re-Janch, Safai and Mukabila ..	58
85	Final publication and distribution of pattas ..	58
86	Consignment of records to District Record Rooms at Bhawanipatna and Koraput.	58
87	Reconcilation of boundary between Revenue villages and adjoining Reserved Forests.	58
88	Abandoned villages ..	59

Para.	Subject	Page
89	Gaunti proceedings ..	59
90	Resettlement of surrendered abandoned and aboriginal holdings.	59
91	Enquiries relating to Maufi Grants ..	60
92	Waste lands and Gochar ..	61
93	Encroachments and objections of Forest Department ..	63
	CHAPTER VIII (RENT SETTLEMENT)	
94	System of assessment ..	65
95	General aim of the present operation ..	65
96	Change in scale of factors ..	65
97	Re-Janch for delay in approval of the rent policy ..	66
98	Method of enhancement ..	68
99	Assessment of maufi grants ..	71
100	Acreage rates of rents ..	72
101	Assessment of lands under Podu Cultivation ..	73
102	The Gross and net Revenue ..	74
103	Japti Jama on excess Service land of Jhankar and Choukidar..	74
104	Commutation of kind rent to cash rent ..	74
105	Assessment of sikim tenants holdings ..	75
106	Kists ..	75
107	Giving effect to new rent ..	75
108	Term of Settlement ..	76
109	Cess ..	76
	CHAPTER IX (DESCRIPTION OF THE RECORDS)	
110	Definition of the Record-of-Rights —	77
111	Copies of the Record-of-Rights ..	77
112	Description of Record-of-Rights ..	77
113	Title page —	78
114	Soochipatra or Table of Contents ..	78
115	Final publication certificate ..	78
116	List of abbreviations ..	78
117	Specimen signature —	78
118	Khewat ..	78
119	Irrigation Khatian ..	79

Para.	Subject	Page
120	Plot Index ..	79
121	Terij ..	79
122	Khatian ..	79
123	Arrangement of Khatians ..	79
124	Terij of Dongar Khasara ..	80
125	Dongar Khasara ..	81
126	Map ..	81
127	Other records ..	82
128	Thana and Tahasil Maps ..	82
129	Stone mujumuli ..	83
130	Original maps ..	83
131	Thana and Tahasil lists ..	83
132	Registers ..	83
133	Assets Register No. 1 ..	83
134	Assets Register No. 1-A ..	83
135	Assets Register No. 1-B ..	83
136	Assets Register No. 1-C ..	83
137	Assets Register No. 1-D ..	84
138	Milan Khasara classification Register ..	84
139	Jinswar or Crop Statement Register ..	84
140	Foodhawla or Agricultural Stock Register ..	84
141	Unit Register ..	84
142	Maufi Register ..	84
	CHAPTER X (CONCLUSION)	
143	Conduct of the staff ..	85
144	The Assistant Settlement Officers ..	85
145	The Charge Officers ..	85
146	Financial result of the Settlement ..	85
147	Cost of the operation ..	86
148	Acknowledgement ..	87

APPENDIX

Para.	Subject	Page
1	The Orissa Gazette (Extraordinary) Nos. 266, November 1952, 195, November 1952, 2772 dated the 1st November 1953.	88
2	Government of Orissa, Revenue Department Order No. 247-LRS., dated the 29th January 1953.	91
3	Settlement Officer, Kalahandi's letter No. 576, dated the 28th July 1953.	92
4	Board of Revenue Orissa's Order No. 2276-LRS., dated the 30th/2nd September 1953.	94
5	Board of Revenue, Orissa's Order No. 1655-LRS., dated the 23rd June 1953.	95
6	Settlement Officer, Kalahandi's letter No. 1123, dated the 15th December 1953.	96
7	Board of Revenue, Orissa's Order No. 884-LRS., dated the 28th April 1954.	98
8	Board of Revenue Orissa's Order No. 1256, dated the 1st May 1956.	99
9	Board of Revenue Orissa's Order No. 2052-LRS., dated the 22nd November 1956.	101
10	Board of Revenue Orissa's Order No. 5704-LRS., dated the 12th October 1955.	102
11	Commissioner of Northern Division's Order No. 6503-Rev., dated the 23rd October 1950.	104
12	Board of Revenue's Order No. 2700-LRS., dated the 13th December 1952.	105
13	Orissa Gazette (Extraordinary) No. 25, dated the 2nd February 1656.	106
14	Board of Revenue Orissa's Order No. 2306-LRS., dated the 4th December 1952.	108
15	Government of Orissa, Revenue Department's Order No. 1370-LRS., dated the 11th June 1956.	112
16	Notes of discussion held in the office of the Board of Revenue on the 8th December 1958 with the Settlement Officer, Kalahandi, regarding rent policy to be followed in respect of ex-zamidary areas of Kalahandi ex-state.	113
17	Extract from the Tour notes of Member, Board of Revenue Orissa, Cuttack.	115
18	Government of Orissa, Revenue Departments' Order No. 22503-RE., dated the 20th May 1960.	121
19	Board of Revenue Orissa's Order No. 1555-LRS., dated the 11th July 1960.	125

Para.	Subject	Page
20	Government of Orissa, Revenue Department's Order No. 55324-R., dated the 20th December 1960.	128
21	Board of Revenue Orissa's Order No. 3052-LRS., dated the 30th May 1961.	130
22	Government of Orissa Revenue Department's Order No. 13866, dated the 15th March 1962.	132
23	Government of Orissa, Revenue Department's Order No. 1915-LRS., dated the 12th September 1956.	133
24	Government of Orissa, Revenue Department's Order No. 23050-R., dated the 11th May 1962.	134
25	Decision of the Member, Board of Revenue, Orissa on the 27th July 1962.	135
26	Board of Revenue, Orissa's Order No. 1474-LRS., dated the 28th May 1955.	137
27	Board of Revenue, Orissa's Order No. 4226-LRS., dated the 25th July 1961.	138
28	Settlement Officer, Sambalpur's letter No. 885, dated the 20th September 1961.	140
29	Board of Revenue Orissa's Order No. 528-LRS., dated the 19th January 1962.	142
30	Board of Revenue Orissa's Order No. 7412-LRS., dated the 5th December 1961.	143
31	Government of Orissa, Revenue Department's Order No. 23196-R., dated the 11th May 1962.	145
32	Orissa Gazette (Extraordinary) No. 26314, dated the 1st June 1962, No. 45903, dated the 29th September 1962.	146

MAPS

1	A sketch map of the ex-State of Kalahandi showing the four ex-Zamindaries in the scale 1"=8 miles kept in a separate pocket attached to the inside of the front wrapper.	

No. 49990—S. 97/68-R.

GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA
REVENUE DEPARTMENT



RESOLUTION

Dated Bhubaneswar, 26th September 1968

READ—Final Report on the Survey and Settlement Operations in the ex-Zamindary areas of Kashipur, Karlapat, Mahulpatna and Madanpur-Rampur of Koraput and Kalahandi districts with the forwarding letter No. 1493-L.R.S., dated the 22nd February 1968 from the Director of Land Records and Surveys, Orissa, Cuttack.

1. *Initiation of Settlement Operation*—The Settlement Operation in the ex-State of Kalahandi was initiated by a notification issued by the Kalahandi Darbar in December 1964 and was continued after the merger of the State in the State of Orissa in 1948. Paragraph 4 of the Administration Orissa States Order, 1948 gave statutory force to the notification of the Darbar even after the merger. In 1952 the Bengal Survey Act, 1875 was extended to all the ex-State areas and in 1955 a notification for taking up survey was issued under the Bengal Survey Act.

The record-of-rights was prepared according to instructions issued from time to time basing on the custom and practice followed by the ex-Darbar administration. The Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1958, was extened to the Sadar and Dharmagarh Subdivisions except the town areas in notification No. 26314, dated the 1st June 1962. The maps and records which have been finally published in May 1962 are deemed to have been finally published and the rents already settled are deemed to be settled under section 38(1) of the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1958.

2. *Area and previous settlement*—The Final Report on the Khalasa area of the ex-State of Kalahandi has already been published separately. This report relates to ex-Zamindary of Kashipur in Koraput district and Karlapat, Mahulpatna and Madanpur-Rampur in Kalahandi district. Previously regular

settlement was done in these areas in different times during the years 1917-18, 1926-27, 1929-30 and 1932-33. There are, however, many unsurveyed villeges in these areas where regular settlement was not done but records were prepared on the basis of 'Chak and Chauohadi' and seed capacity of the land. The present settlement operations have been done during the midst of several land reforms measures like abolition of Zamindaries and Gaunti tenures. The procedure followed in the present settlements are explained by the Settlement Officer in Chapter VII of his Report.

3. *Settlement of rent*—'The soil units system' of assessment of rent has been followed in these areas in accordance with the earlier practice. This system has been explained by the Settlement Officer in Chapter VIII of his Report. It is seen that there has been increase in land revenue demand amounting to Rs. 1,11,063·63 Paise, as a result of rent settlement operations. The increase comes to nearly 184 per cent over the demand of the previous settlement. This increase cannot be considered as excessive as rents were very low during the ex-State period. Besides, particular care has been taken to see that enhancement over the old rent does not exceed by more than 100 per cent where there has been no increase in the area of a holding.

4. *Financial implications*—The total cost incurred from the beginning of the settlement operation in these areas in the year 1953-54 till the end of 1961-62 comes to Rs. 11,50,000 approximately, the average cost per acre being Rs. 2·60 Paise. Considering the hilly and difficult areas covered by the operation the cost appears to be reasonable. Government were pleased to order that no settlement cost should be realised from the tenants of Kalahandi including the tenants under the Mafidars. No fees were also levied on the tenants for distribution of Patta in these areas.

5. *General*—The report prepared by Shri S. Sundarrajan, I. A. S. Settlement Officer, is quite informative specially in respect of the ex-Zamindary areas and will be of great interest for reference. Government endorse the recommendation of the Board, recognising the meritorious work of Shri Janardan Das, ex-Settlement Officer, Government also endorse the recommendation of the Settlement Officer on the valuable services rendered by Shri J. N. Naik, O. A. S. (I), Charge Officer of the Settlement.

ORDER—Ordered that the Resolution be published in the *Orissa Gazette*.

By order of the Governor
R. K. MISHRA
Additional Secretary to Government

MEMO. No. 49992-R.

The 26th September 1968

Copy forwarded to the Director of Land Records and Surveys, Orissa, Cuttack, along with the copy of the Final Report on the Survey and Settlement of Kashipur, Karlapat, Mahulpatna and Madanpur-Rampur ex-Zamindaries in the district of Kalahandi.

2. It is requested that necessary steps may please be taken to print the said report after proper verification and to supply copies of printed reports to all concerned.

Sd

Under-Secretary to Government

Draft Final Report on the Survey and Settlement Operations in the Four Ex-Zamindaries of Karlapat, Kashipur, Mahulpatna and Madanpur-Rampur of Kalahandi District, 1953—62

Part I

CHAPTER I

PHYSICAL FEATURES

1. *Introductory*—The ex-feudatory State of Kalahandi had two broad political divisions known as the Khalsa and the Zamindary areas. The report on the Survey and Settlement Operations in the Khalsa area which were concluded in the year 1955 has since been separately published. This report which covers four of the total of five ex-Zamindaries (Lanjigarh excluded) is in many ways complementary to the one on the Khalsa area.

2. *Situation*—At the time the Survey and Settlement Operation which is now to be reported on was undertaken Kashipur ex-Zamindary was a part of the district of Kalahandi. But since the 1st August 1962 it has been transferred to the neighbouring district of Koraput, vide Revenue Department notification No. 32269—II-J-7/62-R., dated 11th July 1962. The district as it stands lies between 19·12′ and 21·3′ North latitude and between 81·14′ and 83·47′ East longitude.

3. *District Boundary*—The district is bounded on the north by the district of Bolangir, on the north-west by the Mahasamund subdivision of Raipur district (M. P.), on the east by Baliguda subdivision of Boudh-Phulbani district, on the south-east by Rayagada subdivision of Koraput district, on the south and south-west by Koraput and on the west by Bindra Nawagarh Tahsil of Raipur district (M. P.)

4. *Boundary Dispute*—There was a dispute between Phulbani and Kalahandi districts, on the alignment of the common boundary along the four ex-Zamindaries. The disputed area was administered in Kalahandi district. The map was prepared accordingly and was referred to the Collector, Phulbani, who except on three points accepted the boundary line. The discrepancies involved at these three points were subsequently reconciled after

joint spot verification. In respect of other districts some minor discrepancies were noticed which were reconciled after comparison with the boundary traces of the concerned villages.

5. *Areas*—The total area of the four ex-Zamindaries under report is 1,576 square miles. As ascertained from the papers of the previous Settlements the areas of Karlapat, Kashipur, Mahulpatna and Madanpur-Rampur ex-Zamindaries were 248, 532, 346 and 424 square miles, respectively. The corresponding areas as ascertained during the present operation are 248, 568, 315 and 445 square miles, respectively.

The details of the area are given below :—

1. Total area of Revenue villages...644 square miles

*2. Total area of Reserve Forests .. 255·3 square miles

3. Total area of unsurveyed hill slopes...676·7 square miles.

(* The figures relating to reserved forests were obtained from the Forest Department.)

Hitherto the total area of the district was considered to be 5,057 square miles. But the Settlement Operation now in progress in the Nawapara subdivision of the district has disclosed that the provisional area of Khariar ex-Zamindary would be 1,486 square miles as confirmed by the Survey of India in letter No. TDO-2932/66-B-I., dated the 21st May 1962. So the total area of the district prior to the reported transfer of Kashipur ex-Zamindary area to Koraput should be 5,231 square miles. Now after the transfer it should be 4,663 square miles.

6. *Natural features*—The entire area of the former state of Kalahandi can be physically divided into two distinct tracts, the plain tract and the hilly tract or Dongarla as it is locally called. The plain country is not continuous being divided here and there by hill ranges and isolated peaks. It, however, contains large pieces of lands fit for cultivation. The average elevation of this tract is about 900 feet above the sea level.

A major part of the four ex-Zamindaries now under report lies in the Dongarla, or the hill tract which is a continuation of the Eastern Ghats commencing five miles south-east of Bhawanipatna and extending southwards right up to the Koraput border. It rises into a series of precipitous hill ranges from the plain tract and forms a striking rampart along the eastern edge of the

Koksara-Ampani plain and south of Junagarh. In between the ranges of hills there are narrow strips of land extremely fertile, and splendidly watered, through perennial streams. The hills themselves are covered with dense forests abounding in wild animals, of both carniverous and non-carniverous types. The southern high lands are a vast tract of elevated country with a general altitude of about 2,000-3,000 feet and include the whole of Kashipur ex-Zamindary, the greater part of Mahulpatna and Karlapat ex-Zamindaries and the Dongarala portion of the Khalsa area. Rising above the general level of the valleys of this table land are many flat-topped hills, known locally as malis. They are very characteristic of this region. Their general elevation is very consistent around 3,500-4,000 ft., climaxing in Kodinga Mali (4,200 ft.) at the extreme southern tip of Kashipur. This area is inhabited by the tribal people called Kondhas who live in isolated hamlets and practice podu or axe-cultivation resulting in wide spread denudation and destruction of the hill slope forests. In Madanpur-Rampur ex-Zamindary the configuration of the ground, though hilly, is of a more broken nature and of a lower elevation than is the case with the southern highlands. In its south-eastern corner, however, there is an elevated tract with several peaks of 2,500 feet altitude forming the abode of the primitive kutia kondhas. This area is quite inaccessible and can be negotiated only on foot. Recently, a fair-weather road has been constructed in this area linking up Kashipur with Bhawanipatna via Karlapat and connecting the Rayagada-Koraput Road at Rabkona.

Kalahandi is in the catchment area of three important rivers; the Tel, the Indravati and the Nagavali. The tributaries of all the three rivers have their origin in the southern high lands, except the Raul which rises in Balliguda. The important tributaries of the river Tel are the Raul rising in Balliguda, the Utai descending from the hills south of Madanpur-Rampur; the Ret flowing from the mountains of Lanjigarh; the Burat gushing out from the southern end of Gundi Donger; the Sagada starting from the hills above Karlapat and the Hati which flows into the Tel near Sajkona. The Indravati river has its origin above the village of Thuamul and after talking a southernly course through Thuamul-Rampur, Kashipur and Mahulpatna, it descends into the plains of Nawarangpur near Khatiguda village. One noticeable feature or this river is that even in summer its water remains turbid. It has no tributaries, worth mentioning during its course through the district of Kalahandi. The main stream of the river Nagavali is known as Badanala originating around the Gunpur valley in the Thuamul-Rampur area. Most of these rivers are perennial in their upper and middle courses, whereas they dry up during summer in the plain area.

7. *Forests*—As stated earlier, there is no dearth of forests in the Dongarala area, but the situation in the plains is generally deplorable, for most of the village forests have disappeared due to expansion of unauthorised cultivation and what is even more serious, there has been a lamentable and all-too-rapid dwindling of the Gochar lands, due to the same reason. During the present Settlement Operation as many as 4,236 encroachments into village forests and waste lands were detected. The plain portions are fast becoming deplete from natural vegetation and unless immediate steps are taken for doing afforestation on a large scale, the people will face serious difficulties due to want of fuel and fodder. In the entire area of the four ex-Zamindaries under report there are only about 14·63 square miles of Bada-jungle (big tree jungle) and 37·89 square miles of Patra jungle (scrub jungle).

The forests in the ex-State area of the district consisted of (1) Reserved Forest and (2) Khasra or village forests. The latter was subject to the exercise of Nistar rights of the raiyats on payment of Nistar cess. In the reserved forest arrangements were made by Durbar for opening some Praja coupes wherefrom the villagers were allowed to remove the unreserved species (Abaran) and also bamboos without any payment for house building and other domestic purposes with special permission. Even now this system continues, but due to the rigidity imposed by the Forest Department there is some amount of discontent among the raiyats. The Forest Department do not recognise this as a right but treat it to be a privilege only.

There are at present 32 blocks of reserved forests in the four ex-Zamindaries under report covering an area of 255·3 square miles. Sal forests abound in Madanpur-Rampur and Karlapat ex- Zamindaries, but they are not so in Kashipur except in some areas and the upper parts of Mahulpatna and Karlapat. The common associates of Sal here are asan, dhawra, jamun kundu, behera, harida, kusum, mohul, kasi, bija, kurrum and tangan. Bamboos grow over an extensive area of Madanpur-Rampur ex-Zamindary. Teak is almost rare in these areas. In-Kashipur, Champak trees of magnificent growth are very common. Towards Jubarajpur the hill slopes are clad in wild plantain groves.

8. *Fruit trees*—During the Durbar regime there was a restriction on the felling of fruit-bearing trees. This restriction has saved mango groves and mahua trees from reckless felling. Both these trees are important in the economy of the people. Mahua trees are very common in Mahulpatna and Madanpur-Rampur area. The Mahua flowers are used not only for

feeding cattle, but also for the manufacture of liquor. The Kondh tribals use these as their food during the rainy season when other kinds of food material are not available. After the flowers the kernels of the mohua nut are gathered and pressed to get the cheapest cooking oil. This is used also for adulteration of ghee. In the plain area of Karlapat adjoining Junagarh area one finds plenty of babul trees, the timber of which is used for making agricultural implements. Kusum trees are abundant in Mahulpatna ex-Zamindary and are used for propagation of lac.

9. *Wild animals*—Kalahandi has always been famous for man-eating tigers. In the Dongarla area the man-eating tigers are still fairly numerous. The following figures will show the numbers of deaths due to wild animals during the last 10 years:—

1951	..	..	185
1952	..	..	203
1953	..	..	163
1954	..	..	129
1955	..	..	130
1956	..	..	145
1957	..	..	124
1958	..	..	97
1959	..	..	76
1960	..	..	104
1961	..	..	26

With the dwindling of forests the tiger havoc is also abating. Panthers and leopards are more numerous than tigers. Every year they take a heavy toil of the village cattle. Bisons are rare and the elephants are confined to the eastern hills in the Urladani area of Madanpur-Rampur, in the past hills in the Dongarla area was regarded as the "feeding ground and sanctuary of all descriptions of game". The position has now much deteriorated due to reckless poaching after merger. Sambar and Chittal (spotted deer) have almost vanished. Damage to crops by wild boars, elephants, monkeys, bears,

jackal and hyenas is not insignificant. The fauna on the whole is unfriendly and a liability to the cultivator rather than an asset.

10. *Communication—(i)* From the communication point of view this district is relatively underdeveloped and more so are the four ex-Zamindaries. During rainy season, Bhawanipatna, the headquarters of the district remains cut off from all important outlaying places except Kesinga, Junagarh and Dharmagarh. After merger, communication has been given the top priority, but the bridging of the numerous rivers and hill streams will take a fairly long time. There are at present 345 miles of metalled road under the management of the P. W. D., 422 miles of moterable fair-weather roads and 74 miles of unmotorable road under the management of the Revenue Department, 17 miles of metalled and 102 miles of unmetalled motorable road under the N. E. S. and C. D. Blocks and 82 miles of earthern roads under the Grama Panchayats. Though the figures are impressive, as observed earlier much improvements needs to be done in the matter of communication in the district.

(*ii*) All the four ex-Zamindaries under report are connected to Bhawanipatna through fair-weather roads only. The 18 miles long Moter-Jaipatna road is the only route to enter into Mahulpatna ex-Zamindary. This road branches off at the 36th mile from Bhawanipatna-Papadahandi all-weather road. Construction of a bridge over the Kamal river which intersects this road is yet to be taken up. The Chhatikuda-Rampur road meets the State Highway (No. 6) from Bhawanipatna to Rayagada at the 10th mile. The metalling of this road has been completed but as many as seven bridges and culverts are yet to be taken up to make it all-weather. This road is 24 miles long and is the main approach to Rampur, the headquarters of Madanpur-Rampur Tahasil from Bhawanipatna, Risida is connected to Rampur by a revenue road which is 18 miles long. The construction of the State Highway No. 1 which starts at Amath and runs via Polma and Rampur to Phulbani border is nearing completion.

(*iii*) The first 28 miles of the Bhawanipatna-Kashipur road are under the management of the P. W. D. and the rest under that of the Revenue Department. This road runs through Karlapat. A branch of it connects Thuamul-Rampur at Gunpur. Kashipur is connected to Rayagada-Koraput road at Rabkona. The distance of this road from Bhawanipatna to Rabkona is 97 miles. During rainy season Kashipur is approachable only from Rayagada side.

(*iv*) The Raipur-Vizianagaram railway line which passes through this district does not touch any of the ex-Zamindaries under report. The Rupra Road Railway-station is the main railway head through which the forestproduces of Madanpur-Rampur ex-Zamindary area are transported to other places.

11. *Rainfall and climate—(i)* The climate of this area is of the usual monsoon type but owing to its special physiographic features, it has certain peculiarities. The hot weather, which is ushered in at the beginning of March continues up to the middle of June. In the plains, the hot weather is very severe, but in the hills, it is mild and mercury generallly does not rise above 100° whereas in the former temperatures of 116 to 118 degrees are frequently recorded in May and June. The cold weather in the plains is short; but in the southern high lands of Kashipur and Mahulpatna a prolonged winter season can be enjoyed. The climate in the plains is healthy but not so in the Dongarlas which have been declared as unhealthy localities by the Government of Orissa in Finance Department resolution No. 30, dated the 28th January 1958. The water of the small hill rivulets is polluted with the stagnant and decayed vegetable matter and as such it is very unhealthy. However, thanks to the National Malaria Eradication Programme, the ravages of malaria are on the decrease.

(*ii*) Detailed rainfull figures for this area are not available, but it is learnt from past records that the average rainfall in a year is 55·92 inches in the plains. In the southern plateau the annual rainfall some times goes up to 100 inches. Early showers in April and May are not uncommon in these hilly areas. They greatly mitigate the heat of summer.

12. *Minerals*—The Khondalite rock, which is available in plenty in this area, is reported to be very rich in mineral content of ores like graphite, bauxite and manganese. At present only one lessee is operating in this area, but several applications have been received for grant of prospecting licences. Graphite is available in Barpadar and Salepali villages of Madanpur-Rampur ex-Zamindary and manganese and bauxite in Kanajhola, Nisikhol and Podakana villages of Kashipur ex-Zamindary.

13. *Number of villages—(i)* The total number of villages surveyed during this operation is 1,017. They are distributed as follows:—

	Number of villages situated in plains	Number of villages situated in Dongarla areas
Karlapat ..	37 ..	101
Kashipur ..	172 ..	240
Mahulpatna ..	65 ..	96
Madanpur-Rampur ..	184 ..	122
Total ..	458 ..	559

(ii) The largest village is Hirapur (Jaiptana thana No. 44) with an area of 3,702·68 acres and the smallest is Derenja (Kashipur thana No. 71) with an area of 0·79 acre. Teresinga Madanpur-Rampur thana No. 11) with 2,959 plots has the largest number of plots whereas the villages Kortikhol and Siarimal in Kashipur thana have only 1 plot each. There is no Nazul area in any of the four ex-Zamindaries.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

14. *Early History of Kalahandi*—There is no authentic record of the ancient history of Kalahandi ex-State or Karond as it is known. It is alleged that it was under the Ganga Kings until the year 1008 A. D. when it was given as dowry to one Raghunath Sai Deva, a scion of the Nagvansi family of Satranjigarh in Chhot-Nagpur. This Raghunath Sai Deva was the first member of the present family which has ever since uninterruptedly held sway until the year 1947 whereafter along with the other feudatory States it merged with the province of Orissa on the 1st January 1948. It is said that Karond was all throughout an independent State, paying no tribute to any power until it came under the sovereignty of Marhattas in the days of Raghuji Bhonsla. When the province of Nagpur lapsed to the British crown in 1853, Kalahandi came under the control of the British Indian Government and was subsequently made a feudatory State. At Mohangiri in Madanpur-Rampur ex-Zamindary some ancient temples which date back to the period of the Kosala Guptas are found and the excavation carried out during the Durbar regime have disclosed some interesting inscriptions.

15. *Origin of the ex-Zamindaries under report*—No old documents or Sanads are available to throw light on the origin or early history of these ex-Zamindaries. The only authority on which one can depend is the Gazetteer written by L. E. B. Cobden-Ramsay, I. C. S. According to him all these Zamindaries were granted originally as maintenance grants and each of them have been granted on more than one occasion and their respective areas changed by various chiefs. Kalahandi originally consisted of fourteen garhas (forts) to which four more, those of Kashipur, Mahulpatna, Chandragiri and Bisamgiri where subsequently added having been ceded in the year 1715. A. D. by Burha Biswambhar Deva, Raja of Jeypore. These eighteen garhs were at different times, bestowed as appanages on members of the royal family and eventually became the five Zamindaries. We are, in this report not concerned with Lanjigarh ex-Zamindary where revison Settlement is yet to be taken up. The ex-Zamindary of Karlapat was last granted by Rai Singh, the eleventh Raja of Kalahandi, to his youngest son Padman

Singh on a takoli of Rs. 500. It originally consisted of two grants, Karlapat and Mandibisi, but the latter was subsequently transferred to Kashipur. The ex-Zamindary of Madanpur-Rampur was last granted to Hatai Singh by the 19th Raja of Kalahandi. It originally consisted of 5 taluks, viz., Madanpur, Mohangiri, Taprang, Urladani and Baska but on account of inability of the Zamindar to manage the last one he was deprived of it by Raja Fateh Narayan Deva who annexed it to Khalsa area. The ex-Zamindaries of Kashipur and Mahulpatna have originated from Thuamul ex-Zamindary which was constituted in 1856 with seven garhs. Originally Thuamul consisted of two garhas and was last granted in the year 1685 A. D. by Rai Singh Deva to his son Padman Singh. Subsequently, Mandibisigarh was transferred to it from Karlapat and four garhs, viz., Kashipur, Mahulpatna, Chandragiri and Bisamgiri when ceded as stated before by the Raja of Jeypore in 1715 A. D. were added to it. The Thuamul is divided into an elder and younger branch; the head of the former is known as Pat Raja while the head of the latter acquires the title That Raja. As there were constant quarrels between these two branches and the Raja of Kalahandi was unable to put a stop to it, the Zamindary of Thuamul was separated from Kalahandi in 1863, but as the same violent enmity was kept up between the two Rajas not withstanding. It was subsequently in 1866 found necessary to divide the Zamindary into two portions. Thuamul with the garhs of Mahulpatna, Depur and Bisamgiri, was made over to the Pat Raja while the That Raja was awarded Kashipur with the garhs of Mandibisi and Chandragiri. The Thuamul portion was, by desire of the people, re-attached under sanction to Kalahandi, while Kashipur for some time remained a separate Zamindari but was eventually also re-attached to Kalahandi. Mandibisi was treated as a sub-Zamindary under Kashipur ex-Zamindary.

16. *Abolition of Zamindary system*—After the constitution of India came into force with effect from the 26th January 1950 it was thought expedient to do away with all intermediary interests in order to secure economic justice for all and to prevent the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment. Accordingly the Orissa Estates Abolition Act, 1951 (Orissa Act 1 of 1952) was enacted and all the four ex-Zamindaries under report along with several others were abolished with effect from 27th November, 1952 (vide Government of Orissa, Revenue Department notification Nos. 6962, 6963, 6964 and 6965-E-A-29/52-R., dated the 27th November 1952, reproduced in Appendix 1). The Mandibisi sub-Zamindary was the first to be abolished, vide notification No. 2721--11-EA-86/53, dated the 1st November 1952. At the

time of vesting Shri Purusottam Singh was the Zamindar of Karlapat, Shri Rudra Pratap Singh Deo of Kashipur, Shri Kishore Chandra Deo of Mahulpatna and Shri Durga Madhab Singh Deo of Madanpur-Rampur. Shri Nanda Kishore Deo was the sub-Zamindar of Mandibisi at that time. After abolition, these ex-Zamindaries were placed in charge of Anchal Adhikaris who functioned till the year, 1957. Now these are being administered as full-fledged raiyat-wari areas by Tahsildars.

CHAPTER III

THE PEOPLE

17. *Language, Race and Religion*—No full data are available exclusively for the area under report. So the statistics of the district as a whole in certain matter which hold good for the four ex-Zamindary areas has been utilised in this chapter. The principal language of the district is Oriya akin to Sambalpuri dialect. According to 1951 Census, Oriya is spoken by 90·74 per cent of the population, Kondh by 6·71 per cent and Hindi by 1·74 per cent. As to the class composition, the same source of information discloses that 25·6 per cent of the population belong to Scheduled Tribes and 23·7 per cent to Scheduled Castes. So the aboriginal element in the population is quite large. The principal tribes among the aboriginals are Kondhas, Gonds, Sabars, Parajas, Pengu Parajas and Bhattodas. Most of the higher castes among the Hindus like Brahmins, Kshyatriyas, Karans and Kulthas are immigrants from other districts. The Dombs are in majority among the Scheduled Castes. Hindus constitute 99·57 per cent, Muslims 0·21 per cent and Christians 0·12 per cent of the total population. The people on the whole are extremely simple in their way of living. Due to lack of educational facilities they still retain some of the unrefined primitive qualities and are generally backward.

18. *Increase in population*—The district as it stood until the 1st August 1962, was constituted in the year 1949 by the addition of Nawapara subdivision (taken from the district of Sambalpur) and the ex-State of Kalahandi. In 1901 the population of the area was 478,742 and in 1951 this increased by 380,039 souls or 79·4 per cent. From 478,742 in 1901 the population increased by 20·3 per cent to 576,122 in 1911, but in the next decade the growth slowed down apparently due to the effect of the influenza epidemic in 1919. The population stood at 586,635 in 1921. The next ten years, however, showed an increase of the population by 19·05 per cent to 698,381 in 1931. The increase in the decade 1931—41 was 13·8 and in the next decade the population rose by 8·1 per cent bringing it to 858,781 in 1951. The figures relating to census of 1961 are not yet available, but it is learnt that the provisional population figure of this district is 1,009,490 with 499,688 males and 509,802 females. Only 28,598 persons live in urban areas, the rest live in villages.

(ii) The following table will show the rise or fall in population in the four ex-Zamindaries under report during the decade 1941—51:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Zamindary	Population in 1941	Population in 1951
1	Karlapat ..	23,122	Correct figures not available.
2	Kashipur ..	53,887	53,106
3	Mahulpatna ..	45,439	48,987
4	Madanpur-Rampur ..	44,540	48,132

While there has been some increase in the population of Mahulpatna and Madanpur-Rampur ex-Zamindaries, there has been a little decrease in the population of Kashipur. This appears to be due to lack of facilities for further extension of cultivation in the hilly areas of Kashipur and its malarious climate. The Kondhs who predominate in this area do not appear to have as high a fecundity as others. In 1901 the total number of Kondhs in the ex-State area of Kalahandi was 103,086. This number increased to 114,138 in 1941 which goes to show that there was an increase of only 11·7 per cent as against the overall percentage increase in the total population of the district.

(iii) The birth and death rates for the district are given below for the period from 1955 to 1959:—

	Birth	Death
1955 ..	31,905	17,160
1956 ..	31,298	17,911
1957 ..	25,767	19,380
1958 ..	24,240	23,710
1959 ..	34,715	21,139

The rate of death appears to be quite high in this district which speaks of the poor health of the people and lack of medical facilities.

19. *Density of population*—According to the census of 1951 the density of population of the district per square mile was 168·84; it was 100·52 in 1921, 116·35 in 1931 and 137·30 in 1941. In the year 1951, the density of population in Orissa as a whole was 243·38. Judged by this standard the density of population in the south as well as greater part of Madanapur-Rampur ex-Zamindary, especially the Kutiya Kondh tract south of Mohangiri are very very sparsely populated.

(ii) The following table will show the density of population in the different areas under report :—

		1941	1951
Karlapat	..	194·44	196·49
Kashipur	..	92·90	91·56
Mahulpatna	..	141·11	152·13
Madanpur-Rampur	..	98·10	106·01

20. *Town and villages*—There is no urban population in any of the ex-Zamindaries under report. Out of the 1,017 villages situated in the four ex-Zamindaries only one village, viz. Jajpatna has a population of more than 20,000. There are 14 villages which have a population of more than 1,000, but less than 2,000 and 44 villages with population between 500, and 100. The names of the villages having more than 1,000 inhabitants in 1951 are noted below:—

Ex-Zamindary	Villages	Population
1. Kashipur ..	Kashipur ..	1,875
2. Mahulpatna ..	1. Jaipatna ..	2,235
	2. Baner ..	1,531
	3. Hirapur ..	1,362
	4. Uchula ..	1,249
	5. Sargiguda ..	1,224
	6. Kermeli ..	1,202
	7. Pratap-pur ..	1,132
	8. Badkarlakot ..	1,082
	9. Pipalguda ..	1,050
	10. Mangalpur ..	1,033
3. Madanpur-Rampur..	1. Teresinga ..	1,925
	2. Rampur ..	1,676
	3. Risida ..	1,505
	4. Saplahra ..	1,008

(ii) Jaipatna, the headquarters of the ex-Zamindar of Mahulpatna is a business centre of some importance. It is now the headquarters of Jaipatna Panchayat Samiti. Kashipur and Rampur which were the headquarters of the ex-Zamindars of Kashipur and Madanpur-Rampur, respectively, have now been made Tahasil headquarters and their importance is on the wax. The village Habaspur, the headquarters of the ex-Zamindar of Karlapat has a population of less than 1,000, but it has a good weekly market.

21. *The agricultural and land owning classes*—The economy of the district is essentially agricultural, for according to 1951 census 84·42 per cent of the total population depend on agriculture for their sustenance, whereas only 15·58 per cent derive their means of livelihood from non-agricultural professions. Of the agricultural classes 59·21 per cent are cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants, 5·59 per cent are cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants, 19·25 per cent are agricultural labourers and their dependants and 0·37 per cent are non-cultivating owners of land.

(ii) In the four ex-Zamindaries under report there are 4,017 tenants in Karlapat, 13,220 tenants in Kashipur, 10,056 tenants in Mahulpatna and 11,562 tenants in Madanpur-Rampur. These figures include also maufidars. Among the tenants the castes are :—

Kondhs	..	10,632
Dombs	..	6,934
Gouds	..	4,422
Gonds	..	2,083
Telis	..	1,792
Jhodias	..	1,522
Bhattras	..	1,492
Kumbhars	..	1,335
Paiks	..	1,150
Brahmins	..	849

Sundhis	..	696
Parojas	..	586
Malis	..	579
Kshyatriyas	..	429
Bankas	..	429
Kulthas	..	408
Loharas	..	374
Pengu Paroja	..	359
Sabara	..	350
Keutas	..	213
Banjars	..	128
Other castes	..	2,092
Total	..	38,854

It is evident that the members belonging to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes form about two-thirds of the total tenantry.

(*iii*) Besides, there are 6,901 Dongar cultivators who do not enjoy occupancy rights over the hill slopes they cultivate. Out of them 5,873 are Kondhs and the rest belong to different castes including Brahmins. So the idea that the cultivation of hill slopes is confined to Kondhs only no longer holds good. Even people of higher castes are now undertaking dongar cultivation.

22. *Tribes and Castes*—As stated earlier the principal tribes and castes residing in this area are Kondhs, Dombs, Gouds, Telis, Bhattras, Kumbhars, Paiks, Kshyatryas, Kulthas and Brahmins.

(*ii*) The Kondhs stand easily the first in point of numbers and make up nearly ninety per cent of the inhabitants in the extensive Dongarla area. They are ethnically of pre-Dravidian Stock and are still in the primitive stage of civilisation. The Kutia Kondhs residing in Mohangiri side of Madanpur-Rampur ex-Zamindary dress themselves scantily and tattoo their faces. The Kondhs who have taken to settled cultivation in the plain areas are known as "Desua Kondhs" as distinguished from their primitive brethern who still remain in the hilly areas, speak Kui and practise shifting cultivation and are known as "Malia Kondhs". They are endogamous and village enogamy is common among them. There are various forms of marriage for acquiring mates. To mention a few are marriage by arrangement, marriage by elopement, marriage by capture, marriage by service and marriage by intrusion. Though they worship Hindu Gods, they have no aversion for beef. They also utilise cows for ploughing purpose. In Kalahandi the Kondhs occupied a privileged position in the sense that "it was the custom until recently for the Raja of Kalahandi to sit on the lap of a Khond on the accession while he received the oaths of fidelity" It is also said that the Raja was accustomed to marry a Khond girl as one of his wives, though latterly he did not allow her to live in the palace. These customs have been however, abandoned; though these may be probably interpreted as a recognition that the Rajas of Kalahandi derived their rights from the Kondhs.

(*iii*) The Gonds are not so numerous as kondhs. They are mostly to be found in the Taprang Pargana of Madanpur-Rampur ex-Zamindary. They are not as backward as the Kondhs.

(*iv*) The Gouds are to be found in large numbers in all the four ex-Zamindaries. They are of many sub-castes like Magdhas, Koslias, Darias, Dumals, Dudh Kanrias and Jharias. They are primarialy cattle keepers who have settled in the ex-Zamindaries for the lure of pasture. But with the dwindling of pasture they now eke out existence mostly by working as agricultural labourers. They discharge the duties of Narihas in some villages and enjoy service grants for the same.

(*v*) The Dombs who are members of Scheduled Castes are not as backward as their counter-parts in other districts. In the areas inhabitated by the aboriginals they occupy a privileged position. The Kondhs treat them as their counsellors. They are said to be very crafty and cunning. In the Dongarias,

they are money-lenders and retail merchants. The village Choukidars are appointed from among them. They are gradually abandoning their ancestral occupation of theft and robbery and are turning to agriculture and more reputable callings. They are no longer a by-word for rascality in the local parlance.

(vi) The Telis, Malis, Ketus and Kumbhars have been classified as members of other backward classes. They have taken up cultivation in addition to their own ancestral profession. The Telis and the Kumbhars are mostly to be found in Madanpur-Rampur ex-Zamindaries. The Sundhis are distillers of liquor and money-lenders. The Paiks who constituted the feudal minitia and enjoyed nalia jagirs from the state are of three sub-castes, viz., Desia, Jhankar and Banka. The Bankas are inferior to the Desias. They have left off their ancestral callings of fighting and have taken up agriculture and service. The Bhattras are said to be immigrants from Warangal. They are good cultivators and resent the idea of classifying them as Scheduled Tribes. The Banjars who are also immigrants from Berar side occupy position of some importance in Mahulpatna ex-Zamindary. They sell salt in the Dongarlas by transporting their merchandise on pack-bullocks. Their female folks are very enterprising and specilise in quilt making. They wear a curious type of blouse.

(vii) The Brahmins though not very numerous are a very important section of the tenantry due to their education, social status and wealth. They are reported to have been brought from Sambalpur side during the time of Raja Udit Pratap Deo about the year 1867 who married a daughter of the Raja of Sambalpur. They enjoy many Brahmottar grants which usually constitute a rent-free settlement for Brahmins whose immigration as religious preceptors and learned mean the Rulers formerly encouraged. Some Brahmin families have also migrated from Ganjam side. The Kulthas who are the predominating agricultural class in this district are to be found in Madanpur-Rampur ex-Zamindary. They have excavated big tanks and improved the lands considerably. The Kondh rebellion of the year 1882 was due to their discontent at being ousted from their lands by the Kulthas, a large number of whom were massacred by them. As landlords both the Brahmins and the Kulthas were oppressors, but with the abolition of Gounti system it has now become only a historical fact. The tenants belonging to Ksyhatriya caste are mostly off-shoots of the royal and Zamindary families.

23. *Condition of raiyats*—In the wake of merger of the ex-State with the province of Orissa the Zamindars were liquidated ; the Gounti system was abolished with effect from the 1st April 1956 and now on the ruins of these intermediaries who were wielding considerable power a new class has emerged. The 'Ma bap rule' as described by Mr. R. K. Ramdhyani, I. C. S., in his report on Land tenures and the Revenue system of the Orissa and Chhatisgarh states has been replaced by a democratic and constitutional form of Government and administration. A new era has been ushered in conferring substantial rights and concessions on the raiyats which they were deprived of during the Durbar regime. Mr. Ramadhyani records that "in the past, it was common for a Ruler, a Zamindar or even a Thekadar, to levy anything from the people at will for almost any purpose; so long as they were powerful enough to do so, and relics of these numerous imposts (mangan, abwab, patta, etc.,) are to be seen to-day". Thus in those days the only security the raiyat had was that he was the hen laying the golden egg. The Administration of Orissa States Order, 1948 abolished these imposts and with the abolition of intermediaries those relics are now gone. The most important impact of abolition of the intermediaries has been in setting up forces in society that have contributed to the emergence of a better equipped common man.

24. *Tenancy legislation*—There was no tenancy law in Kalahandi during Durbar regime though it is said that the spirit of the C. P. Land Revenue Act and the C.P. Tenancy Act was being followed. The Gounti patta was the only charter of rights and duties. The tenants had no right of transfer of their lands by mortgage, sale or otherwise though they could sublet their holdings with the Gountia's consent. They also had limited right over the trees in their holdings. The sukhbasis had no permanent right over their house-sites. The Orissa Merged States (Laws) Act, 1950 gave a death blow to these shortcomings and thereby the condition of the raiyats has much ameliorated.

25. *Size of holdings*—With the Orissa Land Reforms Act and the proposal for fixing ceiling limit in the offing, there is a marked tendency among the raiyats for subdivision of their holdings. Leaving aside the house sites of 12,414 Sukhbasis who have lands up to 25 decimals each the average tenancy

holding is now about 10 acres in extent. The following table will show the different sizes of holdings in the area under report.

0—5 Acres		6—10 Acres		11—15 Acres	
No. of holding	Percentage	No. of holding	Percentage	No. of holding	Percentage
11,754	44·8	5,581	21·1	3,297	12·5

16—20 Acres		21—30 Acres		31—40 Acres	
No. of holding	Percentage	No. of holding	Percentage	No. of holdings	Percentage
1,894	7·1	2,000	7·5	900	3·4

41—50 Acres		51—100 Acres		100 Acres and above	
No. of holding	Percentage	No. of holding	Percentage	No. of holding	Percentage
434	1·6	492	1·8	65	0·2

The result shows that uneconomic holdings (up to 30 Ac.) constitute 93 per cent of the total number of holdings. Out of the 65 holdings having more than 100 acres of land, 17 are owned by Brahmins, 13 by Kshyatriyas, 7 by Telis, 6 by Kondhs, 5 by Sundhis, 4 by Dombs, 3 by Bhattras, 2 by Paiks and 1 each by Goud, Gond, Banjara, Jhodia Bairagi, Kumbhar, Khandait and Karan.

26. *Rural indebtedness*—There are no previous settlement reports or other sources of information wherefrom the extent of rural indebtedness of the previous settlement period could be judged nor any such information has been collected during the present settlement operation. The economic survey of Orissa "Volume I", Government of Orissa Publication, however, gives some statistics which are quoted here. According to this report

though the average size of agricultural holding is the highest, the average annual income of a farming family is Rs. 292·44 only as against the all Orissa average of 409·24. This may be due to lack of good marketing facilities resulting from the lack of communication facilities. The average debt per family in Orissa is Rs. 64 whereas it is only Rs. 29 in Kalahandi. This is, however, not indicative of the economic advantageous position of the farmer of Kalahandi. On the other hand it shows that his scale of operation is smaller and his level of earning is poor. In Kalahandi the co-operative movement is not much developed and the money-lender still rules the field. About 80 per cent of loans are secured from this source and about 48 per cent of the loans carry an interest of 50 per cent and more. This is definitely a very unhappy picture and needs special attention of the Government for development of the district. Another index of the primitive character of the economic organisation of this district is that 48 per cent of the agriculturists' loans consist of grains.

27. *Condition of agricultural labourers*—As referred to earlier, according to 1951 census, 19·25 per cent of the population of Kalahandi consists of agricultural labourers. These labourers are of two types—casual labourers and attached labourers. The former are known as Bhutis while the latter as Halias .

28. *Casual labourers*—In this part female labourers are more in demand for such operations as transplating, weeding and harvesting. Male labourers are generally engaged for ploughing fields. A male labourer usually gets wages of Re. 1 or 1 mano of paddy for putting in labour for eight hours whereas a female labourer gets wages of 10—12 annas or three adas of paddy per day. In 1942-43, according to the annual administration report of the Durbar regime the usual wages varied from Rs. 0-2-6 to Rs. 0-4-0 for each male adult and Rs. 0-1-6 to Rs. 0-2-0 for each female adult. These rates of course rose to Rs. 0-4-0 to Rs. 0-6-0 in the case of males and Rs. 0-3-0 to Rs. 0-6-0 in the case of females towards 1945-46. Considering the present price level, there has been no proportionate increase in the level of wages and the condition of the labourers continues to be the same as it was. With the implementation of various development schemes, however, the employment opportunity has considerably gone up. In the hilly areas the labourers get much lower wages and their conditions are becoming worse day-by-day.

29. *Attached labourers*—The Halias are appointed on yearly basis from one Pousha Purnima to next Pousha Purnima. At the time of appointment a Halia gets a lump-sum in cash

varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 according the custom prevalent in the locality and ability of the person concerned. This is locally known as 'Uden'. This is some sort of advance paid to the Halia which is offered as an allurement to secure his service. Besides this amount a Halia gets one Putti of paddy every month which is known as 'Masri'. This is paid on a weekly basis. A Halia also gets three pieces of cloth, one during the rainy season, the second at the time of 'Nuakhia' festival and the third which is usually a wrapper during the winter. Besides the basic wages, a Halia also has some other emoluments. At the time of harvest he gets the last load from the field which is known as 'Bhara' and for cumulative overtime work at night at the time of threshing one puti of paddy towards bonus which is known as 'pol pual'. At the time of 'Nabarnna' a kind-hearted employer pays one rupee extra for drinking besides ration (Bhatia) for the day. The head farm-servant is known as 'Behera' or 'Khamari' and the young Halias who are fed at home are called 'Gharkhias'. In Kashipur ex-Zamindary the rates of 'Uden' and 'Masri' are much less than elsewhere. The annual wages of a Halia may be estimated as follows :—

		Rs.
(*i*) Uden	..	40
(*ii*) Masri at the rate of one puti per month equivalent to Rs, 13 in cash for 12 months.	..	156
(*iii*) Cost of three pieces of cloths	..	9
(*iv*) One putti of paddy towars harvest bonus.	..	13
(*v*) Miscellaneous payments	..	12
	Total ..	230

This does not even come to Rs. 20 per month. So the lot of the attached labourers cannot by any standard be called enviable. As there is no other alternative for employment in non-agricultural sector, they somehow or other carry on even though it is at a level of the barest subsistence. Their wages are of course supplemented by the casual earning of their wives and children at the time of transplantation and harvesting. Though the rich cultivators have become richer due to rise in prices of foodgrains,

the effects of economic developments have not yet percolated to the poorer segments of the society. They are yet to be organised into unions to threaten their employers with any corporate action.

30. *Present state of agricultural prosperity*—The merger of the ex-State with the province of Orissa conferred some new occupancy rights on the tenants. With the opening of the Raipur-Vizianagaram railway line in 1930 things had already started improving gradually. Like in all other areas, after the World War II the prices of foodgrains have consistently shown an upward trend which has induced the cultivators to pay more attention to cultivation. The lauching of intensive cultivation scheme, five-year plans and implementation of community development and N. E. S. Programme has brought some improvement in the condition of the agriculturists. The substantial raiyats and the ex-Gountias in the plain area can now boast of more tiled roofs and pucca buildings than they had ever before. The standard of comfort too has increased. More number of raiyats can now afford to use bi-cycle and mill-made cloths. The use of modern textile sarees is not uncommon among the women-folk of higher castes. But the condition of the aboriginals in the hilly areas who continue to be semi-naked and live in leafy-huts still strikes a wide contrast with that of their counterparts in the plains.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE

31. *Classification of Agricultural area*—The following table will show the occupied area, unoccupied area fit for reclamation and unoccpuied area unfit for reclamation in each of the ex-Zamindaries under report :—

	Karlapat	Kashipur	Mahulpatna	Madanpur-Rampur	Total
Occupied area ..	27,715·78	80,555 58	86,176·77	84,797·92	
New fallow land	97·25	30·17	63·88	Nil	
Total ..	27,813·03	80,585·75	86,240·65	84,797·92	
Unoccupied					
Fit for re-clamation like grass lands, shrubs, jungles and others.	4,592·35	7,487·32	7,978·27	7,768·93	
Unfit or not meant for reclamation like big trees, forests, Gochar, Groves, areas under water, hills and rocks or covered by rocks and buildings.	9,184·94	29,840·59	37,219·14	28,456·86	
Total—Unoccupied area.	13,777·29	37,327·91	45,197·41	36,225·79	
Grand Total ..	41,590·32	1,17,913·66	1,31,438·06	1,21,023·71	

The figures show that there is hardly much scope for further extension of cultivation in any of the ex-Zamindaries. The hope for future lies only in intensive cultivation which will of course very much depend on irrigation facilities.

32. *Expansion in occupied area*—During the last Settlement only 458 villages of the area under report were surveyed. In the rest of the villages assessment was made on putti-padan basis. The estimate of area was made by seed capacity (paddy) and the seed capacity of 1·40 acres was taken as one putti. According to this rough calculation the total extent of the occupied area in the four ex-Zamindaries was 185,105·90 acres. Now this figures has gone up to 277,035·21 acres which means that there has been increase in the occupied area by 49·66 per cent. The increase has been more in Mohulpatna and Madanpur-Rampur ex-Zamindaries than the other two. Even after giving due allowances for the rough estimated area of the unsurveyed villages of the last Settlement, the large expansion in cultivation may be attributed to the opening of the Raipur-Vizianagaram Railway line, growth in population and the intensive cultivation scheme of the Government which encouraged reclamation of lands by the landless Adivasis.

33. *Cropping pattern and acreage under different crops*—The following table will show the acreage under different crops in all the four ex-Zamindaries under report. The datas have been collected from Jinswar statements prepared at the time of survey between the years 1953 and 1956.

Paddy	Acreage	Other cereals	Acreage	Oil-seeds	Acreage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Bhatad h a n (Early paddy).	30,960 22	1. Ragi ..	23,163·18	1. Til ..	3,989·21
2. Sarada-dhan (Wi n t e r paddy).	94,340·71	2. Gulji a n d Jhari.	12,485 95	2. Castor..	660·65
3. Ambadha n (Sum m e r paddy).	127·00	3. Maize and Jhudung. (Horse bean)	6,508·03	3. Mustar d and Sesa-mum (Alsi).	12,210·85
		4. Suan and Kosla, etc.	25,960·71	4. Groun d-nut.	20·87
		5. Kudou ..	27,800·39		
		6. Minor mil-lets l i k e jawar, bajra, etc.	97·03		
		7. Wheat ..	208·52		
Total ..	125,427·93		96,223·81		16,881·58

Grand

Pulses	Acreage	Cash crops	Acreage	Other crops	Acreage
7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Greengram (Mung).	1,838·13	1. Cotton ..	21·40	1. Potato ..	49·73
2. Blackgram (Biri).	3,167.62	2. Sugar-cane	564·16	2. Sweet Potato.	58·18
3. Horsegram (Kulthi)	14,701 65	3. Tobacco ..	382·17	3. Turmeric	275·90
4. Red-gram (Arhar and kandul).	1,997·20	4. Betel ..	3·75	4. Chilly ..	580·38
5. Gram, Butra, Mosuri, etc.	3,900·22	5. Fibres ..	315·11	5. Onions and garlic.	96·59
				6. Spices ..	233·34
				7. Other crops.	271·08
				8. Orchards	964·34
	25,604·82		1,286·59		2,529·54
Total ..	2,67,954·97				

An area of 8,668·89 acres which is under double crops has been included in these figures. As will be seen from the figures given above, paddy is the main crop inasmuch as 44·9 per cent of the total cultivated area. In Kashipur ex-Zamindary paddy yields the pride of its place to crops like ragi, suan, kosala, etc., which are cultivated on the hill slopes. The Kondhs mostly live on these cereals. Kudou is very extensively grown in Madanpur-Rampur area. Kudou and ragi are the favourite and staple foodgrains of the aboriginals to whom these crops commend themselves as very hardy, calling for little out lay or trouble. Among the oil-seeds sesamum (Alasi) and among the pulses, kulthi are the dominant crops. The vast coverage of area under crops like Suan, Kudou, Gulji and horse-gram implies unfertility of the soil obtaining in this area and ultimately indicates the weak character of the agrarian economy. Cash crops like cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, jute, etc., constitute such a small proportion of the total cropped area that its contribution to the cultivator's income is scarcely of any significance. Sugar-cane is mostly confined to the fertile bank of the river Tel in Madanpur-Rampur ex-Zamindary.

34. *Soil and classification of lands*—The soil of the hilly tract is generally rugged. It is an admixture of pebbles, stones and sands, earth forming a very low percentage of the different components. The colour of the soil in this area is generally reddish. In the plain portion of Karlapat and Mahulpatna the soil shows the characteristics of black cotton soil retaining moisture for a longer period and is suitable for raising a second crop like grams. The soil of the area on the whole is not very fertile. The sticky clayey type of soil which is predominant in this area is known as Khalia. This type of soil contains a fair percentage of calcium carbonate. Yet in the stretches of level country at the bases of hills where silt is brought down during rains from the woded upland, patches of deep black soil of highest quality are found. In the river valleys the soil is mostly alluvial. In this undulating country, however, the nature of soil cannot be the only condideration for classification of lands. The difference in productivity due to what is technically known "Position", that is to say, the lie of the surface broadly divides the lands into four classes, viz., Bahal (Bottom land), Berna (Dell), Mal (Terraced slops) and At (up land). The first three classes have again been subdivided into four each, according to the irrigation and village drainage received. The fourth class has also been subdivided into four according to the quality of soil and crops grown thereon.

28. *Method of cultivation —(i)* The old traditional method of cultivation is still in vague though here and there, a few progressive cultivators owning large holdings have taken up modern

method of cultivation by introducing tractors and water pumps. The intensive cultivation scheme followed by community development and national extension service programme has been responsible to certain extent for the introduction of improved paddy seeds and popularisation of the use of chemical fertilisers and green and compost manuring. But these programmes have so far only touched the fringe of the tenantry. The average cultivator still avoids manuring his fields. The lands in the Dongarla and on the hill-foots are of course manured by natural process by the decayed vegetable matters contained in the stream water. Weeding is generally neglected. Only on the alluvial soil of river banks cultivation is most careful and laborious.

(ii) In the cultivation of paddy crops generally, transplantation is preferred to sowing. The reason apparently is that the seeds, if they are sown on the steep terraces are liable to be washed away by the heavy downpour of early monsoon month. In this part there are three distinct methods of sowing broadcasted paddy, viz., Khardi or dry sowing of seed in the light soils before the onset of the monsoon ; Bahri or wet sowing in the beginning of the rainy season and Achhra or the late sowing of germinated seed in the Bahal lands. Enquiry from the cultivatiors reveals that the seed capacity of a good piece of land is $\frac{3}{4}$th of a puti per acre whereas it is one puti in poorer land.

(iii) There are innumerable varieties of paddy seeds but all fall into the three main varieties : the early, the medium and the late. The early varieties of paddy are sown on Mal and At lands, the medium varieties on Berna land and the late varieties on Bahal land. Among bahal paddy the Jhilli puagi and the Chinamali, among Berna paddy the Majhili, Jhilli and Kakudi manji and among the Mal paddy the Kusums, Karni and Bausabuti are the most common in this part. The recently introduced 1,242 paddy has been found very suitable for the Bahal lands of this area.

(iv) From out of the total cultivated area 62 per cent have been classified under At kisam, 9 per cent under Mal kisam, 10 per cent under Berna kisam and 14 per cent under Bahal kisam. Thus more than half of the area under crops is not suitable for paddy cultivation.

35. *Amdhan*—In the hilly areas of Kashipur and Karlapat the stream-beds are cultivated with summer paddy. This is locally known as "Amdhan" as its period of cultivation corresponds with the season of mango crops. The stream-beds are

converted into terraced fields when the flow of water goes down and the plants are transplanted towards the end of February. The crop is generally harvested towards the end of May. Amdhan is cultivated only in 127 acres of stream-beds.

36. *Shifting cultivation*—It will not be out of place to mention the shifting cultivation practised by the kondhs and others on the hill slopes. It is locally known as "Dongar chas" or "Kudki chas". A patch of forest is selected on a hill slope often with divination and religious sanction. About February, trees are felled and left to dry and towards the end of April or in the beginning of May the woods are burnt in one place and ashes are spread all over the field. The kondhs use kodkis or hoes for cultivating the soil. As soon as rain comes they sow by broadcast the seeds of mixed crops such as jhudung, biri and kating. After the crops are harvested the land is left unemployed for some time until the second year's cultivation cycle commences. In the 3rd year they sow ragi, kosla and kangu. Thereafter the plots thus exhausted are abandoned to recuperate in its natural way. The period of inactivity is from four to six years in this part. The main evil effects of shifting cultivation are soil erosion, destruction of valuable timber resulting in decrease of rainfall. The Forest Enquiry Committee set up in the year 1959 has in its report opined that besides being a positive source of evil, the podu cultivation is itself inherently defective and economically unsound.

37. *Results of crop-cutting experiments*—At the time of attestation during the years 1954-55 and 56 random crop-cutting experiments were made in as many as 389 plots in the different ex-Zamindary areas. The results of yield per acre of different classes of land were found as follows :—

1. Bahal Khari Pani	..	21 to 24 maunds of paddy
2. Bahal Pani	..	18 to 22 mannds of paddy
3. Bahal Khari	..	17 to 21 maunds of paddy
4. Bahal Mamuli	..	16 to 20 maunds of Paddy
5. Berna Kharipani	..	16 to 19 maunds of paddy
6. Berna Pani	..	16 to 18 maunds of paddy
7. Berna Khari	..	15 to 16 maunds of paddy
8. Berna Mamuli	..	11 to 15 maunds of paddy
9. Mal Kharipani	..	11 to 14 maunds of paddy
10. Mal Pani	..	10 to 14 maunds of paddy

11. Mal Khari	.. 10 to 13	maunds of paddy
12. Mal Mamuli	.. 8 to 12	manuds of paddy
13. Kachhar, At Khari Unhari	At 2½ to 4	maunds of green-gram or black-gram.
14. At Mamuli	.. 2½ to 6	maunds of horse-gram or ragi.
15. Barchha	.. 20 to 25	maunds of molasses

There were no experiments on the last item, but the outturn was ascertained by enquiring from the intelligent tenants. Weather condition and rainfalls in these years being very good some allowances have to be made for poor results in abnormal years. The average outturns of three main classes of land can be said to be as follows :—

Bahal	.. 18 maunds
Berna	.. 14 maunds
Mal	.. 10 maunds

38. *Cost of cultivation*—It must be pointed out at the very outset that the problem of cost analysis is beset with many difficulties and as such it may not be possible to analyse the cost of cultivation with utmost scientific accuracy. In an under developed district like Kalahandi it is too much to expect the cultivators to keep accounts of the cost of cultivation. Secondly, the cost varies according to the size of the holding, the nature of the soil, the customs prevailing in the area, and availability of labour especially at the time of transplantation and harvesting. The cost also differs from crop to crop. Lastly, while computing cost it becomes extreamely difficult to assess the cost of the labour contributed by the farmer himself and the members of his family and the depreciation of his stock and building. So it may be said that the computation of cost is merely a rough one and can by no means be said to be scientifically accurate. Dr. Sadasiv Mishra in his "Economic Survey of Orissa" (Volume I, page 227) has observed that "the actual cost of cultivation which includes the labour and the materials supplied by the farmers' family amounts to Rs. 53 per acre as against the rice crop amounting to Rs. 52 in value. The actual cost is, therefore, alightly higher than the yield for Orissa, as whole". According to him cultivation of rice continues in this uneconomic manner only because this occupation is regarded as mode of living and not as business proposition. The point is highly debatable since it may be said

that the labour put forth by the farmer is wage-earning and not in itself a capital investment and an agriculturist is a combination of the labourer and the capitalist. Elsewhere in this report the present-day prosperity of the agriculturists and rise in their general standard of living, have been explained. Had cultivation been a losing concern at least there would have been large scale abandonment of tenanted lands and emigration from the district. But the contrary is the truth. According to a rough estimate the cost of cultivation absorbs a little more than one-third of the gross produce. No. doubt the cost of bullocks and other implements has gone up in recent times, but along side the prices of foodgrains have also gone up. Now-a-days a pair of working bullocks can be had at Rs. 250. The average prices of agricultural implements have been found out to be as noted below:—

		Rs. P.
Plough	..	5·00
Plough share	..	3·33
Spade	..	5·83
Sickle	..	2·00
Axe	..	2·00
Total		18·16

The cost of cultivation of an acre of Bahal land can be analysed as follows :—

		Rs. P.
1st ploughing	..	4·00
2nd ploughing	..	4·00
3rd ploughing	..	4·00
Seeds	..	10·00
Manure	..	4·00
Thinning ploughing (Bihuda)		4·00
Weeding	..	3·75
Fencing and watching, etc...		2·00
Harvesting, carrying and threshing, etc.		8·00
Other costs	..	3·00
Investment cost	..	3·25
Total	..	50·00

(*ii*) It has already been shown that the average yield of one acre of Bahal land is 18 maunds which at the present day market value will fetch about Rs. 144. So the apparent profit is Rs. 94. The value of straw has been excluded as it is used only as fodder in this area and has no commercial value.

39. *Irrigation*—The annual rainfall of the district is between fifty and sixty inches. In the hilly areas it is much more. It is reliable and although the timing of different showers may materially affect the yield of the harvest, total failure of crop due to lack of rainfall is unknown. During the last 25 years there were only partial failures of crops during the years 1938-39, 1945-46, 1946-47, 1947-48, 1950-51, 1957-58 and 1962-63. In such years necessity arises for irrigating the fields from the water stored in bunds and tanks.

(*ii*) From out of the total area under cultivation only 25,018·11 acres of land have got irrigation facilities. This area is only 8·9 per cent of the total cropped area. No figures are available to compare if the area under irrigation has gone up since the last Settement. The following statement will show the number of water reservoirs and wells and the area they irrigate :—

	Number	Area irrigated in Acres
1. Reservoirs in Government khata serving the purpose of irrigation.	635	18,818·92
2. Reservoirs recorded in raiyati khatas serving the purpose of irrigation.	256	4,692·48
3. Wells-pucca ..	204	653·70
4. Wells-kutcha ..	2,029	
5. Streams or springs ..	..	853·01
Total ...		25,018·11

(*iii*) The Mahulpatna ex-Zamindary has the highest number of water reservoirs whereas the number of such reservoirs is the lowest in the Kashipur ex-Zamindary area where due to excessive rainfall there is hardly any necessity for irrigation. Besides

irrigation tanks there are 278 tanks under Government Khata which are not used for the purpose of irrigation. At present there is not a single major or medium irrigation project in this area. But investigation is a foot for tapping the rivers Utei, Sagada, Indravati and Ret for irrigation purposes. The proposed Indravati hydel project will irrigate about 1, 50, 000 acres of land in Mahulpatna and the Utei Project about 32,000 acres of land in Madanpur-Rampur ex-Zamindaries.

40. *Sources of irrigation*—The main sources or irrigation in this area are Sagar, Kata, Munda, Bandhs, wells and natural streams or springs. The undulating nature of the tract is very suitable for execution of irrigation projects like Sagars and Katas.

41. *The Sagar and Kata*—These are formed by putting an earthen embankment across a drainage area. A big kata or tank is known as "Sagar". In the newly executed M. I. Projects of the Revenue Department now sluices are being provided for letting out water for irrigation. The areas these projects command are mostly bahal lands and are assured of good crops even in the years of scanty rainfall. These projects are triangular in shape and are provided with surplus weirs through which superfluous water is allowed to pass. The Bayasagar at Habaspur and Harihar Sagar at Rampur are two such big old projects of this area.

42. *The Munda*—It is nothing but a Kata on a miniature scale irrigating a few acres of land. Generally its water dries up in summer. Most of the Mundas have been recorded in raiyati khatas.

43. *The Bandha*—The bandha is a square tank with embankments on all its sides mostly used for drinking and bathing purposes. Some tanks are also being used by the Grama Panchayats for pisciculture now.

44. The Wells—Most of the wells in this area are kutcha. These wells are used mainly for irrigating sugarcan fields and baris where vegetables are raised. The water is lifted by means of Tenda.

Besides, these artificial sources of irrigation there are natural streams and springs the water of which is used for irrigating lands in the hilly areas.

45. *Discontinuance of unnatisadhan lists*—Prior to abolition of Gounti system, the Gountias had a special responsibility with regard to construction and repair of irrigation projects in

their respective villages. Clause 23 of the old Gounti Patta 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. More or less, construction of a new tank or improvement of an existing one was a condition precedent to conferment of protected status on a Gountia at the time of execution of agreement after the expiry of the term of a Settlement. In order to keep a record of it, in the last Settlements, "Unnatisadhan lists" were prepared in respect of jalchars which were excavated or repaired by the Gountias or tenants, though these were kept in the khatas of the ex-Zamin-ders. As pointed out by the then Settlement Officer, Shri Janardan Das, O. A. S. in para. 36 of his final report on the Settlement in khalsa area of Kalhandi these 'unnatisadhan lists' created a wrong impression in the minds of the Gountias in the Khalsa area who did not hesitate to claim right over the reservers excavated or improved by them. After abolition of the Gounti system as there was no longer any necessity for continuance of these 'unnatisadhan' lists, Board of Revenue was moved for their discontinuance in Settlement Officer's letter No. 1256, dated the 1st May 1956 (vide Appendix 8) to which they agreed (vide Appendix 9). On the analogy of the instructions of the Board from its defunct Sambalpur Wing (vide Appendix 10) which were meant for Khalsa area all tanks excavated after the last Settlement in tenanted holdings have been recorded as private tanks. All other tanks excavated in Government lands either prior to last settlement or after have been recorded as Government tanks. The lands getting irrigation from the tanks and reservoirs have been so noted in the record-of-rights.

46. *Cattle*—The cattle are mostly of poor breed and of stunted growth. Of late steps have been taken through the agency of Panchayat Samitis for upgrading the local stock by introducing red Sindhi bulls in the rural areas. The Kashipur ex-Zamindary is famous for its ghee. The live stock of the entire area under report are as follows :—

Bullocks	..	47,439
Cows	..	33,549
Bulls	..	377
Calves	..	18,619
Male buffaloes	..	6,113
She-buffaloes	..	8,078
Young stock including Buffalo-calves	..	22,481
Goats	..	17,794

Sheep	..	7,497
Horse and ponies	..	99
Swain	..	1,206
Ploughs	..	25,780
Carts	..	3,995
Other stocks	..	1,476

There appears to be one plough for every 10 acres of cultivated land and 5 acres of land under rice crop.

(*ii*) Bhawanipatna and Dharmgarh in the Khalsa areas are the most important cattle markets in the district. Generally the buffaloes are imported from the M. P. side. The people in these area generally depend upon supply of good bullocks from outside markets like Bobili, Parvatipuram and Manapuram. Due to ruthless encroachments, the gochar lands are becoming scarce in the plain area and so the cattle mostly live on stubble in the fields after harvest and during the rains on a few blades of grass gathered from the ridges of paddy fields. Free-grazing is allowed in the khesra forests but fees at the following rates are realised by the Forest Department for allowing cattle to graze in the reserved forests :—

	Tenants' rates per head.			Outsiders' rate per head		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1, Cow and bullock ..	0	4	0	0	8	0
2. Buffalo ..	0	6	0	0	8	0
3. Goat and sheep ..	0	2	0	0	3	0

47. Local Measure—The local measures in use are : —

2 gidhas	..	one sola
2 solas	..	one ada
4 adas	..	one mano
20 manos	..	one putti
4 puttis	..	one pustoma
2 pustomas	..	one purug.

One Adda of rice is equal to 80 tolas or 930 grams in weight, One maund of paddy in weight is however, equivalent to 56 Addas in measure. The metric system of weighment has been recently introduced in this district. This has created a slight confusion in the minds of the people in the rural areas who were long accustomed to the measures enumerated above.

48. *Agricultural year*—The agricultural year in this area commences from the first of June.

CHAPTER V

TRADE AND COMMERCE

49. *Old trade routes*—Before the ex-State of Kalahandi was opened up by Raipur-Vizianagaram section of the Railway in the year 1932, it was a remote, inaccessible and land-locked tract of country, known by few and shunned by outsiders for its wilderness and for its evil reputation as a malarious place. Until the year 1905, Kalahandi was within the jurisdiction of the political Agent at Raipur and naturally all its traffic and communications tended in that direction. Trade was mostly with Raipur, which was the nearest large town ; though some business was done in salt, tobacco and oil-seds with Kalyansinghpuram and other centres in Madras by means of pack-bullock trains. The lac of Mahulpatna ex-Zamindary was finding its way to Rajim Bazar in the C. P. and its gram to Nawarangpur market via Ampani. The people of Madanpur-Rampur ex-Zamindary were carrying on their trade with Tushra in the neighbouring State of Patna and Baliguda in Ganjam district. After the opening of the tract by the railway and development of other communication facilities after merger it has now become increasingly integrated with the larger economy of the country.

50. *Present trade routes*—It has already been stated earlier that none of the ex-Zamindaris under report is connected by any railway and as such the bulk of their exports continue to come long distances by road to Raipur-Vizianagaram section of the South- Eastern Railway passing through Kesinga and Rupra Road of this district and Rayagada of Koraput district. The trade of these areas now follows the lines mentioned below :—

(*i*) The produce of the plain portion of Karlapat and Mohulpatna ex-Zamindaries finds its outlet through Kesinga railway station which is fed by the all-weather P. W. D. Road running right from Moter to Kesinga. Local trade of the villages of Karlapat is transacted at Kamalpur market which is connected to Junagarh via Chilgura by a Revenue road. The weekly market at Nawarangpur still attracts the produce of Mahulpatna.

(*ii*) The Railway station at Rupra Road drains the produce of Modanpur-Rampur ex-Zamindary which consists mostly of timber and bamboos. Local trade of this area is still transacted at Tushra and Balliguda markets.

(*iii*) The produce of Kashipur ex-Zamindary as well as the hilly portions of Mahulpatna ex-Zamindaries find their ways to Rayagada railway station through Koraput-Rayagada road.

The other trade routes are no longer very important. The Sambalpur-Titilagarh railway line which has just opened and the projected Bailadila-Kotawalsa railway line passing through the Koraput district will have their effects upon the trade of these areas in due course. The impact of the Bhillai Steel Plant in the Madhya Pradesh has already been felt. The future of the district, however, lies is linking Kesinga with Jeypore on the projected Bailadila-Kotawalsa railway line and improvement of the roads leading to interiors.

51. *Trade and Industries*—Foodgrains, pulses, oil-seeds timbers and other minor forest-produce like bamboos, Kendu, leaves, Sabai grass, Broom grass, lac, etc., are the principal exportable commodities of these areas. Salt, tobacco, kerosine, wheat, potatos, sugar, cloth and yarn form the bulk of the imported commodities. No detailed statistics are available to have an idea of the volume of trade in these areas. But the export figures of rice and paddy of the district as a whole for the last four years as furnished by the Supply Department give one some idea about the trade potential of this area—

1958-59 ..	(Khariff year) ..	Rice ..	33,221·00	tons
		Paddy ..	1,334·00	tons
1959-60 ..	(Ditto) ..	Rice ..	24,125·25	tons
		Paddy ..	30,762·10	tons
1960-61 ..	(Ditto) ..	Rice ..	30,191·70	tons
		Paddy ..	16,489·03	tons
1961-62 ..	(Ditto) ..	Rice ..	30,526·11	tons
		Paddy ..	10,470·02	tons

(*ii*) There are no industries worth the name in any of these ex-Zamindaries. Weaving of coarse cotton cloths, making of brooms, manufacturing of coir, pottery, extraction of oil by indigenous, ghunnies, rope and basket making can be cited as a few cottage industries. In recent years some attempts have been made to boost black-smithy, pottery, carpentry and making of leather goods through the agency of Panchayat Samitis.

52. *Weekly markets*—Local trade is primarily channelised through the weekly markets which can be said to be commercial centres for the surrounding villages. In these market places the trade is in grain, vegetables, sweets, salt, spices, tobacco, oil, cloths, trinket, cattle and various odds and ends. The Domb women are very conspicuous in these weekly markets and can be called the retail merchants of the district. Jaypatna and Baner in Mahulupatna ex-Zamindary ; Tikiri and Kashipur in Kashipur ex-Zamindary; Rampur, Risida and Mohangiri in Madanpur-Rampur ex-Zamindary are some of the important weekly markets of the areas under report.

53. *The rise in prices*—The price of rice which is the main article of trade serves more or less as an index of the prevailing price structure. Reports on the previous Settlements in these areas are not available. Information about prices of rice was collected from certain old papers and State gazettes of the Durbar regime. The following table gives the price of the rice prevailing at Bhawanipatna town for the ten years preceding the last Settlement and for the ten years preceding the present one :—

Years	Prices in rice in seers per rupee.
1922-23 ..	18
1923-24 ..	18
1924-25 ..	16
1925-26 ..	15
1926-27	15
1927-28 ..	17
1928-29 ..	16
1929-30 ..	16
1930-31 ..	19
1931-32 ..	20
Average ..	17 seers

Years		Prices in rice in seers per rupee.
1952-53	..	3½
1953-54	..	3½
1954-55	..	3½
1955-56	..	3½
1956-57	..	3
1957-58	..	2·2/3
1958-59	..	2·2/3
1959-60	..	2·2/3
1960-61	..	2·2/3
1561-62	..	2½
	Average ..	3 seers.

(*ii*) The average price in the interior of these ex-Zamindaries was always cheaper by two to four seers. But there is no longer such wide difference in prices of foodgrains in different parts of the area under report though in the remote hilly areas one can still have about half a seer of rice more per rupee than in the plain.

54. *Rise in land value*—The average sale value of land at the time of last Settlement was Rs. 70 for an acre of first class land and Rs. 20 for the lowest class whereas the present value for an acre of first class land is Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 and Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 for the lowest class. Thus, the market value of land also gone up by 5 to 7 times.

PART II

CHAPTER VI

EARLIER SETTLEMENTS AND THE REVENUE SYSTEM

55. *Introductory*—No authentic records are available to know the system of land revenue assessment prior to the summary settlements held in the concluding years of the last century. In this connection a reading of the report of Mr. R. K. Ramdhyani, I.C.S., on 'Land Tenures and the Revenue system of the Orissa and Chhatisgarh States, Volume I, is recommended. According to his report "there was no system of assessment of revenue by the States". The revenue system was simply that of making certain demands upon the village headmen who were left to distribute the burden of the demand upon the cultivators in their villages in any manner they considered suitable, this being more or less on a par with the takoli or quite-rent payable by Zamindars or the tribute paid by the Chiefs to the paramount power". These settlements were never carried out in writing but after each successive 3 years a revision was made by the Zamindars with slight increase.

56. *The summary settlements*—A careful examination of the papers of the Durbar regime relating to settlement in the ex-Zamindary areas, and the rent assessment proposals submitted from time to time by the Superintendent or the Dewan of the State to the Political Agent at Raipur, reveals that the summary settlements were at first made for a term of three years which were later on increased to five years. In these settlements no map was prepared. The assessment was made on the basis of the Kut appraisal system in the plain area. A Khasra, showing the seed area or Kut held by each cultivator together with the other necessary details was prepared by the patwari with the assistance of a panch formed of the Gountia and respectable cultivators of the village. In the hilly areas where shifting cultivatian was practised, a nominal assessment was made with the consent of the headmen. There were several such summary settlements before the regular settlements were made

57. *The first regular Settlements*—The first regular settlement of the Karlapat Ex-Zamindary was done in the years 1917-18. Only 36 villages situated in the plain area were fully surveyed. The revision Settlement of this ex-Zamindary was conducted in the year 1929-30. This resulted in an increase of the total demand by 40 per cent. The first regular settlement

for the Madanapur-Rampur ex-Zamindary was done in the year 1926-27, that of Mahulpatna in the year 1927-28 and of Kashipur in the year 1932-33. These settlements yielded increase in total demands of 31, 53 and 50 per cent respectively. The lands were classified and the soil-unit system of the C. P. area was for the first time introduced. For each of the surveyed villages (they were 437 in all) Khasra and Jamabandi were prepared showing all the details relating to landlords and the tenants, the status, the rents payable, the classification of lands etc. For the unsurveyed villages in the hilly areas (Numbering 509) the records were prepared on the basis of "Chaka and Chouhadi" and seed capacity of the lands. Mr. R. K. Ramdhyani while dealing with these settlements in his report has stated as follows:—

"The Karlapat, Mahulpatna and Madanpur-Rampur ex-Zamindaries have had regular settlements. The Kashipur Zamindary has also had a regular settlement. The term of the settlement varies from 10 to 15 years. No settlement reports are available. Considerable portions of the Zamindaries, like the khalsa portion, have not been fully surveyed and the settlement in these areas is only a summary one. The settlement of Zamindaries is in practice made under state control though the extent of the control seems negligible".

58. *Law and procedure*—It has been stated already that no Tenancy Act was in force in the ex-State area of Kalahandi. The Gounti Patta issued in the last settlement and the customs and precedents played an important part in the Revenue administration of the area. In the matter of procedure the spirit of C. P. L. R. Act, 1917, and C. P. Tenancy Act 1920 was followed. In short the Gounti Patta was the substantive part and the spirit of some provisions of the aforesaid C. P. Acts were the procedural parts of the law. Under the Administration of Orissa States Order, 1948 the laws in force whether substantive or procedural and the customs and usages subject to other provisions of the order, have been continued till amended. The Orissa Merged States (Laws) Act, 1958 which came into force with effect from the 3rd March 1950 has conferred new rights upon the tenants which they did not enjoy during the Durbar regime.

59. *Zamindaries*—(i) It has been stated earlier that the Zamindary system has since been abolished with effect from the 27th November 1952. It is however, necessary to know something about the incidents of this tenure.

(*ii*) The Zamindars were the proprietors of their estates but they were under the control of the Ruler who was accepted as the lord of the entire State. Their Zamindaries were sometimes taken under managament by the State for gross mismanagement or incapacity or on account of minority of a heir. Whenever a case of succession arose conditions were imposed regarding the submisson of a budget for five years, the appointment of an approved Kamdar, lease of forest produce only with sanction, nazarana and takoli. A sum of Rs. 1,500 was being realised towards nazarana in such cases. Strictly speaking the Zamindars should be entitled to make their own internal settlements but in practice the State was doing for them since long. No Zamindar had any criminal or civil powers but in revenue matters they had powers equal to those of the Ruler. They were paying separate takolis on the land revenue, excise & forest; revenue takoli was 10—15 per cent of the revenue and could be revised every 15 years; and the forest takoli was 10 per cent of the forest income. They were, however, entitled to appropriate the entire amount of cess and income from cattle pounds. They had no right to manage pounds, levy tolls, octroi, etc., nor had they any right to minerals. In respect of forests, they had considerable recognised rights. They could appoint and reject their Gountias without reference to the State. They were however, applying to the Dewan for proceeding against defaulters; they were not issuing their own processes. They could also create their own maufis, but it is said that the sanction of the State was necessary. They had their own land revenue staff. It can be said that the control of the State on revenue administration in the Zamindaries was very nominal, if any.

60. *Gountiahi Tenure*—The village headmen in Kalahandi were known as Gountias. After abolition of Zamindary, the gounti system became an anachronism and hence it was abolished by the Government of Orissa with effect from the 1st April 1956, vide O. Exty. No. 25—D/2-2-1956. Press Note reproduced in Appendix 13. All villages in these areas except a few held direct by the ex-Zamindars and Maufidars were managed by the Gountias who were more or less of their respective villages and acted as rent collector from the raiyats. They were executing a lease or Patta at the time of appointment for the period of settlement. During the currency of a lease the right of the son to succeed was commonly recognised, but after the expiration of the lease the Zamindar was at liberty to lease out the village to some one else. The Patta contained a number of conditions by which the relation between the Zamindar and Gountias and raiyats was being regulated. The lands held by them appertaining to their office were known as Bhogra over which unlike in the Sambalpur district they had no proprietary right, much less on the villages. They were holding their Bhogra lands rent-free but in the

summarily settled villages their remuneration was not a percentage of the assets as in other village where they were allowed Bhogra lands of rental valued at 20 to 25 per cent of the raiyati collection. Even though these Gountias were not proprietors of the villages, they were weilding considerable power. Besides enjoying the Bhogra lands which were generally the best lands in the villages they could bring as much area of waste lands as they liked under cultivation and could lease them out to their own relations. They had also the right to accept surrenders of land and reallot such land or dispose of abandoned holdings. Although the raiyats had no right to transfer their lands, they could do this through the connivance of the Gountias who in exercise of their power under clause 11 of the old Gounti Patta allowed it in the guise of surrender and resettlement charging a decent salami at each such transaction. They had the customary right to get free labour from the tenants in the shape of Hal and Da-bheti for cultivation of their lands. The Gountia had, however, no right to sell or mortgage or transfer the Bhogra lands though they were privately sharing the same with their co-parceners. Lands reclaimed from wastes or acquired from other sources by the Gountias were known as Khudkast.

(ii) After abolition of Gounti system the Bhogra lands except a fraction thereof which were settled with the respective Grama Sabhas as per Government directive, were settled by the Collector with occupancy rights on fair and equitable rent in favour of the persons who were in possession of the same on the 1st day of July, 1955. This subject is further explained in the next chapter.

61. *Maufi tenures*—As in the khalsa area of the ex-State of Kalahandi, various types of maufi grants are to be found in the areas under report. These grants have been broadly classified into four categories, viz., Debottar, Brahmottar, Khorposh and Anugrahi. Debottar grants were made in favour of deities for their maintenance and Sebapuja; Brahmottar Maufis were created in favour of Brahmins at the time of funeral ceremony of the deceased of the Zamindars' families; Khorposh or Babuan mafis were meant for maintenance of their family members and Anugrahi or favour grants were usually awarded for meritorious and courageous work rendered during warfare. Besides the above there is a peculiar kind of maufi called 'Karabethi' which is assigned to some temples and Maufidars for their maintenance in addition to the Maufi plots or villages granted to them separately. Such grants are not to be found in other ex-Zamindaris except Kashipur. The power of the ex-Zamindars for creating Maufi grants has no where been specifically laid down. Mr. Ramdhayani in his report on Kalahandi says "The Zamindars could create

their own Maufis but it is said that the Rulers' permission was necessary". Some of these are whole village maufis whereas the others are only for plots of land which are known as "Tukura" Maufis. Mr. Janardan Das, the then Settlement Officer in his Settlement report on Khalsa area has pointed out that the incidents of maufis in Kalahandi were of very restricted character, the usual custom being that any grant by any chief could be resumed or modified by any succeeding chief for good reasons. There are no rules governing maufis. Ordinarily the eldest son succeeds but the grant is jointly enjoyed by all brothers. Mutation is granted only in favour of one person and partition is not officially recognised. But there has been departure from this rule in several cases. No maufi could be mortgaged, sold or transferred but sikimi right could be created with permission of revenue authorities. The maufi holders must observe the conditions on which the maufi was granted. Besides quit rents, the maufidars are liable for payment of cess.

62. *Occupancy tenants*—As mentioned earlier, there is no tenancy law in this area. The moment land is settled conferment of occupancy right upon a tenant is said to be automatic. There is no custom or practice regarding any interim period after which he acquires occupancy rights. Except service tenure holders all other tenants who are not sub-tenants have occupancy rights over their lands. Prior to the merger the raiyats had no right to transfer their lands nor had they any right to cut the prohibited species of trees standing on their lands. They could of course sub-let their holdings with the Gountia's consent. This restriction on transfer, however, was being circumvented through the collusion of the Guntias who were permitting sale of lands in the guise of surrender and reallotment. Land abandoned or surrendered were at the disposal of the Gountias, but there was nothing in the Patta to clearly lay down what constituted abandonment or surrender. Surrendered holdings if belonging to aboriginals or certain other low castes were bound to be reallotted to a person of that class. The rent of raiyat's holding was fixed for the period of a settlement and he could not be ejected except for non-payment of rent or transfer of the same infringing the condition laid down in the Patta. When new land was being leased out by the Gountias they were charging Nazarana and if the land had forest growth, the Zamindars were consulting their forest staff before permitting cultivation. Tenants had right to excavate tanks in their lands. Succession to an occupancy holding was governed by the personal law of the tenant. Mutations were being effected by the patwaris and it appears no charge was made for the same. There were no rules regarding acquisition of land but on land acquired by the State 20 times the land revenue was being paid as compensation. Kind rent in the shape of rice, ghee,

oil, mung, goat thatching grass, etc., was prevalent. Rent receipts of the C. P. Type were issued to the tenants and the Gountias used to sign on them in token of receipt of rent. Though beggar had been officially abolished, the Gountias used to get tanks dug up or roads repaired in their villages through the raiyats. There were no separate rules for recovery of arrear rents. It is said that the Central Provinces procedure was being followed for the recovery of land revenue. Land Revenue was payable in two equal instalments by the Gountias on the 15th January and 15th April; the raiyats had to pay a month earlier. The Gountias used to levy interest on defaulted Kists at 12 1/2 per cent. After integration of the State to the province of Orissa, these existing rules and practices were modified to a great extent by paragraph 12 of the Administration of Orissa States Order, 1948. The tenants were given right to transfer their lands except in the case of members of aboriginal tribes who were to obtain previous permission of the authorities for transfer of their lands to members of a non-aboriginal tribe; and to have full right over all kinds of trees standing on their holdings. The tenants in the adjoining Khariar ex-Zamindary which was all along enjoying British rule got the right to transfer their lands only in the year, 1953 and right over trees in the year 1958. Thus the tenants of the ex-State areas stole a march over them in the accrual of fresh right. The administration order gave a death blow to all kinds of Bethi, begar, Magan or all other customary dues. Now the rent is realisable direct from the tenants by the Naib-Tahasildars. The Kist dates have been kept in tact, but interest on arrear dues has been reduced to 6·1/4 per cent. The Bihar and Orissa Public Demand Recovery Act, 1914 governs the procedure for realisation of arrear dues. The Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1958 and the rules framed thereunder have been extended to these areas after final publication of record-of-rights of the present settlement and provide a better legal basis for future surveys and settlements.

63. *Village servants*—Three kinds of village servants are to be found in this area. They are the Choukidar, the Jhankar and the Nariha. The Choukidar is the village Watchman; the Jhankar is his assistant who also worships the village deity; and the Nariha is the water carrier who supplies water to the touring Officers. These village servants are remunerated through service holdings which are held free of rent except the Jhankar and Choukidar who pay a Japti assessment for the area held in excess of the maximum limit permissible. The village servants except the Choukidars were previously appointed by the Zamindars. In the case of Choukidar they had to obtain the approval of the State. Now the Subdivisional Officer is the appointing authority of the Choukidars and the Jhankars and the Thana Officer

is usually consulted before they are appointed. In the Dongarla, the village servants have no service lands where they are remunerated by the raiyats who supply 'Gandi Pej' to them, Gandi Pej' consists of few cups of gruel of ragi and rice. During the present operation the service lands have been recorded as Chakran lands. There are at present 285 Jhankars, 584 Chokidars and 254 Narihas with 7,527·50 acres of service jagir lands, the valuation rent of which comes to Rs. 6,963·70. Under Revenue Department letter No. 22503—S-8/60-R., dated the 20th May 1960, reproduced in Appendix 18 the Choukidar and Jhankar chakran lands have been limited to 3 per cent and 5 per cent, respectively of the cultivated lands in a village. Land in excess of the limit have been assessed to full rent. Cesses have been levied on both service and excess land. Now there is a proposal for abolition of Choukidary system and introduction of beat police system in its place.

64. *Other Jagir holders*—Besides the village servants stated above, there were various other types of Jagir holders in these areas. A large number of them were found to be rendering personal service to the ex-Zmindars. After abolition of Zamindary system these categories of service grants came under the purview of section 8(3) of the Estates Abolition Act, 1951. Accordingly, proceedings were drawn up and they were discharged from the conditions of personal services and the Jagir lands were settled with them after realisation of nominal Salamis and back rent from the date of vesting by the Settlement Officer who was appointed as a Collector under the aforesaid Act, vide Government Notification No. 1389—II-EA-11/55, dated the 28th February 1956. There were a category of Jagirs known as Nalia Jagir the total area under whom was 910·76 acres with a rental valuation of Rs. 637-14-6. These Jagirs were originally created to serve the purpose of national militia. As their continuance was found to be no more necessary their Jagir lands were converted into raiyati in their favour as decided by the Board of Revenue in their letter No. 2700, dated the 13th December 1952, found in Appendix 12. Though these Jagirs have been abolished, it is noticed that in two cases of the village Danges Khal, Kashipur, thana No. 140 and the village Chandragiri, Kashipur, thana No. 142 the Nalia Jagirs still continue in the final record-of-rights. So also in the village Sialpala in Madanpur-Rampur P.S. a Kumbhar Jagir, the service condition of which was to supply earthen pots to the ex-Zamindar still continues. The Jagir tenants in these cases refused to deposit Salami and back rents. To this extent the final record-of-rights are incongrous.

(*ii*) The service tenants who render service to the community have been left undisturbed. At present there are 240 cases

of Debta Puja Jagirs, 3 cases of Kumbhar Jagirs, 2 cases of drummer Jagirs and 4 cases of miscellaneous Jagirs the total area under whom comes to 1,083·93 acres with a rental valuation of Rs. 884·10 nPs.

65. *Sukhbasi*—The owners of house-sites with no cultivated lands in a village are known as Sukhbasis. In the last Settlement, following the C. P. Settlement practice, the 'Abadi' or village site was shown only in outline and house sites were not surveyed. These plots were rent free and not transferable. As occupancy right was first conferred on the Sukhbasis by the Administration of Orissa States Order, 1948 and which was subsequently embodied in the merged States (Laws) Act, 1950, the homesteads (the area in each case not exceeding 0·25 acres) have been surveyed and assessment has been made thereon assigning the factor approved for 'Bari-Mamuli' land.

66. *Sikimi tenants*—Unlike in coastal districts of Orissa there are very few under-tenants in these areas. Wherever their possession was found to be a continuing one, they have been recorded as sikimi tenants during the present Settlement. Persons holding land on 'Kadoghena' system, i.e., on annual lease without continuous possession have not been noted in settlement papers. The raiyats under Tukura Maufis were previously called as Sikimi raiyats. They have been recorded as occupancy raiyats during the present Settlement.

67. *Dongarla tanats resorting to shifting cultivation*—Strictly speaking they are not tenants as they have no status. In the last settlements the records of the summarily settled villages contained only details of settled cultivation. Shifting cultivation was not assessed but it is said that the Gountias were some times realising land revenue from the hill kondhs who practiced shifting cultivation. This subject will be further dealt with in the rent settlement chapter.

68. *Cesses*—In the Karlapat ex-Zamindary the rates of cess were fixed at the following school, hospital & vaccination cess:—

		Re. 0-0-6	per rupee of rent
Patwari cess	..	At 0-1-0	per rupee of rent
Nistar cess	..	At 0-2-0	per rupee of rent
Bethi commutation cess	..	At 0-2-0	per rupee of rent