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

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In the other ex-Zamindaries the rates of school and Patwari cess were the same, but the rates of Nistar was one anna per rupee of rent. There was no Bethi commutation cess in Mahulpatna ex-Zamindary. The Maufi holders paid cess on the valuation rent of the Maufi land. After merger of the State with the province all cesses except Nistar were consolidated and reduced to annas two in the rupee by the Administration of Orissa States Order, 1948. The rate of Nistar cess was fixed at two annas per rupee.

69. *Maintenance of Land records*—The revenue work of the Zamindaries was looked after by the ex-Zamindars or their Managers. The estates were divided into halkas. In the Karlapat and Kashipur ex-Zamindaries there was one Revenue Inspector each. Besides, the Revenue Inspectors there were 4 to 8 Patwaris in each ex-Zamindary having 12 to 20 villages each. In the State there was one Chief Revenue Inspector who was looking after the work of these Patwaris, but the effectiveness of his supervision is doubtful. The standard of work of these Land Records staff who were correcting records on their own initiative was by no means efficient. There were no separate rules or instruction regarding the Patwaris and Revenue Inspectors and the C. P. Manual was referred to. The charge of the Patwaris as well as Revenue Inspectors was an impossibly large one and their work could not but be grossly inefficient. After abolition of the Zamindars the Tahsildars have stepped into their shoes and now the work has been systematised to a large extent. Much, however, depends upon the survey knowledge of the Naib-Tahsildars and Land Records Patwaris who have been now entrusted with the work of maintenance of land records.

CHAPTER VII

PRELIMINARY WORK IN THE VILLAGES

70. *Initiation of the present operation*—In notification No. nil, dated the 4th December 1946, published in the Kalahandi State Gazette of the 19th December 1946, the ex-Ruler of Kalahandi ordered for a revision of the Revenue survey and settlement in the entire State including the Zamindaries with the exception of the reserved forests. The field operation was started in the year 1947 in the khalsa portion of Kalahandi. The State merged with the provinces of Orissa in January 1948. In the early part of the year 1951 when the work in the khalsa portion had fairly advanced a proposal was submitted for extending the operation to the Zamindaris to which the Government in the Revenue Department agreed in their letter No. 1994—L. R. S.-XXI-38/52, dated the 25th October 1952. A provisional programme was accordingly drawn up which received the approval of Government in their letter No. 247—L. R. S.-XXI-38/52, dated the 29th January 1953, reproduced in Appendix 2. The item of rent settlement was, however, excluded from the revised programme as approved by the Board in their letter No. 1422—L. R. S.-XXI-95/54, dated the 22nd July 1954. In the meanwhile all the Zamindaries of Kalahandi including Khariar vested in the State. This removed the necessity of realisation of cost from the Zamindars. The ex-Zamindary of Lanjigarh was excluded from the programme as the term of last settlement (1845-46) in that ex-Zamindary had not expired. The Government letter mentioned above clarified that the survey and settlement operations in the ex-Zamindaries of Kalahandi ex-State would be done under the authority of the notification issued by the ex-Durbar and as such no fresh notification was necessary. The proposal for rent settlement in these ex-Zamindary areas was approved by the Government in their letter No. 1370—L. R. S.-XXI-24/54, dated the 11th June 1956.

71. *Legal Position*—It has already been stated earlier that there was no formal Revenue law or Settlement Code in the ex-State of Kalahandi. In the year 1950, the Law Department ruled that the survey and settlement operation without any statutory sanction was nothing but a mere enquiry by Government and the record-of-rights would have no finality attached to it. In 1952 the Bengal Survey Act was extended to all the ex-State areas and in 1955 a notification for taking up survey in the areas which had not then been finished from the operation was issued under the Bengal Survey Act. Necessary powers of Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Survey under the Act were given to the Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officers. The

Board of Revenue framed a set of rules for settlement of fair rents in the district of Kalahandi vide its letter No. 2306—L.R.S.-XXI-6/52, dated the 4th December 1952, reproduced in Appendix IV 14. According to a recent decision of the Supreme Court the order of the ex-Durbar initiating survey settlement and record-of-rights operations has the force of law. Though this order does not mention of final publication as such, the preparation of record-of-rights carries with it the implication of final publication. After the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1960 came into operation, the record-of-rights already finally published are to be deemed as finally published thereunder by virtue of section 38 of the same.

72. *Charge*—Shri Janardan Das, Deputy Collector, who took over charge as Settlement Officer, Kalahandi in September 1969 continued as such till the end of May 1960 when he went on leave on health grounds. On the 1st July 1960, the jurisdiction of all Settlement Officers was reorganised and the operations in Kalahandi, Bolangir and Sambalpur districts were placed under one Settlement Officer with headquarters at Sambalpur. Shri Natabar Sahu, I.A.S. (Retd.), assumed charge as such on the 1st July 1960. For the intervening period of one month this Settlement remained under the control of Shri K. K. Samal, I. A. S., Settlement Officer of Dhenkanal-Cuttack Major Settlement. The work had progressed to the stage of draft publication during the time of Shri J. Das. By the time Shri Sahu joined the rent policy had already been approved. So he started with preparation of rent-rolls and by the time he handed over charge to Shri S. Sundarrajan, I.A.S., on the 30th June 1962, the final publication had been completed.

73. *Division of Blocks*—It has been mentioned earlier that during the earlier Settlement only the developed villages of these Zamindaries were regularly surveyed and the rest were summarily settled. And so for the first time in the history of Kalahandi cadastral survey was done and maps prepared for all the villages. In continuation of the blocks in the Khalsa area, the areas under report were divided into the following blocks:—

Block E	..	Plain portion of Karlapat ex-Zamindary comprising of 52 square miles with 37 surveyed villages and 5 unsurveyed villages.
Block F	..	Mahulpatna ex-Zamindary comprising of 346 square miles with 65 surveyed villages and 96 unsurveyed villages.

Block G .. Kashipur ex-Zamindary and hilly portion of Karlapat comprising of 728 square miles with 172 surveyed villages and 336 unsurveyed villages.

Block H .. Madanapur-Rampur ex-Zamindary comprising of 424 square miles with 184 surveyed villages and 122 unsurveyed villages.

74. *Blockwise dates of commencement and dates of completion*—The following table will show the dates of commencement and completion of different stages of work in each Block—

Name of Block	Commencement of survery and record writing	Completion of survey and record writing	Commencement of Attestation	Completion of attestation and draft publication	Last announcement of rent	Final publictaion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
E ..	16-2-1953	16-6-1953	10-1-1954	26-3-1954	25-2-1961	10-6-1962
F ..	4-12-1953	12-6-1954	10-1-1955	29-6-1955	25-2-1961	24-2-1962
G ..	11-12-1954	18-6-1955	5-3-1956	27-6-1956	15-3-1961	29-6-1962
H ..	3-1-1956	23-6-1956	1-1 1957	29-6-1957	28-4-1961	16-6-1962

75. *Traverse & Kistwar*—From old papers it is found that the earlier Settlements were conducted as far as possible in accordance with the general principles laid down in the Central Provinces Settlement Code. During the present operation the procedure as laid down in the Bihar and Orissa Survey and Settlement Manual and the Technical Rules with necessary modifications to suit local conditions were followed. In the surveyed villages, the old traverse stations of the last Settlement were plotted out on the new square sheets with the help of tracing glass and they were checked up on the spot before detailed survey was taken up. In the unsurveyed mouzas traverse had to be undertaken by means of plane table for the first time. For

conducting traverse in these unsurveyed hilly areas the order of the Board of Revenue communicated in its letter No. 884—XXI-68/54-L. R. S., dated the 28th April 1954 (vide Appendix 7)-on a reference (vide Appendix 6) made by the Settlement Officer during the settlement operation in the Khalsa area had to be adopted. The areas under cultivation with ploughs only were surveyed and the hill slopes under podu cultivation were not surveyed at all. The distance between the villages for the purpose of pentagraph work and preparation of muzumuli was measured by giving connecting line from a particular point of a village to another point of the nearest village with the help of magnetic needle and sight-vane. The locations of these villages were ultimately fixed in the muzumuli with the help of these connecting lines after a reference to topo maps. In every sheet at least one partal line was given by the Circle Officer or the Kanungo concerned before it was declared to have been passed. The plots were then inked up by Circle Draftsman and the sheets were made over to the Amins for khanapuri. Due to malarious climate and lack of communication facilities in the Dongarla difficulties were experienced by the field staff. In circle 'G' an Amin succumbed to death due to a severe attack of malaria.

76. *Khanapuri*—The following important records were prepared at the stage of Khanapuri.

(a) Khewat, (b) Khasra, (c) Khatian, (d) Irrigation khatian, and (e) Fard Hawla.

The records prepared by the Amins were carefully checked by Inspectors as well as by the Assistant Settlements Officers and Kanungos. All disputed entries were entered in the dispute lists and decided by the A. S. Os. after local enquriy on the spot. The Inspectors checked 10 per cent of the khanapuri entries and the A. S. Os. and Kanungos 5 per cent each. The classification of lands approved for the khalsa area was adopted for these areas. Paddy lands have been classified according to their situation into three main classes, Bahal, Berna and Mal—each again subdivided according to the facilities of irrigation and natural supply of manure into four classes. The uplands or At have also been subdivided into four classes. Lands near house-sites where vegetables and such other crops are grown are known as Bari. The sugar cane fields are known as Barchha. The Bari Kisam has been subdivided into classes, but Barchha has been left

without any subdivision since irrigation is necessary for and is implied in Barchha lands. The details are given below :—

1. Bahal ..	*(a)* Bahal Khari Pani
	(b) Bahal Pani
	(c) Bahal Khari
	(d) Bahal Mamuli (Sadharan)
2. Berna ..	*(a)* Berna Khari Pani
	(b) Berna Pani
	(c) Berna Khari
	(d) Berna Mamuli (Sadharan)
3. Mal ..	*(a)* Mal Khari Pani
	(b) Mal Pani
	(c) Mal Khari
	(d) Mal Mamuli (Sadharan)
4. At ..	*(a)* At Kachhar
	(b) At Khari
	(c) At Unhari
	(d) At Mamuli (Sadharan)
5. Bari ..	*(a)* Bari Pani
	(*b*) Bari Mamuli
6. Barchha	

There has been a slight variation in classification of lands during the present settlement. Previously the Mal kisam of land had five subdivisions and at six. In both these cases the subdivisions have been reduced to four. The Bari Kisam of land has been, however subdivided into two, viz., Baripani and Bari Mamuli. Fruit gardens have been treated as a separate class and recorded as 'Bagicha'.

77. *Khanapuri Recess*—After closure of the camps, the common boundaries of the villages surveyed on the spot were checked by experienced Inspectors in the Drawing Section. The discrepancies found were rectified on the spot, after local enquiries. The maps were then compared with khasra in order to discover if there had been any omission or duplication of plots after which alamats (conventional signs) were inked up. Thereafter the maps were made over to the area section for

extraction of area by the help of acre-comb. Planimeter was used for extraction of area of large fields of 5 acres or more. If the area of particular fields extracted by the two extractors did not tally within the permissible limits as provided under rules, the area of such fields was ascertained by further check through experienced hands. The total area of a village found out by extraction of field areas was then compared with the total area of the same ascertained at the last Settlement which had been kept under lock and key. If the two areas tallied within a limit of 1 per cent, the village area was passed. If they did not tally the discrepancy was rectified by careful detailed check. The area statements were then made over to the khasra section for entering the area in the records against each plot. A milan khasra or detailed statement regarding the classification of lands of the village as well as a detailed crop statement of the village were prepared at this stage from khasra. After this the field areas were entered in the Khatians and the draft records were then made ready for attestation.

78. *Attestation*—The attestation work was done in Camps by experienced Munsarims and Peskars under the supervision of Attestation Officers. The entries in the khewats and khatians were explained to the tenants and the land-holders and mistakes found were noted in mistake lists on which orders were passed by the Attestation Officers. Any dispute raised by the parties was also decided after taking the evidence on both sides. The Sabik and the Hal maps were compared and any discrepancy noticed was rectified. In unsurveyed villages the Sabik records mentioned the extent of land in terms of seed capacity. As in many cases it was not possible to know as to how much of the occupied area was originally tenanted and how much had been encroached upon. All occupied lands, therefore, were treated as authorised ones. Mistakes regarding survey and changes after Khanapuri were also corrected by the survey Munsarims after local enquiry. After correction the records were draft-published in the presence of all concerned and the tenants were given an opportunity to file objections, if any, within 30 days of such publication to any entry or ommission from the records. During the course of attestation village notes were prepared after a visit to each and every village. At this stage also enquiries regarding the tenures of gountias and maufi-holders, revenue demand, encroachments on communal lands, etc., were conducted of which details have been given in subsequent paragraphs.

79. *Hearing of Objections*—Objections filed both in the Camps and at Headquarters were tried locally in camp by the Assistant Settlement Officers. In all 393 objection petitions

were received. The objections generally came up on one of the following grounds:—

1. Partition
2. Claim by possession & ownership
3. Transfer by succession & purchase
4. Mutation of Gountiship by succession
5. Title by adverse possession
6. Change of status and classification
7. Claim of title over culturable waste

80. *Post attestation Recess*—After disposal of the objections,54 revision petitions were filed before the Settlement Officer in the light of the provision in the C. P. L. R. Act, 1917. After their disposal the draft-published records were carefully checked by experienced Munsarims and Peskars under the supervision of Assistant Settlement Officers.

81. *Rent calculation & Fixation of Rent*—After final janch of the records, calculation of fair and equitable rent for each holding was taken up and rent-rolls were prepared. The minimum rent for a holding was fixed at 2 annas which after intoduction of decimal coinage system was altered to 10 Ps.

82. *Publication of rent-rolls and hearing of objections*—From this stage the rules framed by the Board for settlement of rents in Kalahandi were followed. Rents finally settled as fair and equitable and incorporated in the rent rolls were announced in seven different Camps to the tenants after service of notice by proclamation. The rent-rolls were kept open for inspection for a period of 30 days and the tenants were given a chance to object to any entry in the rent-rolls or ommission therefrom. In all 7,007 objections were received which were decided by the Assistant Settlement Officers in Camps. The objection petitions were mostly for mutation. In a few cases only, the quantum of rent or rate of rent was challenged.

83. *Appeals*—In all 21 appeals were preferred against the decisions of the Assistant Settlement Officers which were heard and disposed of by the then Settlement Officer Shri N. Sahu, I. A. S. (Retd.). In 17 cases the decisions of the Assistant Settlement Officers were upheld, in 2 cases the orders were modified and in 2 cases the orders were reversed.

84. *Re-Janch and Mukabilas*—After the objections were disposed of the new rents were entered in the Khantians and the records were once again checked by experienced Munsarims at the headquarters. Thereafter, the records were fair copied and compared with original records. As most of the safai Moharirs were new and inexperienced their performance was not up to the mark. As per Board's orders No. 4226-L.R.S., dated the 25th July 1961 (vide Appendix 27) four copies of the records were prepared, the first one for the Tahasildar, 2nd for the Collector, 3rd for the Naib-Tahasildar to be used as working copy and the 4th for the tenants.

85. *Final Publication and Distribution of Pattas*—As per direction of the Director of Land Records & Surveys, Orissa, who inspected the office in the month of September 1961, all efforts were made for final publication of records before the 31st May 1962. Six camps were sent to different centres where Pattas were distributed to the tenants. On a reference by the then Settlement Officer (vide Appendix 28) the Government as conveyed in Board's letter No. 528—XXI-346/61-L. R. S., dated the 19th January 1962, (vide Appendix 29) ordered for distribution of Pattas among the tenants without realisation of any fee. Two copies of the records-of-rights with ordinary binding were made over to the concerned Tahasildar in the Camp itself. Final publication of records of 8 villages which were involved in appeal cases could, however, be done only in the month of June 1962. As the Deputy Director of Survey, Bihar, could not supply the reproduced copies of final maps in time, no maps could be sold at this stage.

86. *Consignment of records to the District Record Room at Bhawanipatna and Koraput*—After final publication, the Collectorate copies of record-of-rights have been bound up in the Record Room and along with other records as prescribed in rule 516 at the Bihar & Orissa Survey and Settlement Manual and are being made over to the Collector, Kalahandi. The record of-rights and other records relating to Kashipur area are being made over to the Collector, Koraput. The details of the records and registers are given in Chapter IX.

87. *Reconciliation of boundry between revenue villages & adjoining reserve forests*—It will not be out of place here to dwell upon some important topics having a special relevance to the present Settlement. There are 32 blocks of reserved forests in the areas under report. At the time of survey the Forest Department were requested to supply their maps, but they did not do so for a long time. After receipt of these maps in the year 1960, the cadastral survey maps were compared with these and it was found

that in most cases they agreed, but in certain cases the difference was very marked. So with the concurrrence of the Divisional Forest Officer all discrepant points were verified on the spot and the boundary was finalised. In most of the cases the maps prepared in course of the present settlement were finally accepted.

88. *Abandoned villages*—In these hilly ex-Zamindaries the man-eater menace has been the cause of abandonment of many villages. The kondhs are at times found to be deserting their villages ex-Block and resettling in some other places. Long after the survey operation was completed in the Karlapat ex-Zamindary a person claiming to be the Gountia of 20 villages put in an application claiming that four of his villages, viz., Totaguda, Pariasur, Kuteljor and Tentulipadar had been left out from survey and record-of-rights operation. On an examination of the Demand Register of Kashipur Tahasil it was found that these were in fact revenue villages, but had subsequently been abandoned and no revenue was being realised. On the direction of the Director of Land Records & Surveys, Orissa, a miscellaneous case was initiated and after verification of the spot it was found that these villages were complete jungles adjoining reserved forests. The Settlement Officer accordingly rejected the claim of the applicant for survey of these villages.

89. *Gounti proceedings*—During attestation the Gounti proceedings were drawn up in respect of Karlapat and Mahulpatna ex-Zamindaris but these were subsequently dropped as Gounti system was abolished in the midst of settlement operation. On the abolition of Gounti, Bhogra lands were converted into raiyati by the Collector, but Khudkast lands were left as such though Government orders were to convert both the types of lands into raiyati and resettle them with the persons in possession. In 13 villages the Bhogra lands too could not be converted into rayati by the Collector. In anticipation of Collector's orders, all Khudkast lands in Kashipur and Madanpur-Rampur ex-Zamindaries were recorded as rayati. In 116 villages, however, as the record now stands, these lands have not been recorded in favour of any individual but as Khudkast only both in the status column and name column. It is unfortunate that at no stage of the operation a petition could be filed from the Collector's side for proper recording of these lands.

90. *Resettlement of surrendered, abandoned and aboriginal holdings*—According to clause 11 of the old Gounti Patta the Gountias could take possession of abondoned and surrendered holdings as their Khudkast land or could settle the same with their relatives after obtaining prior sanction of the State. Surrendered holdings, if belonging to an aboriginal or certain low

castes were to be realotted only to a person of that class. This restriction was imposed in clause 12 of the Patta. It was found that in many cases these restrictions had been infringed. In accordance with Board's letter No. 2700—L.R.S.-XXI-34/52, dated the 13th December 1952, the lands belonging to aboriginals were settled with their successors. If they could not be traced out, lands were settled with the present occupants after realisation of five times the settled rent as Salami. So also in cases of violation of clause 11 the lands were settled with the present occupants after realisation of salami as stated before. There were 123 such cases.

91. *Enquiries relating to maufi grants*—At the Attestation stage all kinds of Maufi grants were enquired into by the Assistant Settlement Officers. Following the previous practice of assessing the Maufis to quit rent on a graduated scale, the Government in the Revenue Department vide its letter No. 1915-L.R.S., dated the 12th September 1956 (Appendix-23) have ordered that the Debottar maufis shoud continue without any interference so long as sebapuja continues, while the other maufis may be assessed 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 rate. In the light of the above principle the enquiries made by the Attestation Officers were further scrutinised by another experienced Assistant Settlement Officer at headquarters who made a thorough and exhaustive study of the grants referring to the old Maufi Register and Sanada and other papers produced by the grantees. Each grant whether it constituted a whole village or a few plots of lands was dealt with separately in a proceeding on which the order was passed by the Settlement Officer. An interesting fact which came to light in course of these enquiries was that on the eve of merger of the princely State of Kalahandi with the province of Orissa, the ex-Zamindars took advantage of the fluid political situation and with or without the prior approval of the ex-Ruler created a number of maufi grants both whole village and tukura in favour of their relatives and deities. As the creation of such a large number of Maufis during a very short period was found to be unusual and previous permission of the Ruler was not forth-coming in a number of cases, a list with detailed particulars of all such grants was forwarded to the Collector for setting aside the invalid grants. Another striking feature is to be noticed in the creation of a number of maufi grants made by the ex-Zamindar of Kashipur in favour of his two wives for their maintenance. These grants were created immediately after integration of Kalahandi with the province of Orissa, i.e., between the dates the 2nd January 1948 to 15th January 1948. The problem in these cases was that the ex-Zamindar created the grants at a

time when he had no power to do so. The Kashipur ex-Zamindary was under Court-of-Wards management before merger, but the Ruler of Kalahandi released it from Court-of-Wards on the 27th December 1947. Subsequently this order of the Ruler was annulled by notification No. 11224-States, dated the 8th June 1949 of Home Department, Government of Orissa. Accordingly, all these grants were treated as illegal. Shrimati Sambhunath Priya Devi, the mother of the ex-Zamindar of Kashipur tried at the rent hearing stage for transfer of her maintenance grants in the villages Bandhpadar, Panchali, Puhundi and Tikiri to her daughter's son, but all these objections were rejected by the Assistant Settlement Officer against which appeals were preferred before the then Settlement Officer, Shri N. Sahu, I.A.S., Retd. who disallowed them on the ground that maintenance mauli grants were not transferable. Long after the rent-objection stage the Collector, Kalahandi, filed a number of objections after obtaining special permission of the Charge Officer for setting aside the entries in the records-of-rights made in favour of the Thatrani Sahiba of Kashipur. In most of these cases the Collector's objections were upheld. In a few other cases he went on appeal and met with success. After final publication was over, the Collector filed 9 revision petitions before the Board of Revenue for correction of record-of-rights. In these cases the record-of-rights showed Shrimati Sambhunath Priya Devi as the Marfatdar of the deity Balaji Mahaprabhu. The revision petitions were allowed by the Member of Board of Revenue and the records were corrected in these 9 villages showing the Additional District Magistrate (Collector) as the interim trustee on behalf of the State Government (vide Appendix 25).

92. *Waste lands and Gochar*—During the last Settlements the anabadi lands were classified into six categories, viz, Bagicha, Bad-Jungle, Patra-Jungle or Patra Gochar, Jala Magna, Tikra Chatan and Bata Basti. These have been now reshuffled into 5 classes, viz., Gochar, Jalchar, Sarbasadharan, Abadjogya Anabadi and Abada-Ajogya Anabadi. Mr. Ramadhyahi in his report, Vol. I at Para. 25 says "In most of the States, and has very little value, particularly in the jungly tracts where new cultivation is started. The paucity of cultivators here still persists, while large areas are available for cultivation. Consequently the States have to follow a policy of encouraging new cultivation and new settlement either directly or through persons who offer to become headmen and start villages". In the rent rate report of the last Settlement of Mohulpatna Zamindary, the then Settlement Officer mentions more than one third of the total area as still unoccupied. The cultivation according to him was increasing year by year and he hoped that large portion of the unoccupied area will be brought to cultivation in the near future.

Again according to him about 2,400 acres of big and bush jungles were fit for cultivation and the same was expected to be brought under cultivation in the near future for the tenants had no check or interference. The tenants had to take no trouble in bringing any unoccupied area under cultivation except to simply obtain permission which was readily granted by the Zamindar Sahib who was himself encouraging the people to bring all the unoccupied area under cultivation without compensation. Thus, it would appear that a policy of encouraging cultivation was followed and full scope was given for breaking new land from waste. Clause 13 of the old Gounti Patta provided that the Gountia of a village had right to lease out waste lands or to cultivate the same himself after reserving some percentage for pasturage and fuel according to requirement of the villagers. But what percentage of waste land was necessary for the requirement of the village has no where been defined. The Gountias seem to have taken full advantage of this flaw in the Gounti Patta. There was also no clause for preventing persons from cultivating waste land without obtaining prior permission of the Gountia. This power was of course withdrawn from the Gountias as early as 1950 in the order No. 6503—Rev-XXII-IV-2/50, dated the 23rd October 1950 of the Commissioner, Northern Division, Sambalpur. During the present settlement operation it was noticed that in most of the villages in the plain area the waste lands had shrunk like anything. But as the power to lease out waste land was vested in the Gountia, all reclamations made with his written consent prior to the 23rd October 1950 had to be recorded in the raiyati Khatian of the present occupants. So also all reclamations made without the written consent of the Gountia but not objected to by him within 3 years of such reclamation have been recorded in the names of the present occupants in the light of the provision under section 87(3) of the C. P. Tenancy Act, 1920. All other reclamations made after the 23rd October 1950 without prior permission of competent revenue authorities have been treated as encroachments. Notwithstanding the position stated above steps have been taken in the present settlement for reservation of 5 per cent to 7 per cent of the total village area as Gochar. Wherever waste land was found to be still in abundance there was no difficulty in reserving 10 per cent of the total village areas. According section 2-A of the Orissa Prevention of Land Encroachment (Amendment) Act, 1962, unauthorised occupation of lands recorded as Gochar, Rakhit or Sarbasadharan shall be deemed to be as objectionable encroachments. Now that a definite area with a definite plot number has been recorded as Gochar in the present Settlement papers there will not be any difficulty in eviction of future encroachers, by the Revenue authorities.

93. *Encroachments and objections of Forest Department*— In the foregoing paragraph it has already been stated that a large number of encroachments were detected in course of the survey and record-of-rights operation. Most of these encroachments were, however, found to be unobjectionable. Only encroachments upon old Jalchars serving the purpose of irrigation and drinking water tanks were considered as objectionable. It was decided by the Collector, Kalahandi, that all unobjectionable encroachments should be settled with encroachers before rent settlement so that they would not escape proper assessment. The Settlement Officer was accordingly empowered by the Collector on the 16th July 1953 under the provision of Administration of Orissa States Order, 1948 to settle land up to 5 acres in unobjectionable cases of encroachment. The other cases were to be handled by him. In fact the Settlement Officer initiated action in all cases, invited objections to the proposed settlement by issuing proclamation, heard objection if any, settled the unobjectionable encroachments which were within his powers and obtained Collector's orders in other cases. As per instructions of the Collector, in conformity with the prevailing Government policy the landless Adivasis possessing less than 5 acres of land were exempted from paying Salami. In the case of non-Adivasis Salami was charged at full rate. The following statement will show the work-load involved in settlement of encroached lands.—

Name of Ex-Zamindary	No. of encroachment proceedings	No. of encroachments	Total assessment of Salami payable
			Rs. nP.
1, Karlapat ..	19	40	792·50
2. Mahulpatna ..	153	1,174	47,942·55
3. Kashipur ..	149	1,083	10,028·65
4. Madanpur-Rampur	354	1,939	30,787·70
Total ..	720	4,236	89,551·40

Out of these 4,236 cases of encroachments, 3,252 could be settled on realisation of Salami of Rs. 59,182·00. The rest could not be settled as the parties failed to pay Salami. They have been treated as encroachers in Settlement papers. After all these were done, the Divisional Forest Officer, Bhawanipatna, at a very late stage wrote to the Settlement Officer for realisation of royalty in all cases for the trees standing on the lands already settled or proposed to be settled. He further suggested that unless forest royalty was paid, tenancy right should not be given to the encroachers. The Director of Land Records & Surveys, Orissa, who inspected this office in October 1960, mentioned in his inspection note that "in respect of cases where Nazarana has already been realised it will not be possible to withhold grant of tenancy right as the parties were asked to pay Nazarana to get tenancy rights and they have paid it". Where Nazarana was yet to be realised the cases were transferred to the Collector and the Divisional Forest Officer was advised to assess forest royalty and intimate the same to the former for realisation of royalty along with Nazarana. Inspite of this decision the Divisional Forest Officer's representatives filed objection petitions in almost all rent settlement camps for cancellation of tenancy rights already granted. As such objections were beyond the scope of settlement proceedings, all these objections were summarily rejected by the Assistant Settlement Officers. In the Tikiri Rent Settlement Camp an objection was filed by the Forest Department claiming that 14 whole revenue villages were encroachments over reserved forests. On examination it was found that in the year 1943, the Maharaja of Kalahandi had converted these villages along with a belt of sorrounding forests into Liliguma reserved forest. But this order of the Maharaja does not appear to have been implemented as rent is still being realised from tenants of some of these villages and the same are being shown as Revenue villages in the Collector's records. The objection of the Forest Department was accordingly rejected. At another stage the Divisional Forest Officer claimed with concurrence of the Collector that Podu cultivation should not be admitted as a right and no record of such cultivation should be prepared as admission of the right in the record would mean destruction of forests. The Director of Land Records & Surveys, Orissa, in his inspection note of April 1961, met this objection with the following observations.

> " There is no doubt that in podu cultivation destruction of forests to some extent is inevetiable. But podu has been admitted as a right for a very long time in Kalahandi and it can not be exitinguished unless an alternate source of livelihood is provided for those who practise it ".

CHAPTER VIII

RENT SETTLEMENT

94. *System of Assessment*—In the last Settlement in each ex-Zamindary the soil unit system of assessment had been for the first time adopted. In the present operation the same system with a more regular procedure on a scientific basis was employed. This system involves "the reduction of the area of each holding to common denomination by multiplying the area of each class of land comprises in the holding by a figure representing its relative productiveness". This figure is called the "soil factor". The sum obtained by the process described above gives the total number of "soil units" contained in the holding and the reduced rent is found by multiplying the total number of units by the unit rate sanctioned for the village. The unit rate, which is generally a fraction of an anna, is expressed in decimal notation. Though this C. P. system of assessment has the appearance of being more complicated, in its actual application it has greater elasticity than the Orissa method. Moreover, it is the only system which is suitable for an irregular country like Kalahandi. Shri Janardan Das, the then Settlement Officer in his report on the Settlement operation in Khalsa area has elaborately dealt with the full implication of this system by citing concrete examples.

95. *General aim of the present operation*—It has been mentioned earlier that in these areas there were only 458 surveyed villages and the rest were all unsurveyed ones. Though it is said that the C. P. system has been followed in the last round of Settlement "it is doubtful if intelligent application of settlement principles has been possible at all, as there has been no check by a superior Officer in any case. In the matter of classification of villages and lands, on the whole, much aribitrariness prevailed. In the unsurveyed villages the rent was assessed in an irrational manner through the antiquated system of seed capacity of the land and the paying capacity of the raiyat. The general aim of the present settlement operation was not only to perfect in detail the record of land rights for smooth revenue and civil administration, but also to remove the obvious inequalities of rent, while obtaining a substantial enhancement due to rise in prices of staple food crops and improvement in communication and marketing facilities.

96. *Change in scale of factors*—In the soil unit system of assessment the determination of the scale of factors to be applied to different classes of land is the most important work. The

factor is nothing but a figure representing the relative value of each class of soil. The exact figures taken are immaterial, provided their relative proportion is unaltered. In revision settlement generally the scales of factors adpoted in previous settlement is kept in tact unless there is sufficient reason for its alteration. The scale of factors which was sanctioned for the Khalsa area during the settlement of 1922 was later on adopted in each ex-Zamindary during the last round of settlements. Shri J. Das, the then Settlement Officer in his report on the settlement operation in the Khalsa area has given in detail the reasons for alteration in the soil classification and the scale of factors with regard to certain classes of land where it was found that the factors of the last Settlement had not borne proper ration with different classes of soil and factors prevailing in the neighbouring district of Bolangir. In the revised rent proposal submitted with this office letter No. 2353—XI-3/59, dated the 9th November 1959, Shri J. Das proposed for adopting the same scale of factors in the ex-Zamindary areas for the sake of uniformity. This was ultimately approved by the Government as will be found in the rent policy reproduced in appendix 18. Subsequently Shri N. Sahu, I. A. S. (Retd.), the then Settlement Officer noticed that Adi (ridge) class of lands was escaping assessment. So the factor of this class of land was fixed at five.

97. *Reasons for delay in approval of the rent policy*— Before touching the subject of enhancement of rent during the present operation, it is proper to narrate briefly the reasons for delay in approval of the rent policy by the Government. Soon after the Government order (vide Appendix 15) was received for taking up rent settlement in the ex-Zamindary villages Shri J. Das submitted a rent proposal for 203 villages of Mohulpatna and Karlapat (Plain portion) ex-Zamindary the draft publication of which had long since been over with his letter No. 2419, dated the 28th September 1956. In that proposal he *inter alia* suggested for a slight modification of the principle of rent assessment in the khalsa while applying it to the ex-Zamindary villages though at the same time he wanted that the limit of enhancement in individual holdings should be confined to 100 per cent where there was no increase in total area. As at that time the standardisation of rent scheme, meant to rationalise the divergent rates of rent prevailing throughout the State by suitable enhancement in conformity with a slab rate, was under contemplation of the Government, the Board did not agree with the proposal. This scheme of course ultimately fell through. The Member, Board of Revenue, who

paid a visit to this Settlement in 1958 in his tour note observed as follows:

> "Neither the slab nor the khalsa settlement proposed an increase of rent on the lands other than bad lands in good villages. Good land in villages would continue to pay old rent. There is no reason why there should not be at least a 25% increase over this. This has to be separately added in our proposals to Government."

In pursuance of these instructions of the Member, the proposed rents in few cases of typical villages in various groups were calculated and the results were communicated to the Board in October, 1958. Thereafter, a conference was held in the office of the Board of Revenue on the 8th December 1958. In Appendix 16 a copy of the note of discussion that followed is given on the lines of the suggestions indicated in the Note of discussion a revised rent proposal for all the four ex-Zamindaries with a detailed statement showing the existing rent and the anticipated figures was submitted with this office letter No. 438, dated the 16th February 1959. This proposal envisaged a net increase of 144 per cent in revenue. The Board agreed with the proposal in toto and transmitted it to the Government with its letter No. 1023—XXI-3/58-L.R.S., dated the 5th May 1959, for approval. But the Government felt that difference between the policy adopted for rent settlement in the khalsa areas and that now proposed for the ex-Zamindary areas of the same district might lead to some justifiable clamour by the people in the ex-State areas. They accordingly wanted to know the financial implications if the same policy and unit rates were adopted in these areas. On this Shri Das had to submit a second revised proposal with this office letter No. 2359 showing therein clearly that by this proposal the average rent incidence would come to Re. 0-12-9, the comparative figures for khalsa being Re. 0-12-3. As still there was apprehension of a controversy on this issue, the then Member of the Board of Revenue, Mr. B. Sivaraman, I. C. S., paid a visit to Kalahandi on the 5th January 1960 and found out a number of precedents from old papers justifying the method of enhancement provided in the rent proposal. His tour note which will be of immense use for formulation of rent policy in subsequent revision Settlements is reproduced in Appendix 17. With this brilliants exposition of the principle on hand, there was no difficulty for the Government to accept the rent proposal (vide Appendix 18). The subsequent developments will be dealt with in due course.

98. *Method of enchancement—(a) Grouping of villages*—In his first rent proposal report Shri J. Das mentioned that unit rates in Kalahandi were not fixed in the last Settement in consideration of the actual qualities of the village as good or bad or indefinite. Each village had its own unit rate and there was a wide divergence between the rates of two adjacent villages. As a consequence the villages situated in the same locality and having the same advantage were paying at different rates for the same kind of soil. This was certainly incapable of any rational explanation. In the present settlement operation this disparity was reduced as far as it was practicable and the villages were formed into 17 assessment groups accoding to their general lie, homogeneity of soil and facilities like marketing, communications, insurance against crop failure, water supply etc. After this grouping was done the average rate of each group was found out. This facilitated comparison of pressure of rents on different villages.

(b) Selection of unit rates—The next step in the process was the finding out of the existing unit rates. In the unsurveyed villages where rent was previously fixed on *ad hoc* basis there was no unit rate as such. But this could be derived by the method of back calculation, i.e., by dividing the existing rent with the total number of factors assigned during the present settlement. It was seen that the unit rates in the villages, both surveyed and unserveyed ranged from 16 to 40·33 and there were as many as 432 rates in the 1,017 villages. Shri Das in his second revised rent proposal report wrote "the rent proposals in respect of khalsa area were initiated in the year, 1950-51 when the ex-State had just merged with the province and in view of the inequalities of rates found in different villages, the aim was more towards standardisation of rates than towards enhancement by a process of levelling up. The lower rates were raised approaching the rates of the groups, but the existing rates above the group rates were not disturbed. Consequence was that some big villages which could have borne some enhancement escaped and the increase was only 62 per cent. Now in view of changed circumstances and the numerous developments effected in all parts of the district and rise in the price of agricultural produce with no chance of its fall, there are grounds for making slight changes from the policy followed for the khalsa area. In my present report the same principle was adopted in the khalsa area has been followed except that unit rates of the villages which were higher than the average group rates have been raised to 25 to 30 per cent of the existing rates according to its quality and other advantageous factors while the lower rates have been brought to the average group rate. In the same report in a subsequent paragraph he wrote

"In the last Settlement the unit rates in these areas as in other villages of the district were not fixed in consideration with the actual quality and other advantages of the villages. As a result of various developments effected in the district and the marketing and communication facilities available at present there is practically very little difference between the villages in the plains, these situated in the interior and those situated near the headquarters. As stated above the price of agricultural produce as well as the market value of the land have gone up 5 to 6 times of the rates prevalent at the time of the last Settlements. The value of agricultural produce in hilly villages has also gone up. Therefore, there exists ample justification for raising the village rates to a desirable extent. At the same time, because of the irregularities of the existing rental pressure on different villages in the same group, raising the rates uniformly in exact ratio in all the villages is not possible ; nor is it desirable. So unit rates in the village of the group have been adjusted in such a way as will be reasonable in view of the various facilities obtaining in the village and at the same time distributing the enhancement equitably among all classes of villages". Thus the unit rates in the present settlement were fixed by taking into consideration the following factors :—

(i) To reduce the large number of unit rates prevailing previously.

(ii) To bring about a reasonable enhancement having regard to the present circumstances.

(iii) To reduce existing disparity among the villages having the similar agricultural features and similar advantages.

The Government accepted the proposal but in their order (vide Appendix 18) directed that the existing unit rates of the villages which were higher than the average group rates should be raised by 25 to 30 per cent of the existing rates and the existing unit rates of the villages which were below the group rate would be brought upto the average group rate. The Board in its letter No. 1555—XXI-49/60-L.R.S., dated the 11th July 1960 (vide Appendix 19) suggested for allowing a little more discretion to the Settlement Officer to even out the difficulties which arose out of this order to which the Government agreed (vide Appendix 20) but added that the discretion proposed to be given to the Settlement Officer should be modulated by adopting the higher stage where the increase was 50 per cent of the difference between the two stages. In the same letter referred to above the Board authorised the Settlement Officer to go ahead with the

preliminary work to start Rent Settlement Camps from the 1st October 1960. By the time the above order of the Government was received, the work had already progressed to a great extent and as it was found that if the principle had been followed it would have necessitated fresh rent calculation in about 100 villages. So on the suggestion of the Settlement Officer, the Director of Land Records & Surveys, Orissa moved the Government in Board's letter No. 3052—XXI-75/61-L.R.S., dated the 30th May 1961 (vide Appendix 21), to accept the original recommendation of the Board. This was ultimately accepted by the Government (vide Appendix 22).

(c) Assessment of holdings—Once the unit rate of a village is fixed it is very easy to calculate rent of a holding. The unit rate multiplied with the soil units of a holding gives the "deduced rent" which is not regarded as the rent to be fixed for a raiyat but as an approximation to it. In the previous Settlements the governing principles were that :—

(i) Where the present payment exceeded the deduced rent the former was to be maintained.

(ii) Where the reduced rent exceeded the present payment by over 50% the former was to be reduced by 33% of the difference.

In the Khalsa Settlement this principle was more or less followed except that the rent in no case was allowed to exceed the old rent by hundred per cent where there was no increase in area. In the year, 1955 on the advice of the Planning Commission the Government accepted the principle that hereafter rents must be more in consonance with the capacity of the land to pay. The new settlement which was then on the anvil accordingly did away with all predilections about percentage increase of rent of a Khata or a village. In accordance with this new policy the inhibition of the Khalsa Settlement was removed in the present settlement. In this matter the Government decided that where the existing rent would be higher than the deduced rent, the deduced rent was to be maintained. They fully agreed with the Board that where the previous rent was low due to improper assessment in the last settlements, the rents in such cases should be enhanced by more than 100 per cent at the first instance. This new policy of the Government removed the necessity of using the deduced rent as a guide for the Settlement Officer who had previously the discretion of fixing the rent of each individual holding on its own merit. It, however, came as a blessing to the tenants of 2 newly surveyed villages in Group 'V' of Kashipur ex-Zamindary where the previous unit rates were much above

the maximum unit [illegible] the present Settlement. In order to save the tenants from hardship in such cases where there was more than doubling of the old rent, the Government ordered for fixing progressive rents by apreading over the excess amount of rent in five annual instalments if the tenants applied for the same. This facilty was, however, taken advantage of only in eight cases.

99. *Assessment of Maufi grants*—It has been stated earlier that as per the instructions contained in Revenue Department letter No. 1915—L. R. S.-XXI-11/56, dated the 12th September 1956, found in Appendix 23 all Maufis other than Debottar Maufis were assessed in the present settlement on a graduated scale, i.e., the successors of the original grantee were assessed to one-fourth of reduced rent, their successors at half, their successors at three-fourth and the fourth generation at full rent. Long after this, when the final publication was almost over the Government in their letter No. 23050—108/62-R., dated the 11th May 1962 (vide Appendix 24) modified this principle and were pleased to direct that the maufi holdings in Kalahandi should be assessed on the basis of the term of settlement namely those who had enjoyed the maufi for 15 years or less, such lands should be assessed to half the rate of rent and those who had enjoyed the maufi for more than 15 years their lands should be assessed to full rent. As this order was received late it could not be implemented. It will be given effect to by the Collector in due course. The valuation of Maufi lands has been made by applying the same principle as applied for raiyati land. It was also the same in the case of Bhogra, chakran and jagir lands. The following table will show the number and nature of different types of Maufi with area and valuation which are found in this tract:—

Nature of Maufi	No. of total villages	Area	Valuation.	Tanki or zapti Jama	No. of tukura maufi	Area	Valuation	Tanki or Zapti Jama
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Debottar ..	38	15,722·00	14,999·80	143·62	62	984·21	1,240·80	4·70
Brahmottar ..	8	5,267·98	4,656·10	2,165·10	12	98·41	194·00	90·90
Kharposh ..	63	45,055·16	38,292·10	3,958·77	54	1,29·19	2,025·40	300·60
Miscellaneous	4	3,037·95	1,533·50	670·70	3	18·53	22·40	14·30
	113	68,883·09	59,448·50	6,938·69	131	2,391·14	3,482·60	410·70

100. *Acreage rates of rents*—Over the whole of these four ex-Zamindary areas the average acre rate of rent imposed at the last settlement was 7 annas 2 pies. It has been now raised to 12 annas 9 pies. The percentage of enhancement appears to be high as the existing rent was very low. Nevertheless it cannot be said to be abnormal as it compares favourably with the average acreage rent of Re. 0-12-3 of the neighboring Khalsa area. The extension of cultivation and improvement in Kisams of land has partly contributed to this enhancement. From the average rate of rent per acre of land of the main classes detailed below it will be seen that the assessment is not very heavy :—

		Rs. P.
Bahal	..	1·81
Berna	..	1·37
Mal	..	0·88
At	..	0·56
Barchha	..	2·46
Bari	..	1·00
Kachhar	..	0·99

The lowest rates of rent imposed over whole groups are Re. 0-6-10 in group No. 1 in Mahulpatna ex-Zamindary and highest are Rs. 1-12-0 in group No. 1 of Karlapat ex-Zamindary. The villages under group No. 1 of Karlapat are situated on the plain and have better communication and marketing facilities. Five villages under group No. 1 of Kashipur have however, the

highest rates. The following table will show the average and maximum acre rents on the various classes of land :—

Rice Land			Land other than Rice Land		
Land class	Average rate of rent per acre through-out the area	Maximum acre rate imposed over five villages in Group No. 1 of Kashipur	Land class	Average rate of rent per acre through-out the area	Maximum acre rate imposed over five villages in Group No. 1 of Kashipur
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		Rs. P.	Rs. P
Bahal Kharipani ..	2·13	4·81	Barchha	2·46	5·56
Bahal Pani ..	1·97	4·44	At Kachhar	0 99	2·19
Bahal Khari ..	1·81	4·06	At Khari	0·82	1·87
Bahal Mamuli ..	1·64	3·69	At Unhari	0·66	1·50
Berna Khari pani ..	1·64	3·69	At Mamuli	0·41	0·94
Berna Pani ..	1·48	3·31	Bari Pani	1·23	2·75
Berna Khari ..	1·31	2·94	Bari Mamuli	0·82	1·87
Berna Mamuli ..	1·15	2·56	Bagicha	0·82	..
Mal Khari Pani ..	1·15	2·56			
Mal Pani	0·99	2·91			
Mal Khari ..	0·82	1·87			
Mal Mamuli ..	0·66	1·50			

101. *Assessment of lands under podu cultivation*—As per instruction of the Board conveyed in its letter No. 1665, dated the 22nd June 1953, found in Appendix 5 which was subsequently approved by the Government in para. 8 of the rent policy (vide Appendix 18) the rate of Re. 0-8-0 per Kodki has been fixed in this Settlement for lands under podu cultivation over which no tenancy right accrues. The number of kodkis

possessed by the tenants is 17,754. Computing 5 acres of land which is generally cultivated with one kodki the area of hill slopes under podu cultivation may be estimated at 88,770 acres.

102. *The gross and net revenue*—The gross revenue on all kinds of lands on which rent has been calculated comes to Rs. 2,28,203·76 P., as against Rs. 1,01,740-12-5 pies of the last Settlement. This is, however, the asset and not the revenue actually payable to Government. The percentage of increase over the assets of last Settlements works out to 133 per cent. From out of the total assets a sum of Rs. 10,226·30 P., has to be deducted towards valuation of rent on rent free lands and a sum of Rs. 55,790·26 P., towards Maufidars dues. The actual revenue payable to Government therefore, comes to Rs. 1,71,312·80 P., as against Rs. 60,249-2-8 of the last Settlements. Besides this a sum of Rs. 54,298·24 P., will be realised towards cesses.

103. *Japti Jama on excess service land of Jhankar and Choukidar*—As per order of the Government (vide Appendix 18) the Choukidar and Jhankar chakran lands have been limited to three and five per cents of the total cultivated lands in a village respectively. Lands in excess of these prescribed limits have been assessed on Atrikta Japti basis. Both the jagir and the excess land have been recorded in one chakran khata 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.

104. *Commutation of kind rent to cash rent*—From old papers it is seen that the rental of many villages previously consisted of payment in both cash and kind. This was a special feature of the Maufi villages. Not only foodgrains, but also things like ghee, oil, arrow-root (palua), turmeric, tobacco, goat and thatching grass were also being realised as rasad jama. It will be interesting to get an idea of the rates in terms of money prevailing during the last Settlement in Kashipur ex-Zamindary. The rates of goods are noted below :—

		Seers per rupee
1. Paddy	..	60
2. Coarse rice	..	24
3. Fine rice	..	20
4. Mung	..	20
5. Blackgram	..	20

		Seers per rupee
6. Ghee	..	1½
7. Molasess	..	9
8. Castor oil	..	3
9. Til oil	..	4
10. Tobacco	..	9
11. Ragi	..	56
12. Niger	..	28
13. Red-gram	..	40
14. Turmeric	..	20
15. Red pepper	..	32
16. Arrowroot	..	12

After abolition of Zamindary system when the collection of revenue came to the hands of Government the rent-collecting agents found it difficult to collect kind rent from the tenants. So they got the kind rents commuted to cash rents. In the present settlement operation except in one or two cases where the produce rent was assigned to some deities no such other cases were found to be existing. So practically no necessity arose for commutation of kind rent to cash rent.

105. *Assessment of sikimi tenants' holdings*—As stated earlier, sub-letting is not very common in this tract for there are only 126 sub-tenants at present. As per Government order the lands held by these sub-tenants have been assessed 50 per cent above the original tenant's holdings.

106. *Kists*—In this district rents are realised in two instalments as noted below :—

1st kist ... 15th December

2nd kist ... 15th March

So for there has not been any change introduced by the Government in these traditional dates.

107. *Giving effect to new rent*—The final publication of records-of-rights in respect of all except eight villages which were pending on appeals was over before the 1st June 1962. The Survey and Settlement Act, 1958 was extended to the Sadar and

Dharmgarh subdivisions of this district with effect from the 1st June 1962 except in the 8 villages referred to above and 4 Nazul areas in khalsa where the final publication was yet to be taken up (vide Appendix 32). The Act was subsequently extended to the 8 villages with effect from the 1st October 1962. The Director of Land Records & Surveys, Orissa, in his letter No. 7412—XXI-40/61-L. R. S., dated the 5th December 1961 (vide Appendix 30) moved the Government for giving effect to the revised rents in the area except those 8 villages from the 1st June 1962 to which Government agreed (vide Appendix 31). The matter regarding the eight villages completed from final publication was taken up subsequently. However as it stands the new rent in all the villages of the four ex-Zamindaries will be realised during the agricultural year beginning on the 1st June 1962.

108. *Term of Settlement*—The new Settlement Act does not provide for any term of settlement. As the Government have now decided that there may be quinquennial revision of rent due to consistant fluctuations in the prices of foodgrain, no term has been fixed for the present Settlement. Also the amended Survey and Settlement Act, 1958 does not provide for fixation of term for any Settlement.

109. *Cess*—Nistar or Forest cess has been assessed at the rate of 2 annas in the rupee on all the tenants. In addition to this an extra two annas towards other cesses (consolidated cess) has been levied according to the principle laid down in clause (13) of the Administration of the Orissa States Order, 1948. The Maufidars, the Jagir and the service holders are also to pay these cesses on the rental valuation of the land held by them. In return fornistar the tenants are entitled to take unreserved species of timber, firewood and minor forest-produce for own use free of charge from undemarcated protected forests and village forests. They also enjoy the concession of taking reserved species of timber on payment of royalty at concessionnal rates. They, however, pay full rates for bamboos. In Dongarla in the newly surveyed villages there has been no imposition of consolidated cesses referred to above as the villagers are mostly tribal people and they do not enjoy the facilities available to the tenants of the plain area. The Orissa Cess Act, 1962 has in the meanwhile come into force with effect from the 1st January 1963. It is left to the Collector to take steps for reassessment of cesses under the provisions of this new Act.

CHAPTER IX

DESCRIPTION OF THE RECORDS

110. *Definition of Record-of-Rights*—In Appendix 26 will be found the order of the Board as to what shall constitute the record-of-rights in Kalahandi Major Settlement. Under section 11(5) of the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1958 which has since been extended to this area the record-of-rights shall comprise of the Khewat and Khatian only. Under section 38 of the same Act the records of this Settlement will now be deemed to have been duly published under that Act. So purposely the Wazi-Bul-Urz (village administration paper) has not been prepared in this Settlement. The Board was moved by the then Settlement Officer to revise its original order, but no reply could be received till the completion of the Settlement. As previously mentioned, the unnatisadan list has been discontinued.

111. *Copies of Record-of-Rights*—In pursuance of the Board's order conveyed in its letter No. 4226—XXI-263/61-L.R.S., dated the 25th July 1961, four copies of record-of-rights for each village have been prepared. The first copy to which the presumption of correctness applies under section 13 of the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1958 has been delivered to the Tahsildar concerned for maintenance. The second copy which is known as the Collector's copy is bring consigned to the District Record Rooms of Kalahandi and Koraput for preservation. The third copy known as the landlord's copy has been handed over to the Naib-Tahsildars concerned for being used as working copy. The fourth copy or rather the relevant extracts from it, have been supplied to the tenants at the time of final publication. In the 1st and 3rd copies sufficient space has been left for accommodating future corrections in each holding. The Collector's 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 bound up in one volume when they were found to be small so as to make the volumes uniform in size.

112. *Description of record-of-rights*—A brief description of the different parts of the record-of-rights is given below for appreciating the significance of the various entries made therein. The first copy consists of the following papers :—

(A) Title page

(B) Table of contents

(C) Final Publication certificate

(D) List of abbreviations

(E) Specimen signature

(F) Khewat

(G) Irrigation khatian

(H) Plot index

(I) Terij

(J) Khatian

(K) Terij of Dongar khasra

(L) Dongar khasra

113. *Title page*—This is the first page of the record giving the correct name of the village with thana, thana number and Pragana written in bold letters.

114. *Soochipatra or table of contents*—This shows the names of the papers and the pages of the volume in which these papers are to be found. It also bears a signature of the Assistant Settlement Officer testifying to the fact that the records contained in that volume are completed in all respects.

115. *Final Publication Certificate*—This is a certificate with the dated signature of the Assistant Settlement Officer who finally published the records with the particular date. Such certificates will not be found in the second and third copies of the record-of-rights.

116. *List of abbreviations*—In order to make the abbreviations used in the record-of-rights intelligible to all full rendering of them has been given in this list.

117. *Specimen signature*—It contains specimen signatures and initials with full particulars of the job-contract staff and the Officers who have taken part in the preparation of record-of-rights. All corrections and cuttings have been initialled by an Assistant Settlement Officer as a safeguard against interpolation.

118. *Khewat*—This is a record of the character and extent of proprietory and rent receiving interests of the village. The

Orissa Sarkar is the sole proprietor which receives rent directly from the raiyats. In maufi villages the maufidar figures as the second Khewatdar. The Khewat shows the total amounts of rent and cesses to be collected from the raiyats; and the total cultivated and uncultivated areas in a village. In the case of maufi villages tanki or quit rent payable by the Maufidar is also mentioned in the khewat. In villages where lands under Central Government such as telegraph office, etc., are to be found, the Khewat No. 1 goes to Bharat Sarkar and the Orissa Sarkar gets the second. The order in which the khewat has been prepared is noted below :—

1. Bharat Sarkar (if lands under Central Government are to be found).

2. Orissa Sarkar

3. Maufidar (if it is a Maufi village)

In the absence of any Khewatdars the next Khewatdar gets his serial number of the khewat. For example where there is no khewat in the name of the Bharat Sarkar the next Khewatdar Orissa Sarkar gets the serial number of the khewat of the Bharat Sarkar.

119. *Irrigation Khatian*—It gives an account of the total irrigated area of a village with a detailed statement of the plot numbers irrigated from various irrigation sources.

120. *Plot index*—The next paper in the volume is the index to Khatians. It contains all the plot numbers of the villages arranged serially with the corresponding Khata number noted against each plot. From this index it can be easily ascertained as to which Khata a particular plot number belongs.

121. *Terij*—This is only an abstract of the khatian. It contains the name of the Khewatdar with Khewat number, all the Khata numbers, the names of the raiyats, total number of plots and area both cultivated and uncultivated under each Khatian, the settled rent and the cesses payable by each tenant for each holding.

122. *Khatian*—This being the most important part of the Record-of-rights deserves a detailed explanatory note. It contains full details of all lands in the village with particulars of rent, area and incidents of each tenancy.

Column 1 has three heads:—

(i) The number of the khata or the holdings arranged in serial order.

(ii) Status of the holding such as sthitiban, maufi, chakran, etc.

(iii) Special incidents if any attached to a holding is noted under this head.

Column No. 2 contains the name, parentage, caste and residence of the raiyat concerned. If the land is unoccupied it contains an entry to that effect such as Gochar, Jalchar, Sarbasadharan, Anabadi, etc.

Column No. 3 shows the old rent paid by the tenant before the rent was revised.

Column 4 gives the fair rent settled in the present settlement as well as the cess payable by the tenant.

Column 5 shows the plot number and the name of the Chak or the local name of the land.

Column 6 gives the classification of the plot with the number of kittas or subdivisions (into field) if any.

Columns 7 and 8 give the area of plot in acres and decimals.

Column 9 is meant for remarks. It contains the number of trees with name, wells, adopted stations, separate possession of co-shares or the possession of a person who is not the recorded tenant but enjoys some easementary right like fruits of the trees standing on the plot. The possession of sikimi tenants, mortgages and the occupants who cultivate the lands of others or of the Government unauthorisedly has also been noted under this column.

123. *Arrangement of Khatians*—The serial number of the khatian has been arranged alphabetically according to status in the following orders :—

(i) Departmental khatian under Central Government such as Posts and Telegraph Department, etc.

(ii) Departmental khatians under State Government such as P.W.D., Police, Forest, Health, Education, etc.

(*iii*) Khatian for maufi lands such as Debottar. Brahmottar, Khorposh and Anugrahi.

(*iv*) Bhogra (wherever it has not been converted into raiyati by the Collector).

(*v*) Chakran such as Jhankar, Chukidar and Nariha.

(*vi*) Jagir such as Nalia, Debatapuja, Kumbhar, Badyakar etc.

(*vii*) Khudkast (wherever this has not been converted into raiyati by the Collector).

(*viii*) Sthitiban

(*ix*) Sukhbasi

(*x*) Gochar

(*xi*) Jalchar

(*xii*) Sarba Sadharan

(*xiii*) Abadjogya Anabadi

(*xiv*) Abadajogya Anabadi

(*xv*) Sikimi

124. *Terij of Dongar Khasra*—This is an abstract of Dongar Khasra.

125. *Dongar Khasra*—This paper is only to be found in villages where shifting cultivation of the hill slopes is in practice. It contains the name of the cultivator with parentage, caste, residence, name of the Dongar cultivated crops grown, seed capacity of the slopes under cultivation, number of Kodkis (spade) possessed by the cultivator and rent settled for cultivation. A stereotyped note to the effect that no occupancy right accrues over the slopes has been printed under Column No. 4 of the Khasra.

126. *Map*—A final copy of the village map has been kept in the pocket attached to the inside cover of the bound volume of record-of-rights supplied to the Collector. As per orders of the Board conveyed in its letter No. 4721—XVII-64/61-L.R.S., dated the 17th August 1961, two copies of the maps have been

supplied to the Tahsildar and one copy to the Naib-Tahsildar for maintenance. Besides these copies, a few more extra copies at the scale prescribed by the Board have been supplied to the Collector and the Tahasildar for sale at the rate of Rs. 1.25 P. per copy of each sheet.

127. *Other records*—Besides the records-of-rights the following important records have been prepared in course of the present settlement operation and consigned to the District Record Room. The records relating to Kashipur area are being consigned to the District Record Room at Koraput.

(*a*) *Village Notes*—The village notes which contain a host of information on the various aspects of agrarian economy were prepared at the Attestation stage. They have been arranged in serial order of thana number and kept in thanawar nathis.

(*b*) *Final Nathi*—Of each village containing the records of various proceedings and case work concerning that particular village from the beginning of the settlement operation to the stage of final publication of record-of-rights has been stitched together and consigned to the District Record Room to be preserved there permanently.

(*c*) Gounti proceedings where available the mauli enquiry proceedings, rent proceedings and rent confirmation reports and lists of distribution of pattas drawn up in different stages of the operation have been separately arranged villagewar and kept in thanawar nathis. These miscellaneous records too are being consigned to the District Record Room after elimination of un-important papers.

(*d*) Working Nathis and records of each village containing un-important papers have been kept together separately for each village. As these papers are not likely to be required for future reference they will be destroyed after the appeal period is over.

128. *Thana and Tahsil Maps*—Besides the village maps the printed copies of thana mujumuli maps of the scale of 1″-1 mile and of Tahasil mujumul maps of the scale of 1″-2 mlies except that of Lanjigarh Tahsil which is yet to be taken up for survey have been supplied to the district office for administrative purpose. The boundaries of the police-stations Thamul Rampur and Jayapatna have in the meanwhile undergone changes. So also after transfer of Kashipur ex-Zamindary to Koraput the boundaries of Kashipur and Dharmagarh Tahasils

have undergone changes. These changes have not been recognised in the mujumuli maps prepared in course of this settlement. These Mujumuli maps show the names of the villages with their boundaries and thana numbers, Dak-Bungalows, Police-Stations, Hospitals, Schools, Roads both Pucca and Katcha, Rivers, Streams, etc.

129. *Stone mujumuli*—The printed copy of stone Mujumulis for each thana has also been supplied to the District office with tri-junction stone registers and the receipts taken from the Choukidars. The numbers of the stones have been shown in the mujumuli.

130. *Original Maps*—All the original maps have been sent to the Deputy Director of Surveys, Bihar for preservation and future reproduction.

131. *Thana and Tahasil lists*—As per order of the Board, Thana and Tahsil lists with names of villages and other particulars have been prepared and sent to Government Press for printing.

132. *Registers*—The following registers have been prepared in course of this Settlement operation. These have been consigned to the District Record Room to be preserved permanently.

133. *Assets Register No. I*—It is a thanawise abstract of all khatians giving the total number of holdings with area, both cultivated and uncultivated, total amounts of rent payable by each tenant and sub-tenant and valuation of rent-free holdings with japti or tanki rent payable, if any.

134. *Assets Register* No. 1-A—This is an abstract of all departmental lands and the unoccupied areas under Bhart Sarkar and Orissa Sarkar. The total figures of this register have been incorporated in Register No. I.

135. *Assets Register No. I-B*—It is an abstract of whole village maufis under each thana giving the total number of holdings under each category of maufi. The areas possessed by raiyats with the rent payable to the maufidar and areas of land under cultivating possession of the Maufidar themselves with the amount of Tanki assessed on them can be ascertained from this register.

136. *Assets Register No. I-C*—It is an abstract of Tukura (plot) Maufi holdings with area, valuation, Tanki, etc. The figures of the register No. I-B have been added with the figures

of register No. I-C and ultimately shown in Register No. 1. Rents payable by the raiyats under the Maufidars have been included in the valuation of Maufi and the areas held by the raiyats are also included in the maufi holdings.

137. *Assets Register No. I-D*—It gives the total holdings with area under chakran and jagiri status with valuation of rent and Japti payable to Government. Total figures of this register have been taken into assets Register No. I for preparation of final abstract.

138. *Milan Khasra Classification Register—It* gives the detailed statement of the area in the villages, both cultivated and uncultivated under different classifications. The acreage under irrigation and the number of irrigation sources have also been shown in this register. The figures have been consolidated thanawise.

139. *Jinswar or crop statement Register*—It gives the area under different crops grown in the years in which Khanapuri Operations took place. It has also been prepared Thanawar.

140. *Fard Hawla or agricultural stock Register*—It gives the total number of bullock-carts, plough and cattle of each village under each thana.

141. *Unit Register*—This register contains the unit rates of the present Settlement and the last Settlement of the villages arranged thana by thana. Only one copy has been prepared and consigned to the District Record Room.

142. *Maufi Register*—This register contains details about each maufi with history and generation of the present holder.

CHAPTER X

CONCLUSION

143. *Conduct of the Staff*—Practically all the technical staff who were engaged in this Settlement were men from the coastal districts. When their number was found to be insufficient, local persons were entertained after imparting some training. Most of these hands were, however, found to be of very low calibre due to low standard of education and lack of grasp. The hilly nature of the tract and its malarious climate severely affected the efficiency of the staff and in the beginning they had to undergo lots of difficulties, but they were more than rewarded by the low cost of living in this area. The general run of the Amins and the Munsarims was indifferent to poor. The notions of discipline of the job-contract staff were rudimentary and true to the age-long traditions, some of them were engaged in gratifying themselves illegally for which a few had to be severely dealt with.

144. *The Assistant Settlement Officers*—By the time this report had to be drafted almost all the Assistant Settlement Officers who worked in this Settlement had gone away elsewhere on transfer. Those who worked with credit have been rewarded with promotion. Of them special mention may be made of Shri Saroj Kumar Pattanaik, Shri Sankar Prasad Ray, Shri Banamali Das, Shri Panchanan Singh and Shri Kapil Charan Mohanty. They have rendered yeoman service both in the office and in the field. Shri Kapil Charan Mohanty, who still continues as Recess Officer has experience of many Settlements and has risen from the post of an Amin in Settlement Department.

145. *The Charge Officers*—The post of Settlement Officer, Kalahandi Major Settlement was converted into the post of Charge Officer as soon as the Settlement was put under the control of the Settlement Officer, Sambalpur Major Settlement on the 1st July 1960. The post remained vacant till the 8th January 1961 when Shri J. N. Naik, O. A.S., a senior Deputy Collector with the experience of Subdivisional Officer in three different subdivisions joined and is continuing as such till the date of this report. He was able to control and guide the tricky and trying field work in an intelligent manner.

146. *Financial result of the Settlement*—The increase obtained in the land revenue of the area as a result of the revision is as follows:—

Actual revenue demand at last Settlement	..	Rs. 60,249-2-8
Actual revenue demand after revision	..	Rs. 1,71,312·80 P.
Increase in revenue demand	..	Rs. 1,11,063·63 P.

147. *Cost of the operation*—As the operation in the Khariar ex-Zamindary has been treated as a part of this Settlement operation, the cost involved in both the areas has been intermingled and it is impossible to say how much of the total amount has been expended on these four, ex-Zamindaries under report. The total expenditure from year to year in both these areas has been as follows:—

		Rs. P,
1953-54	..	39,450·90
1954-55	..	92,401·34
1955-56	..	1,66,189·86
1956-57	..	2,39,850·62
1957-58	..	2,90,054·76
1958-59	..	2,16,576·69
1959-60	..	1,63,694·30
1960-61	..	1,25,091·10
1961-62	..	2,67,422·23
Total	..	16,00,731·80

If from this amount a sum of Rs. 4,62,756·53 P., is treated as expenditure on settlement operation in Khariar ex-Zamindary, the total expenditure on this Settlement till the year 1961-62 may be treated as Rs. 11,37,975·27P. In addition to this a sum of Rs. 11,147·00 towards cost of stationery was involved. The indirect charges involved towards cost of forms and of reproduction maps, are not known to this office. So it can be said roughly that the total expenditure involved has been to the tune of Rs. 11,50,000.

(*ii*) The total receipts during the course of the operation including miscellaneous cash receipts and court-fee stamps were Rs. 54,712·97P. If this amount is set off against the total expenditure the net expenditure amounts to Rs. 10,95,287·03 P. and the cost of the operation per acre comes to Rs. 2·65 P. which is quite reasonable.

148. *Acknowledgement*—My thanks are due to all the Assistant Settlement Officers and the staff who worked in this Settlement. My thanks are specially due to Shri J. N. Naik, O.A.S., Charge officer for compiling this Final Report.

S. SUNDARARAJAN

Settlement Officer
Sambalpur Major Settlement

PART III

Appendix 1

(*Vide* Paragraph 16).

THE ORISSA GAZETTE (EXTRAORDINARY) No. 266, NOVEMBER 1952

GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Dated Cuttack, the 27th November 1952

Nos. 6962/6963/6964/6965—E.A.-29/52-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Orissa Estates Abolition Act, 1951 (Orissa Act I of 1952), the Governor of Orissa is pleased to declare that the Estates specified below have passed to and become vested in the State of Orissa free from all encumbrances.—

Name of the Estate	Touzi or Khewat No. if any	District or Districts in which situated	Name or names of the intermediary or intermediaries owing the Estate	Address or addresses of the intermediary or intermediaries
1	2	3	4	5
Madanpur-Rampur.	..	Kalahandi	Shri Durga Madhab Singh Deo.	Madanpur-Rampur, P. O. Madanpur-Rampur, Dist. Kalahandi.
Mahulpatna	..	Kalahandi	Shri Kishore Chandra Deo.	At. Mahulpatna, P. O. Jaipatna, Dist. Kalahandi.
Karlapat	..	Kalahandi	Shri Purossotam Singh	At Karlapat, P. O. Habaspur, Dist. Kalahandi.
Kashipur	..	Kalahandi	Shri Rudra Pratap Singh Deo.	At Kashipur, P. O. Thuamul-Rampur. Dist. Kalahandi,

By order of the Governor

N. SENAPATI

Secretary to Government

THE ORISSA GAZETTE (EXTRAORDINARY) No. 195, NOVEMBER 1952

GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Dated Cuttack, the 1st November 1953

No. 2721—II-E.A.-86/53-E.A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Orissa Estates Abolition Act, 1951 (Orissa Act I of 1952), the Governor of Orissa is pleased to declare that the Estates specified below have passed to and become vested in the State of Orissa free from all encumbrances.

Name of the State	Touzi or Khewat No. if any	District or Districts in which situated	Name or names of the intermediary or intermediaries owing the Estate	Address or addresses of the intermediary or intermediaries
1	2	3	4	5
Mandibisi Sub-Zamindary.	Nil	Kalahandi	Shri Nandakishore Deo.	Mandibisi, Kashipur Estate P. O. Thuamul, Rampur, Dist. Kalahandi.

By order of the Governor

N. SENAPATI

Secretary to Government

GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Dated, Cuttack, the 1st November 1959

No. 2722—II-11-E.A.-86/53-E.A.—In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 14 of the Orissa Estates Abolition Act, 1951 (Orissa Act I of 1952), the Governor of Orissa is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of Orissa in the Revenue Department No. 7360-R., dated the 27th November 1952, namely:—

AMENDMENT

In the said notification, to the existing items in column I of the schedule the following new items shall be added, namely:—

4. Mandibisi Sub-Zamindary

By order of the Governor

N. SENAPATI

Secretary to Government

Appendix 2

Vide Paragraph

GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA
REVENUE DEPARTMENT
No. 247—XXI-38/52-L.R.S.

FROM

SHRI S. S. PATRA, I.A.S.
DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To

THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER, KALAHANDI,
BHAWANIPATNA

Cuttack, dated the 29th January 1593

Reference—Your letter No. 728, dated the 26th November 1952

SUBJECT—Settlement of Zamindary areas in Kalahandi

In continuation of this Department letter No. 1994-L.R.S., dated the 25th October 1952, I am directed to say that Government have been pleased to sanction a sum of Rs. 10,314 (Rupees ten thousand three hundred and fourteen only) for survey and settlement operations in the Zamindary areas of Kalahandi during the year 1952-53.

2. The charge is debitable to the appropriate units under the head "7—Land Revenue—C—Survey Settlement and Record operation—D—iii—Maintenace of Estates Surveys—Settlement operation in State areas" as detailed in the margin. The amount is allotted to you out of the existing grant in the current year's budget. But as the scheme is considered to be a new one a token supplementary demand will be taken in due course.

	Rs.
Pay of Establishment.	422
Allowances ..	560
Contingencies—	
Contract.	8,832
Non-contract ..	5,000
Total ..	10,314

3. The Survey and Settlement Operation in these areas may be done under the authority of the notification issued by the ex-Durbar of Kalahandi on the 4th December 1946 and no fresh notification is necessary.

4. The programme furnished with your letter cited above has been approved by Government.

5. The Accountant-General is being informed accordingly.

S. S. PATRA
Deputy Secretary to Government

Appendix 3

(Vide Paragraph)

OFFICE OF THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER, KALAHANDI

No. VI-5/53—576

From

SHRI J. DAS, **M. A., B. L.**

SETTLEMENT OFFICER, KALAHANDI

To

THE ADDITIONAL UNDER-SECRETARY,

BOARD OF REVENUE, ORISSA, CUTTACK

Dated Bhawanipatna, the 28th July 1953

Subject—Traverse work for the unsurveyed area in ex-Zamindaries of Kalahandi.

Sir,

I have the honour to say that there are unsurveyed tracts as noted below in ex-Zamindary areas of Kalahandi district.

Name of Zamindary	Area in sq. miles	Area unsurveyed	Villages unsurveyed
1	2	3	4
Karlapat ..	248	220	114
Mahulpatna ..	346	244	92
Madanpur-Rampur ..	424	326	125
Kashipur ..	532	440	178
Lanjigarh ..	252	102	Not known

This area is covered with hundreds of hills, dense jungle and the villages which are very small are situated in between the hills. The people who are mostly Kondhs and Dombs carry on

cultivation on the hill slopes. There are also patches of plain lands where paddy is grown. The area is infested with tigers who are man-eaters and communication facilities are almost nil. Probably due to these difficulties the area was left unsurveyed in last Settlement. The record was prepared by looking to seed capacity and yield of the land which is known as 'Nazar paimas' system.

There were also a few square miles of unsurveyed area of this nature in the Khalsa portion of the ex-State of Kalahandi which was taken under the operation in 1950-51. Traverse of that area was done with the help of plane table, magnetic needle and Sightvane. Though this system of traverse with the help of Plane table is good enough for revenue purpose it cannot be said to be very accurate. It was also seen that this survey was very time-taking and not commensurate with the cost and trouble.

In view of the large tracts of unserveyed hilly areas lying within the ex-Zamindaries and the difficulties pointed out above it may kindly be examined whether the traverse work of this area shall be done with plane tables or requisition shall be sent for the Bihar Survey party to take up the traverse work.

Early instruction on the point is solicited.

Yours faithfully

J. DAS

Settlement Officer, Kalahandi

Appendix 4

(Vide Paragraph *)*

BOARD OF REVENUE, ORISSA, CUTTACK

No. 2276—XXII-5/53-L.R.S.

From

SHRI B. DAS, B. Sc.

ADDITIONAL UNDER-SECRETARY TO BOARD OF REVENUE.

To

THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER, KALAHANDI

Cuttack, dated the 30th August/2nd September 1953

Subject—Traverse Survey operations in ex-Zamindary areas of Kalahandi.

With reference to your letter No. 576, dated the 28th July 1953, I am directed to say that it is not possible to arrange theodolite traverse survey in ex-Zamindary areas of Kalahandi. Plane table traverse by picked surveyors with previous experience in traverse survey should therefore be taken up without waiting for theodolite traverse. If carefully done, plane table traverse will produce equally good results.

B. DAS

Additional Under-Secretary

Appendix 5

(Vide Paragraph)

BOARD OF REVENUE, ORISSA, CUTTACK
No. 1655—XXI-75/52-L.R.S.

From

SHRI B. DAS, B. Sc.
ADDITIONAL UNDER-SECRETARY TO BOARD OF REVENUE.

To

THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER, KALAHANDI

Reference—Correspondence resting with your letter No. 430—XVII-4/53, dated the 28th May 1953.

Dated Cuttack, the 22nd/23rd June 1953

Subject—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 the 1st December 1952. 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 per cent 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 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.

B. DAS
Additional Under-Secretary
Board of Revenue

Appendix 6

(Vide Paragraph)

OFFICE OF THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER, KALAHANDI

No. 1123/S. VI-5/53

From

SHRI J. DAS, M. A., B. L.,

SETTLEMENT OFFICER, KALAHANDI

To

THE ADDITIONAL UNDER-SECRETARY,
BOARD OF REVENUE, ORISSA, CUTTACK

Dated Bhawanipatna, the 15th December 1953

Subject—Traverse survey of the hilly area of Kalahandi district

Sir,

I have the honour to request you to kindly refer to my letter No. 576—VI-5/53, dated the 28th July 1953 and your reply contained in your letter No. 2276—XXIII-53-L.R.S., dated the 30th August/2nd September 1953, in connection with the traverse survey operation in the unsurveyed hilly areas of Kalahandi district.

I am forwarding 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 are running in the unsurveyed hilly tract was only surveyed and demarcated at the spot.

There are chain of hills and dense jungles within this unsurveyed area. Yillages 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 "Kodkis" (small spades). If the hills on the slope 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 survey .—

1. The hills continue in a straight in chains.: Sometimes one village is situated at a distance of 3 to 5 miles from the next nearest village. To fix up 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 of 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 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 interal boundary of villages interest 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 as land revenue by undertaking such an arduous survey. Moreover, we are concerned with land revenue administration and not with hills and forest 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 'Khasra' known as 'Donger Khasra' as was done in 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 sightvanes. At the time of preparation of mujumuli 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.

Yours faithfully
J. DAS
Settlement Officer, Kalahandi

Appendix 7

(Vide Paragraph *)*

Copy of letter No. 884—XXI-68/54-L. R. S., dated the 28th April 1954, from Shri B. Das, B. Sc., Deputy Secretary to Board of Revenue, Orissa, to the address of Settlement Officer, Kalahandi.

Subject—Traverse survey of the hilly areas of Kalahandi district.

Reference—Your letter No. 1123—S-VI-5, dated the 15th December 1953.

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 your proposals 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 mujumuli the area under plough should only be cadastrally surveyed.

3. Hill slopes under " Podu " or " Donger " should be shown on the map but not recorded in the R. O. R.

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.

Appendix 8

(*Vide* paragraph 45)

OFFICE OF THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER, KALAHANDI

From

No. 1256

SHRI J. DAS, M. A., B. L.

SETTLEMENT OFFICER, KALAHANDI.

To

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY, BOARD OF REVENUE, SAMBALPUR.

Dated the 1st May 1956

Subject—Water reservoirs in the Ex-State area of Kalahandi recorded under Government khata with note of the name of Gountia in the form "Unnatisadhan list" prepared in Settlement—Clarification necessary with the abolition of Gounti system.

Reference—Report of the Additional District Magistrate, Kalahandi, dated the 23rd May 1953 on the Collector's order, dated the 31st March 1953 on the D. O. No. 1936-Rev., dated the 27th March 1953 of the Under-Secretary to Board of Revenue, Sambalpur.

Sir,

There being no written Revenue law or previous decisions regarding the implication of the 'Unnatisadhan list', this paper has been subject to different interpretations from time to time. The 'Unnatisadhan list' is a paper which is connected with the Gounti system and as the said system has been abolished, it is necessary that a decision from the Government should be obtained for making it clear to all concerned and incorporating it in the village Wazi-bul-arz for the guidance of the Revenue Officers.

The Settlement operation in Kalahandi was started during the Durbar administration in 1946 and some stages of work had already been finished by the time of integration of the State with the province. There being no change in the existing revenue rules and practices, most of the forms approved by the Durbar Government have been continued. The form 'Unnatisadhan list' is one of such forms. From this form a copy of which is enclosed herewith it will be seen that water reservoirs which were excavated in the village prior to 1922 Settlement have been entered under the khata of the Government but the names of the Gountias maintaining and repairing the reservoirs have been entered in cols. 11 and 12 of the said list. The word 'Adhikar' appearing in the heading of column 12 means 'Tatwabandhan' (control) because when the Government is the actual owner in

col. 9 there can not be another owner in column No. 12. Under clause 23 of the old Gounti patta the work of maintenance and repair has only been entrusted to the Gountias. The Gountia is bound to supply water to the tenants whose lands are noted as getting irrigation from a particular reservoir.

The Gountias whose names had been entered in the registers of 1935 and 1941 maintained at the old Land Records Office and whose fore-father's names were found in the 'Unnatisadhan list' of 1922 Settlement have found place in the 'Unnatisadhan list', prepared in the present Settlement. What sort of right the Gountias had by the entry of his name in the 'Unnatisadhan list' has no where been defined. There is no final report of the settlement of 1922 to know this nor there is any rule on this point. It is a matter yet to be defined. From the circumstances and history of the Gounti tenure in Kalahandi it is gathered that the 'Unnatisadhan list' did not actually record any right but was a paper prepared in Settlement for judging the fitness of a Gountia in the matter of granting fresh lease of a village to the next term of Settlement. Gountias who had effected agricultural improvements in the village by excavating tanks and reservoirs were usually getting renewal of the patta and also protected status. Beyond this the 'Unnatisadhan list' does not show any right of the Gountia over the reservoirs excavated by him or his forefathers prior to 1922 although as a matter of practice he used to enjoy the fishery right and preferential right in the matter of irrigation of his land. Clause 23 of the old Gounti patta will show that maintenance and repair of tanks were part of his duty and not a right. Any way for want of written law or definite decision on the point the Gountias appear to be labouring under a misconception about their supposed right. In the Settlement now completed 'Unnatisadhan list' does not form a part of Record-of-Rights. It is a paper prepared in Settlement for facility of future reference.

This question was raised in 1950 when the Gountias put obstructions in the development works and at the instance of the District Magistrate, I had submitted a note on the 6th May 1950 which was forwarded to the Commissioner in D. M's. letter No 378-Res., dated the 11th May 1950. In 1953 there was another enquiry and report by the then Additional District Magistrate of Kalahandi which has been submitted to the Board, Sambalpur on the 25th May 1953.

Now that the Gounti system has been abolished in the ex-State area of Kalahandi, this matter should be finally decided and the Gountias explained in clear terms about their supposed right.

Yours faithfully

J. DAS

Settlement Officer

Kalahandi Major Settlement

Appendix 9

(Vide paragraph 45)

BOARD OF REVENUE, ORISSA

No. 2652—XXI-124/56-L.R.S.

From

SHRI ADIKAND SAHU, B. A.,

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO BOARD OF REVENUE.

To

THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER, KALAHANDI

Cuttack, the 23rd November 1956

Subject—Abolition of ' Unnatisadhan list '.

Reference—Your letter No. 1256/S., dated the 1st May 1956.

Sir,

I am directed to say that the 'Unnatisadhan list' was maintained for recording the improvements made by the Gountias in Kalahandi State. The Gountia system has since been abolished and so there is now no necessity for maintaining such a list. The Board has therefore been pleased to order that the preparation of such a list should be discontinued in the current settlement.

I am to request you in this connection to inform this office as to the Khata in which tanks mentioned in the 'Unnatisadhan list' have been recorded.

A. K. SAHU

Assistant Secretary

Appendix 10

(*Vide* paragraph 45)

Copy of letter No. 5704, dated the 12th October 1955, from Deputy Secretary to Board of Revenue, Orissa Sambalpur to the Collector, Kalahandi

Subject—Rights of tenants over the tanks in Kalahandi district

With reference to the correspondence resting with your Additional District Magistrate's letter No. 6561—L.-XI-5, dated the 26th May 1953, I am directed to say that it appears that the evidence in support of the possible claim, which the Gauntia may lay, has no where been stated. In the absence of any clear-cut decision it is necessary to review the rights which Government possess over these tanks. At the last Settlement in 1922 the tanks were all recorded in favour of the Raj Sarkar, i.e., the State. This is not disputed nor is it capable of being disputed. What, however, raises some doubts, is the entry made in the remarks column of the Record-of-Rights in the case of some tanks that the repairs to those tanks are undertaken by the Gountias. But this entry is really in favour of Government and not as is erroneously supposed in favour of the Gountias for, if the tank belongs to the Gountia, the entry that the repairs are carried out by him can have no significance. The only reasonable construction that can be placed on the entry is that although the tank belongs to the Government the Gountia has a duty to repair it. It would be well to remember that when appointments of Gountias were made in the past the willingness and the ability of the person to carry out repairs to the irrigation tanks was a consideration which weighed heavily with the authorities and the person who agree to carry out repairs to the tanks and to dig more was always preferred. Those who agree to repair a tank as a consideration for conferring the office of Gountia on them cannot now be allowed to lay a claim that the tank itself belongs to them. It is conceivable that in some cases the tank was excavated by an ancestor of the present Gountia. If in fact tank was so constructed that was obiviously a condition precedent to his appoinment as Gountia. Another conceivable condition precedent to the appointment is the payment of a certain sum as Nazarana. If a Gountia cannot now claim refound of what had been paid as Nazarana he cannot lay a claim to the tank either. The Gountia cannot now be heard to say that the tanks were constructed by their ancestor and that for that reason the tanks belong to them. It is conceivable that in some cases the office of the Gountia must have passed amay to a family different from the family to which the original

Gountia belonged. The family of the original Gountia could not have retained the tank as theirs and this fact is very significant. The entry in the Record of Rights making a reference to the obligation of the Gountia to repair the tank does not confer a right on the Gountia to the tank itself. Where a tank is not recorded in favour of Raj Sarkar at the last Settlement or in favour of any private person the inference emerges that the tank was constructed subsequent in 1922. In all such cases an enquiry will be necessary. If the tank is situated in Government land and no permission was secured by the person who claims to have constructed it the tank must be deemed to belong to Government no matter whether it was intended for the community as a whole or for the person who dug it. If, however, permission was secured to construct the tank the terms upon which such permission was granted should be the deciding factor as to the ownership of tank. If the tank is situated in a tenanted land it will naturally be a private tank. If it lies in Government land and if it is shown that its construction had the approval of the State then and there alone an enquiry need be made as to the terms upon which the approval was accorded and to decide the question of ownership in the light of the terms upon which the approval was given. In the circumstances the Board has been pleased to decide that Government should assert the rights which they undoubtedly possess.

2. The Revenue case records No. 17 of 1944-45 and No. nil of 1947, received with your Additional District Magistrate's letter under reference are returned herewith. Their receipts may please be acknowledged.:

Appendix 11

(*Vide* paragraph)

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN DIVISION. SAMBALPUR

ORDER

Dated, Sambalpur, the 23rd October 1950

No. 6503—REV.-XXII-IV-2/50—In exercise of the powers conferred on me under paragraph 6 (*a*) of the Administration of Orissa States Order, 1948 amended up to date, I, B. Sivaraman, I. C. S., Commissioner, Northern Division, hereby order that Settlement of waste lands in the Zamindari areas of ex-State of Kalahandi should not be made by the Gountias without the prior approval of the District Magistrate or any other Officer specially empowered by him. If any such settlement will be made without approval, it will be treated as invalid and will also be treated as misdemeanour for disciplinary action.

B. SIVARAMAN

21-10-1950

Commissioner, Northern Division
Sambalpur

Appendix 12

(*Vide* Paragraph)

BOARD OF REVENUE, ORISSA, CUTTACK

No. 2700—L.R.S.-XXI-34/52

From

SHRI B. DAS, B. Sc.
ADDITIONAL UNDER-SECRETARY TO BOARD OF REVENUE

To

THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER, KALAHANDI

Rerenence—Your letter No. 729/VI-2/51, dated, the 11th January 1951.

Cuttack, the 13th December 1952

Subject—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 Gountia 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 Gountia 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 Gountia patta lay down that the Gountia would be evicted if he violates any of the clauses in the Gountia patta. For violating clauses 11 and 12 of the Gountia patta the Gountia should be asked to pay penalty equal to five times the settled rent of 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 the 1st June 1952. It has also been decided to collect one year's rent as salami for conferring occupancy right on the jagirdars.

B. DAS
Additional Under-Secretary

Appendix 13

(*Vide* Paragraph)

ABOLITION OF GOUNTIA SYSTEM AND CONFERRING OCCUPANCY RIGHTS ON BHOGRA LANDS WITH FAIR RENT TO THOSE ATTACHED TO THE OFFICE OF THE GOUNTIA

(O. Exty. No. 25, dated the 2nd February 1956—Press Note)

It has been decided by Government that the Gountia System now prevailing in the subdivisions of Kalahandi Sadar, Dharmagarh and Sonepur will be abolished with effect from the 1st April 1956. Bhogra lands attached to the office of the Gountia will be settled with occupancy rights therein on fair and equitable rent in favour of the person in actual possession as on the 1st day of July 1955, subject to reservation of a fraction of the Bhogra lands in favour of Grama Sava on the following scale :—

Lands in the possession of each individual of reservation less than 10 acres.	scale	Nil
10 acres or above but less than 33 acres	..	5 per cent
33 acres or above but less than 100 acres	..	10 per cent
100 acres or above but less than 200 acres	..	20 per cent
200 acres or above	..	30 per cent

2. Lands in the possession of the Gauntia or his co-sharers which do not form part of Bhogra lands and in respect of which occupancy rights are not exercised, by whatever name they may be known, whether as Khudkast, Gountia royati or otherwise will also be settled with occupancy rights therein with the person in possession unless they were previously held by others and such others or their heirs desire settlement in their favour in which case they will be settled with such persons. No reservation will be made out of such lands in favour of Grama Sabhas.

3. Rent already fixed at the last Settlement will be taken as fair and equitable until proof the contrary is offered. Where rents have not already been fixed at the last settlement or where the rent already fixed at the last settlement is proved to be not fair and equitable, Subdivisional Officers have been authorised to fix fair and equitable rent. Their decision will be subject to appeal as any other decision in a revenue proceeding.

4. Collectors have been authorised to confer occupancy rights in respect of Bhogra lands with the exception of the lands to be reserved in favour of Grama Sabhas.

5. Government have decided not to levy any Salami for conferring occupancy rights in respect of Bhogra lands. A fee will, however, be charged at the rate of Re. 1 per Patta from Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes and at the rate of Rs. 3 from others.

6. Persons desirous of availing themselves of this opportunity of acquiring occupancy rights in respect of Bhogra lands held by them may apply to the Collector of the district or any other Revenue Officer authorised by him in this behalf.

Appendix 14

(Vide paragraph)

BOARD OF REVENUE, ORISSA, CUTTACK

No. 2306—L.R.S.-XXI-6/52

From

SHRI B. DAS, B. Sc.

ADDITIONAL UNDER-SECRETARY, BOARD OF REVENUE

To

THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER, KALAHANDI

Reference—Your letter No. 448/XXII-2/52, dated the 5th August 1952.

Dated the 4th December 1952

Subject—Rules for the Settlement of fair rents in the district of Kalahandi.

I am directed to forward a set of rules as approved by the Board for the settlement of fair rents in the district of Kalahandi.

2. Rules for the assessment of village revenue are under examination. They will be communicated in due course.

B. DAS

Additional Under-Secretary

Rules for Settlement of fair rents in the district of Kalahandi

1. As soon as fair and equitable rents payable by the tenants of village have been determined a notice shall be issued in form No. 1 appended to these rules requiring the attendance of the tenants and Gountias concerned on the date and place mentioned in the notice for the purpose of announcement of rent so determined. This notice shall be served by proclamation, by beat of drum and by posting it in the presence of not less than two persons in some conspicuous place in the village comprising lands under settlement. Such notice shall be served at least one week previous to the date fixed for the announcement of fair rents. When such notice has been served, it shall be held that all persons have been sufficiently warned of the date fixed.

2. On the date fixed or on any subsequent date to which the proceedings may be adjourned, the Revenue Officer or any other Officer deputed for the purpose shall read or cause to be read aloud in his presence the rent roll prepared for the village. He shall at the same time inform the parties, who attend, that the Settlement rent roll will be open for inspection for not less than 30 days in the office of the Revenue Officer, or in such other convenient place as the Revenue Officer may determine and that any person who objects to any entry in the Settlement rent roll or omission therefrom may present a petition to the Revenue Officer in the prescribed form (Form No. 3) on the subject within 30 days of the announcement of the Settlement Rent Roll, which will be duly considered.

3. All objections presented under rule 2 shall be heard and decided on the date to be fixed by the Revenue Officer in the same manner as objections to the draft records after attestation had been heard and decided. An appeal presented within 30 days of the date of decision of such objection shall lie to the Settlement Officer; provided that a second appeal shall lie from any order on appeal settling the amount of fair-rent passed by the Settlement Officer to the Board of Revenue within 2 months from the date of the order passed by the Settlement Officer.

4. When all objections under Rule 2 have been disposed of the Revenue Officer shall enter the rent as finally fixed in the Rent Roll.

He shall also determine and record the villages, if any, leviable in accordance with the existing laws inforce.

5. When all objections have been disposed of and the Settlement Rent Roll has been incorporated after necessary corrections in the draft record in accordance with the order passed on the objections, the Revenue Officer shall finally frame the record and cause it to be published by notifying in the prescribed form that its contents will be read out at a place and on a date to be specified, not less than a week from the date of the publication of such notice and by reading it out himself or causing it to be read at the appointed place on the date so specified in the presence of the parties or of as many of them as attend.

6. When all the record-of-rights in any local area have been finally published the Revenue Officer shall finally submit a report to the State Government containing such particulars as

may be necessary in order to enable the State Government to issue a notification confirming the settlement and declaring the settlement operation to be closed.

7. (1) The Revenue Officer shall cause to be made a copy of or extract from the record-of-rights as finally published in accordance with Rule 5 and this copy or extract shall bear a certificate under the Revenue Officer's signature and seal that it is a copy of or extract from the record-of-rights as finally published. The copy or extract shall be made over the Gountia or the tenant relating to his tenancy on payment of requisite fee, if any, prescribed by the Board.

(2) The finally published record itself shall be made over to the Collector of the District and shall bear a certificate that it is finally published under the Revenue Officer's signature and seal.

(3) If the State Government so direct, copies of the maps shall be prepared and distributed to the Gountias and tenants on payment of costs.

8. (1) The Settlement Officer or the Collector in his absence, may on application or on his own motion within 12 months from the date of the certificate of the final publication of the record-of-rights under rule 5 correct any entry in such record-of-rights which, he is satisfied, has been made owing to a *bona fide* mistake provided no such correction shall be made if an appeal affecting such entry is pending under rule 3 ; or until reasonable notice has been given to the parties concerned to appear and be heard in the matter.

(2) The Board of Revenue may in any case on application or of its own motion direct the revision of any record-of-rights or any portion of a record-of-rights at any time within 2 years from the date of certificate of the final publication but not so as to affect any order passed by the competent court.

9. After the conclusion of the settlement operation the Settlement Officer shall submit a final report in English for the whole area under survey and settlement and it shall contain the followng particulars :—

(*i*) General description of the tract ;

(*ii*) Its fiscal history

(*iii*) **Statistical results ;**

(*iv*) **Comparison of condition of the tract as regards rental** before and after survey ;

(*v*) **Financial results including approximate division of** expenses under the heads ;

1. Survey
2. Record-of-Rights, and
3. Preparation and distribution of records, and
4. All other information which the Settlement Officer considers useful.

Appendix 15

(Vide paragraph)

GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

No. 1370—L.R.S.-XXI-24/56

From

Shri A. K. Sahu, B. A., Assistant Secretary to Government.

To

The Settement Officer, Kalahandi, Bhawanipatna

Dated, Cuttack, the 11th June 1956

Subject—Rent settlement operations to be done in the ex-Zamindary areas of Kalahandi which are under R. O. R. operations.

Reference—Your letter No. 378-S., dated the 4th January 1956

I am directed to say that Government have been pleased to order that rents should be settled in the ex- Zamindary villages of Kalahandi district except Khariar. I am, therefore, to request that a programme for rent settlement and specific proposals for the rate of enhancement of rent may be sent to this office for approval of the Board.

Orders regarding settlement of rent in Khariar ex-Zamindary will be communicated separately, if and when Government approve the same.

A. K. SAHU

Assistant Secretary to Government

Appendix 16

(Vide paragraph)

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-Zamindary areas of Kalahandi ex-State.

Present :

1. Shri V. Ramanathan, I. C. S, Member, Board of Revenue, Orissa.

2. Shri N. Sahu, I. A. S., Secretary to Board of Revenue.

3. Shri J. Das, O. A. S., Settlement Officer, Kalahandi.

The proposals given by the Settlement Officer, Kalahandi in his letter No. 2164-S., dated the 7th October 1958, regarding the policy to be adopted for settlement of rent in the ex-Zamindary areas of the Kalahandi ex-State was discussed. It transpired in course of discussion that the soil factors in respect of Barchha, Baripani, Bari Mamuli, Kachhar, Ata Khari, Ata Unhari and Ata mamuli had been raised in respect of the khalsa areas of the ex-State. In order to keep uniformity, it was considered necessary that increased soil factors should be applicable to the above classes of land in the ex-Zamindari areas as well.

2. The Member, Board of Revenue, was pleased to observe that it is time that the additional rent payable for additional production on account of the use of water should be separated from the rent otherwise payable. As for example the rent in respect of Bahal Kharipani and Bahal pani should be so shown as to indicate separately the rent payable for Bahalkhari and Bahal mamuli, respectivley and the differential rent on account of use of water. It was decided that this matter may be examined further as to whether it is possible to separately show these two rents in the record-of-rights.

3. It was noticed that there were a number of unit rates in the ex-Zamindary areas of Kalahandi. These rates were fixed at a time when communication facilities were much less up in the ex-State areas and there was wide difference in the price of the

staple food crops in different areas of the ex-State. As conditions have since improved considerably, it was considered desirable to keep only five unit rates as indicated below :—

(i) Up to 80 to be raised to 1·00

(ii) From 81 to 1·20 to be raised to 1·50

(iii) From 1·21 to 1·60 to be raised to 2·00

(iv) From 1·61 to 2·00 to be raised to 2·50

(v) From 2·01 to 2·50 to be raised to 3·00

4. On preliminary examination about the probable enhancement of rent on account of the rationalisation of the unit rates as indicated in the foregoing paragraph, it was noticed that in most cases the enhanced rent will confirm to the slab rates contemplated under the standardisation of Rent Scheme. In a few cases, there was likely to be deviations which cannot be avoided in the beginning.

5. The probable increase in rent due to change in the unit rates was not considered to be inequitable keeping in view the following factors:—

(i) Security of tenure and rights of free transfer given to the tenants after merger.

(ii) Opening of communication facilities.

(iii) Rise in prices of staple food crops particularly in the ex-State areas after the merger.

(iv) Abolition of Bethi and other sorts of free labour services rendered by the tenants during the Durbar Administration.

(v) Abolition of all abwabs.

6. The Settlement Officer, Kalahandi, was advised to send revised proposal for rent settlement keeping in view the considerations indicated in the foregoing paragraphs.

Appendix 17

(Vide Paragraph)

Extract from the tour notes of Shri B. Sivaraman, I. C. S., Member, Board of Revenue, Orissa, Cuttack

5-1-1960

At Bhawanipatna

As a controversy was likely to arise about the principles followed in the Zamindary Settlement in Kalahandi district, I took the trouble of examining the principles of Settlement in Kalahandi district. In the Khalsa rent settlement of Kalahandi finally published in 1955 on the settlement started in 1946 certain principles of rent settlement have been adopted. These principles now appear to go against the basic principles of revenue settlement which have been discussed and developed during the last decade. On a close examination of the developments in the settlement of the Khalsa areas of Kalahandi, I notice that in sanctioning rent settlement of 1956 we have erred in certain important matters. It is this error which has led to certain differences between the Khalsa settlement and the Zamindary settlement in Kalahandi. What is an error must be rectified at the earliest possible opportunity.

2. In Kalahandi Khalsa area there was a settlement in 1904 on an indefinite survey. In 1911 there was a revision settlement when the maps were made more accurate and there was an enhancement of rent on the whole with individual enhancement up to 50 per cent. In 1922 the survey was made more accurate and the principles were a pergana limit of 60 per cent enhancement and a 100 per cent enhancement on the Patta. The 1922 Settlement gave a net increase of 35 per cent in revenue. When the rent proposals for the Khalsa settlement of 1946—55 settlement were sent by the Settlement Officer in 1949, the basic proposal was not to disturb the village unit rate. Unfortunately, it is noticed that the principles adopted in the previous settlement had not been properly made out when the report was submitted. Therefore, the Board required the adoption of the principles in Nethersole's Settlement and bringing up the units below the average of the group towards the average, leaving the units above the average as they are. One of the basic considerations for the recommendations in 1949 was that the increase in paddy prices was probably a temporary phase owing to political changes and this could not be taken as a definite factor for increasing rent. This error persisted even in 1952 when Government sanctioned the Nawarangpur Settlement in Koraput district. That this is a serious error is now fully realised. The unit

proposals for the Khalsa area in Kalahandi district was, therefore, based on a basic misconception that prices did not warrant a change in rent.

3. The 1922 Settlement have laid down the principles so clearly, which principles we are now following in the Zamindary Settlement that there should not be any dispute about the correctness of our approach to the problem. In the 1922 Settlement of the Khalsa area there was no inhibition about increasing the unit rate of any village in a group even though the existing unit rate be already higher than the average. In fact, in the Khalsa Settlement of 1922 two principles have been adopted by the Kalahandi Durbar which we are now trying to adopt in the Zamindary Settlement. They are :

(1) The average unit rate of a pergana was to be increased;

(2) The unit rate of any individual village can be increased even though it may be well above the average on the ground of better communications, cultivation, etc. In the Zamindary Settlement the basic proposals corresponding to these two principles are that—

(1) There should be ageneral increase of 25 per cent at the top in the unit rate on an average in any group;

(2) The unit rate of a village can be increased more than 25 per cent towards the higher limit on the basis of a slab system if the communication facilities, marketing and cultivation warrant it.

Unfortunately we lost sight of these basic principles in the Khalsa Settlement of 1949-55. The Kalahandi Settlement of 1922 was decided by an improvement on the Nethersole's principles of the Central Provinces and this development was not noticed at that time. Now that the general principles of Settlement are being revised on the basis of a reasonable approach rather than a dogmatic approach, it is desirable to take full note of this development in the Central Provinces Settlement System. The development fully supports the present proposals of the Board in the matter of Zamindary Settlement.

4. For a comparison in Appendix 'A' is given a list of unit rates proposed in the Khalasa Settlement of 1922. It will be noticed that the increase in item 4 Bod Kodkam is from 1·37 to 1·93 which works out to an increase of 40 per cent. It will be

noticed that the average rate of 1·37 is itself pretty high and this shows that there was no inhibition against increasing unit rate in a line with the value of the village. Further, on a random check of one of the perganas Pratipat Gandan Desh I find that there are unit rates as high as 3·0 and though the average adopted for the pergana was 1·63 it is noticed that many villages having a unit rate above 1·63 have been increased. For example, Brindebahal from 1·55 to 1·90 and Antha from 1·60 to 1·90.

5. The 1949—55 Khalsa Settlement gave a net increase of 62 per cent in the revenue. There was a limitation in increase of a patta by 100 per cent and it is estimated that if this limit had not been there the rent might have been increased by another 20 to 25 per cent. Thus the average increase on the basis of the principles of soil factor and village unit in the Khalsa Settlement was in the neighbourhood of 80 per cent. This has to be compared with the proposals for enhancement in the Zamindary areas. The Zamindary proposals are as follows :—

Karlapat	..	97 per cent increase on old surveyed area
Mahulpatna	..	123 per cent increase on old surveyed area
Kashipur	..	82 per cent increase on old surveyed area
Madanpur-Rampur		113 per cent increase on old surveyed area

On an average there is an increase up to 102 per cent on the old surveyed area. We have also to notice that the average rent incidence in Mahulpatna previously was-4/7, in Kashipur-7/4 and in Madanapur-Rampur 7/1. All these are very low rates of rent, and on the present accepted principle in the standardisation of rent bill no land should bear a tax incidence of less than -/8/ an acre. Increase in rent in Mahulpatna to an average of -/9/3, Kashipur-13/2 and Madanpur-Rampur 14/2 is not excessive. The average rent incidence of the four Zamindaries together comes to -12/9 including old and new villages and Nayabadi. The comparative figures for khalsa is -12/3. The proposals, therefore, seem reasonable.

6. *Karlapat Zamindary Settlement of 1929*—The principles of the last Settlement in the Karlapat Zamindary were approved by the Ruler on the 20th April 1929.

The report of the Dewan which was approved mentions that the settlement operation was conducted as far as possible in accordance with the general principles laid down in the Central Provinces Settlement Code and followed in the Khalsa proper. This shows that the principles adopted in the khalsa Settlement

of 1929. The soil unit system is an exact copy of that followed in Khalsa. The actual rent report of the Dewan was sanctioned in the 1st December 1929 and this shows that the average unit rate for the 35 villages under Settlement was increased from 108 to 137. This works out to more than 25 per cent on the average. The percentage of increase in the payments to be made by the raiyats only is 45 and the percentage of increase in respect of a total demand is 50. Some limitation in the rent arose out of adoption of the principles that in no individual case or in any village as a whole the enhancement should exceed 100 per cent. If this restriction had not been there, the percentage increase on the principles would have been higher.

7. *Kassipore Settlement of 1932*—The Kassipore Settlement proposals were approved by the Durbar on the 26th August 1932. 157 villages were under Settlement. The soil factor is the same as for the Khalsa area. The unit rates of villages were modified as follows:—

The following are the incidences and unit rates adopted in the Settlement under reference.

Incidenes	No. of villages	Unit rates	No. of villages
20 to 29	1	40 to 49	1
30 to 39	2	50 to 59	6
		60 to 69	Nil
40 to 49	7	70 to 79	3
50 to 59	9	80 to 89	7
60 to 69	32	90 to 99	6
70 to 79	21	100 to 109	20
80 to 89	11	110 to 119	32
90 to 99	11	120 to 129	17
100 to 109	16	130 to 139	15
110 to 119	4	140 to 149	12
120 to 129	17	150 to 159	14
130 to 139	6	160 to 169	6
140 to 149	8	170 to 179	5
150 to 159	4	180 to 189	3
160 to 169	Nil	..	..
200 to 209	1	210 to 219	Nil
		220 to 229	6
210 to 229	Nil	230 to 249	Nil
230 to 239	1	250 to 259	1

The average of unit rate for these villages is 133. This shows that there has been a regular increase of unit rates up to the highest slab. The percentage of increase in the payments to be made by the raiyats only as distinguished from the Gountias in respect of their khudkast and resumed Bhogra lands is 45 and the percentage of increase in respect of total demand excluding Sankarda is 50. In no individual case nor in any village as a whole enhancement exceeds 100 per cent. But for this limitation on the increase on the basis of the principles adopted would have been higher.

8. *Mahulpatna Settlement of 1926*—The Settlement proposals were approved by the Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States, on the 6th December 1926. The details are not easily traceable and I am asking the Settlement Officer to trace out the relevant papers for proper record.

9. *Madanpur-Rampur Settlement of 1927*—The Madanpur Rampur proposals were sanctioned by the Durbar on the 27th January 1927. Soil factor system was common to all the Zamindaries. The village unit adopted is not readily available and this will be searched out by the Settlement Officer and sent to me for perusal. But it is obvious that there has been an enhancement in the unit rate generally. The Settlement resulted in an increase of 33 per cent in the payments made by the raiyats to Gountias. This settlement has established a very interesting point which we have overlooked in the Khalsa Settlement. The Dewan has reported as follows:—

"However, it is brought to notice by the Settlement Officer in individual raiyati calculations there have been in a few cases increases over 100 per cent. These are attributed to the facts as reported by the Settlement Officer that most of them first occupied considerable areas of Gochar and jungles having few cultivated areas. The previous Settlements being summary ones, assessments were made only on cultivated areas leaving aside the Gochar and jungles although they were gradually reclaimed by raiyats and in some cases the Gountias settled some of the lands with their sons and brother on a very small rent. In the present regular settlement too above defects could not escape notice in consequences whereof there has been an increase under reference.

In the Khalsa Settlement as Member, Board of Revenue, Sambalpur, I noticed and reported to Government the fact that many big gountias have escaped with very low assessment on the principles of limiting enhancement of rent to 100 per cent on the Patta. The Settlement report on 1927 of Madanpur-Rampur

shows that the Durbar was only too well aware of his fact and took steps in 1927 to set this right. We in our Settlement failed to notice this fact and set things right. Here is clearly a case for an early rent revision based on reasonable increase in rent. In fact, I had pointed out to Government that in some pattas the rate of rent for Bahal lands is only Re. 0-8-0 per acre.

The Central unit rate of last Settlement and proposed unit rates may be compared from the note given below :—

Name of Desh	Unit rate of the last Settlement	Proposed unit rate
1. Bad Pahilpar ..	1·30	1·51
2. Milki ..	1·10	1·34
3. Ganja ..	1·00	1·22
4. Bod Badka ..	1·37	1·93
5. Gartal ..	1·10	1·05
6. Koksara ..	0·36	0·64
7. Dahagaon ..	0·41	0·67
8. Temra ..	0·43	0·50
9. Fatenagar ..	0·92	1·12
10. Pratipat Gandan ..	1·34	1·63
11. Majhi ..	0·80	0·91
12. Dhamanja ..	0·36	0·42
13. Kotbasaka ..	0·43	0·50
14. Asurgarh Baska ..	0·57	0·70
15. Pengabarika ..	0·35	0·46
16. Tanjar ..	0·43	0·52
17. Kotka ..	1·61	1·01
18. Turaka ..	0·67	0·65
19. Timak ..	0·54	0·46
20. Gahaka ..	0·84	1·08
21. Dadpur Gobaria ..	0·38	0·43
22. Bhawanipatna Gandan ..	1·70	1·13
23. Bhawanipatna Gobaria ..	0·48	0·56
24. Amathula ..	1·89	1·67
25. Badanadi ..	1·43	1·51
26. San Nadi ..	1·02	1·10
27. San Pehilpar ..	1·12	1·11

Appendix 18

(Vide Paragraph)

GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

No. 22503—S-8/60-R.

From

SHRI A. K. SAHU, O.S.S.

UNDER-SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To

THE SECRETARY TO BOARD OF REVENUE, ORISSA, CUTTACK

Dated Bhubaneswar, the 20th May 1960

Reference—Your letter Nos. (1) 1023—XXI-3/58-L.R.S., dated the 5th May 1959.

(2) 13—XXI-3/58-L.R.S., dated the 6th January 1960.

(3) 187—XXI-3/58-L.R.S., dated the 25th January 1960.

Subject—Rent policy of Government in respect of the four ex-Zamindary areas, viz., Mahulpatna, Karlapat, Kashipur and Madanpur-Rampur of Kalahandi ex-State.

Sir,

I am directed to say that with regard to the rent policy in the villages of the abovementioned areas Government after careful consideration have decided as follows :—

The soil factor and the unit system should be followed in the abovementioned ex-Zamindary areas as in the Khalsa area of Kalahandi ex-State.

2. The soil factors for different classes of lands should be adopted as follows :—

Class of land		Factors
1 *(a)* Bahal Kharipani	..	26
(b) Bahal Pani	..	24
(c) Bahal Khari	..	22
(d) Bahal Sadharan	..	20

Class of land		Factors
2 *(a)* Berana Kharipani	..	20
(b) Berana Pani	..	18
(c) Berna Khari	..	16
(d) Berna Sadharan	..	14
3 *(a)* Mal Khari Pani	..	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 villages should be divided into groups, viz.:—

Karlapat—Groups I, II and III

Mahulpatna—Groups I, II and III

Kashipur—Groups I, II, III, IV and V

Madanpur-Rampur—Groups I, II, III, IV, V and VI, as stated by the Settlement Officer in his revised report dated the 9th November 1959, copy forwarded in Board's letter No. 13—XXI-3/58-L.R.S., dated the 6th January 1960.

4. The existing unit rates of the villages which are higher than the average group rates should be raised by 25 to 30 per cent of the existing rates and the existing rates of the villages which are below the group rate should be brought up to the average group rate.

5. There should be the following different unit rates in different groups of the four ex-Estates mentioned above as reported by the Settlement Officer.

Group I—1·70, 1·90, 2·10, 2·50 and 2·90

Group II—0·70, 0·90, 1·10 and 1·30

Group III—0·80, 1·00, 1·20, 1·40 1·60, 1·80 and 2·00

Mahulpatna

Group I—0·55, 0·65, 0·75 and 0·85

Group II—0·90, 1·00, 1·10, 1·20, and 1·50

Group III—0·60, 0·80, 1·00, 1·20, 1·40 and 1·60

Kashipur

Group I—1·45, 1·60, 1·75, 1·90, 2·05, 2·20, 2·35, 2·50, 2·6 and 2·95.

Group II—1·15, 1·30, 1·45, 160, 1·75 and 1·90

Group III—1·00, 1·20, 1·40, 1·60, 1·80 and 2·60

Group IV—1·20, 1 4 1·60, 1·80, 2·00 and 2·20

Group V—(*a*) 10 Surveyed villages 1·15, 1·45, 1·60, 1·75 1·90 and 2·05.

(*b*) 239 villages 0·80, 1·00, 1·20, 1·40, 1·60, 1·80, 2·00, 2·20, 2·40 and 2·60.

Madanpur-Rampur

Group I—1·00, 1·15, 1·30, 1·45, 1·60, 1·75, 1·90 and 2·05

Group II—0·90, 1·10, 1·30, 1·50, 1·70 and 1·90

Group III—1·15, 1·30, 1·45, 1·60, 1·75, 1·90, 2·05, 2·35, 2·60 and 2·80.

Group IV—0·95, 1·10, 1·25, 1·40, 1·55, 1·70 1·85, 2·00 and 2·15.

Group V—0·75, 0·90, 1·05 and 1·20

Group VI—0·60, 0·80, 1·00, 1·20 and 1·40.

6. Where the existing rent will be higher than the 'reduced' rent the deduced rent should be maintained.

7. Where the new rent on the individual holding exclusive of the new areas added to the holding, will exceed the existing rent by over 100 per cent and there is likelihood of hardship to the tenant, the excess amount should be spread over a number of years not exceeding the term of settlement. In other words, the enhancement should be made progressive.

8. For the Podu cultivation of hill slopes no occupancy right accrues to the tenants over the land and as such eight annas per kodki should be assessed as rent as was done in the Khalsa area of Kalahandi ex-State.

9. Nistar cess at the rate of 0-2-0 in the rupee from all tenants should be collected. Besides this, an extra Re. 0-2-0 towards other cases (consolidated cess) should be levied as per the principle laid down in clause 13*(b)* of the Administration of the Orissa States Order, 1948. Such cesses should also be collected for Jagir and service holdings on the same principle as adopted for Khalsa area.

The tenants in hilly unsurveyed villages are mostly tribal people and not enjoying facilities available to the tenants of the plain areas. No such cesses referred to above should, therefore, be imposed on them at present. The old practice should be continued.

10. The Choukidar and Jhankar Jagirs should continue the former being limited to three per cent of the cultivated lands in the villages and the latter to five per cent of the cultivated lands. Lands in excess of the 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 land 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.

11. Produce rent wherever it exists should be commuted to cash rent.

12. Lands held by the sub-tenants should be assessed 50 per cent above the original tenants holding.

The Board's file bearing No. XXI-1/54, is returned. The receipt may please be acknowledged.

Yours faithfully
A. K. SAHU
Under-Secretary

Appendix 19
(Vide Paragraph)

BOARD OF REVENUE, ORISSA, CUTTACK

No. 1555—XXI-49/60-L.R.S.

From

SHRI N. P. PATTANAIK, O.A.S.,
UNDER-SECRETARY TO BOARD OF REVENUE ORISSA, CUTTACK.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA, REVENUE DEPARTMENT, BHUBANESWAR.

Dated, Cuttack, the 11th July 1960

Reference—Revenue Department letter No. 22503—S-8/60-R., ex-Zamindary areas of Kalahandi namely Mahulpatna, Karlapat, Kashipur and Madanpur-Rampur.

Reference—Revenue Department letter No. 22503-S-8/60-R., dated the 20th May 1960.

Sir,

I am directed to invite reference to letter No. 609, dated the 16th April 1960, from the Settlement Officer, Kalahandi, to Revenue Department and to say that in view of the circumstances, reported therein the Board considers that a little more discretion is to be given to the Settlement Officer to even out the difficulties which arise out of the Government order as detailed below:—

(a) In Para. 4 of the Government order, Government have ordered that all unit rates below the group unit rates above may be increased between 25 and 30 per cent. To make the order equitable there should be an increase of 25 to 30 per cent in the villages rates subject to a minimum rise up to the average group unit. This means that if there is a unit rate just below the group unit rate, it can be increased beyond the group unit if the increased of 25 to 30 per cent will carry it above the group unit. Otherwise there will be a definite advantage to the villages below the group unit as against those above.

(*b*) Government have fixed the unit rates for the different groups in paragraph 5 of their order. It may happen, an increase of 30 per cent may bring the village unit to a little less than one stage and above another stage. Discretion should be given to the Settlement Officer to rise the level in such cases to the higher stage rather than to the lower stage. Otherwise it may not be possible to get sufficient increase justified by the present price factors.

2. (*i*) In Para. 7 of the Government order it has been mentioned that where the new rent on the individual holding exclusive of the new areas added to the holding will exceed the existing rent by 100 per cent and there is likelihood of hardship to the tenant, the excess amount should be spread over a number of years not exceeding the term of settlement. The Board recommends that this may be avened out in five annual instalments to the deduced rent. It appears that such principle of progressive assessment was adopted during the last settlement in certain areas of Kalahandi ex-State and may be adopted now. Such adjustment, may however, be allowed only where the holding remains in the same form as in the last settlement and the concerned raiyat applies for such adjustments.

(ii) Government may also consider to allow the Settlement Officer not to adhere to the limitation of 100 per cent where the previous rent was obviously at a low level, because of failure to assess properly in the last settlement. The principle observed in Kalahandi ex-State settlements as reported in this office letter No. 187-L.R.S., dated the 25th January 1960, was that increase in rent over 100 per cent was allowed in certain cases where assessment were not made in the previous settlements on the reclaimed lands included in the holding. The Settlement Officer may be authorised in such cases to enhance, rent by more than 100 per cent at the first instance, as otherwise there is likely-hood of big cultivators being left with very small rents. This may create a much worse agitation than assessing everybody reasonably.

3. In Para. 11, of the Government order, instructions have been issued that produced rent should be commuted to cash rent. There are many tenants paying rent to private individuals and religious institutions. They may be left unaltered unless either the landlord or the tenant applies for commutation. The Board, therefore, recommends that produce rented and mixed rented holdings should not be affected unless the landlord or the tenant applies for commutation when the case will be disposed of on merit. As a matter of policy all persons paying

rent direct to the Government should pay cash rent and therefore, in all cases of produce rent or mixed rent payable to Government, the Collector's representative will file applications for commutation in Rent Settlement Camps.

4. The Settlement Officer, Kalahandi, is being asked to go ahead with the preliminary work to start Rent Settlement Camps from the 1st October 1960. Orders of Government may please be obtained and communicated early.

Yours faithfully

N. P. PATTANAIK

Under-Secretary

Appendix 20

(Vdie Paragraph)

GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

No. 55324—S-8/60-R.

From

SHRI D. NAIK, O. A. S.

UNDER-SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To

THE DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS & SURVEYS, ORISSA, CUTTACK

The 20th December 1960

Subject—Rent policy of ex-Zamindary areas of Kalahandi District.

Reference—Your letter No. 1555—XXI-49/60-L. R. S., dated the 11th July 1960.

Sir,

I am directed to say that after careful consideration of the Board's proposal contained in your letter under reference for revision of rent policy of the ex-Zamindary areas of Kalahandi district, Government have been pleased to order as follows :—

1. The unit rates below the group unit rate (average) should be increased between 25 per cent and 30 per cent in the village rates subject to a minimum rise up to the average group unit whereby if there is a unit rate just below the group rate it should be increased beyond the group unit if the increase of 25 to 30 per cent will carry it above the group unit.

2. Regarding Board's proposal for giving discretion to the Settlement Officer in cases where an increase of 30 per cent would bring the village unit to a little less than one stage and above another stage, to raise the level to the higher stage rather than to keep it

at the lower stage, Government have been pleased to order that the discretion proposed to be given to the Settlement Officer should be modulated by adopting the higher stage where the increase is 50 per cent or above the stage where it is less than 50 per cent of the difference between the two stages.

3. Where the new rent on the individual holding exclusive of the new areas added to the holding will exceed the existing rent by 100 per cent and there is likelihood of hardship to the tenant, the excess amount of rent should be spread over in five annual instalments in case where the holding remains in the same form as in the last Settlement and the concerned rayiat applies for such adjustments.

4. Government agree with the recommendation of the Board that where the previous rent is low due to improper assesment in the last Settlement, the rent in such case should be enhanced by more than 100 per cent at the first instance.

5. Government also accept the recommendation of the Board that produce rented and mixed rented holding should be assessed only when the landlord or the tenant applies for commutation and the application will be disposed of on merit.

6. Govenment orders communicated in this Department letter No. 22503-R., dated the 20th May 1960, may be deemed to stand modified to the extent indicated above.

Yours faithfully

D. NAIK

Under-Secretary to Government

Appendix 21

(*Vide* paragraph)

BOARD OF REVENUE, ORISSA, CUTTACK.

No. 3052—XXI-75/61-L. R. S.

FROM

Shri B. K. MISHRA, I.A.S.,
DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS & SURVEYS,
ORISSA

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT, BHUBANESWAR.

Dated, Cuttack, the 30th May 1961

SUBJECT—Rent policy of ex-Zamindary areas of Kalahandi district.

REFERENCE—Government Order No. 55324-R., dated the 20th December 1960.

Sir,

I am to invite a reference to Government order quoted above wherein Government while approving the proposals of the Board of Revenue were pleased to order that the discretion to be allowed to the Settlement Officer should be modulated by adopting the higher stage where the increase is 50 per cent or above and the lower stage where it is less than 50 per cent of the difference between the two stages and to state that this has resulted in certain difficulties stated below.

2. On the basis of the Board's recommendation rent of the four ex-Zamindaries were calculated, rent rolls prepared, draft published and objection disposed of. While examining the unit rates it is noticed that the rent calculation is about 100 villages will need revision if the principles in the Government order referred to above are followed. That is to say, the rent rolls for these villages will have to be prepared again and all the subsequent stages have to be repeated. These difficulties apart, the Government order when strictly followed will not be in conformity with the principles laid down in para. 1 of the order.

Government have accepted the principles that these should be a minimum enhancement of 25 per cent over the existing unit rates of villages. This will not be practicable if the new principles are followed. To cite an instance, the unit rates of the village Kutangaon in group No. 1 the Karlapat ex-Zamindary will be 2·65 by raising it by 30 per cent (The existing unit rate is 2·04). The slabs nearest to 2·65 are 2·50 and 2·90. The new rent of this village was calculated by fixing the unit rate at 2·90 according to the Board's proposal. But in view of the revised orders of Government, the unit rate of the village has to be fixed at the lower slab of 2·50 which will result in an enhancement of only 23 per cent. Thus if rent is calculated according to the revised principles in the Government order the entire rent policy of the ex-Zamindary areas may be upset.

3. In view of the administrative difficulties and the effect on the rent policy the Board of Revenue recommends that Government may be pleased to accept the original recommendation of the Board of Revenue so as to allow discretion to the Settlement Officer to raise the level to the higher stage rather than the lower stage in cases where increase of 30 per cent should bring the village unit a little less than one stage and above another stage, without any reservation of restriction. It is requested that Government orders may kindly be communicated at a very early date. The Settlement Officer is going ahead with the janch and safai work in anticipation of the Government approval.

Yours faithfully

B. K. MISHRA

Director of Land Records & Surveys
Orissa

Appendix 22

(*Vide* paragraph)

GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

No. 13866—S-252/61-R.

From

Shri S. N. SARANGI, B. A., O. A. S.,

UNDER-SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To

THE DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS & SURVEYS,
ORISSA, CUTTACK.

The 15th March 1962

SUBJECT—Revision of rent policy of ex-Zamindary areas of Kalahandi.

REFERENCE—Your letter No. 3052—XXI-75/61-L. R. S., dated the 30th May 1961.

SIR,

In partial modification of G. O. No. 55324-R., dated the 20th December 1960, Government have been pleased to approve of the proposal of Board of Revenue to allow discretion to the Settlement Officer to raise the level to the higher stage in cases where increase of 30 per cent would bring the village unit a little less than one stage and above another stage without any reservation or restriction.

Yours faithfully

S. N. SARANGI

Under-Secretary to Government

Appendix 23

(*Vide* paragraph)

GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

No. 1915—L. R. S.—XXI—11/56

FROM

SHRI ADIKAND SAHU, B.A.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To

THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER, KALAHANDI,
BHAWANIPATNA

Dated, Cuttack, the 12th September 1956

Subject—Mafi enquiry proceedings of Kalahandi Settlement

Reference—Correspondence resting with your letter No. 377/S. dated the 4th February 1956.

SIR,

I am directed to say that in the matter of assessing mafis 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 mafi grants so long as seva puja continues. Regarding mafis other than Debottar, i.e., Brahmottar, Behuan and miscellaneous which exist either in the khalsa area or in the Zamindari areas whether they constitute whole villages or tookra holdings, whether they were assessed to quit rent or not at the last Settlement, the custom of leving 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 fourths and the fourth generation pays full rent should be followed. In assessing the mafis to quit rent in the manner stated above no distinction should be made between different types of mafis.

A. K. SAHU

Assistant Secretary to Government

Appendix 24

(*Vide* paragraph)

Copy of the letter No. 23050—108/62-R., dated the 11th May 1962 from Shri S. N. Sarangi, O.A.S., Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bhubaneswar, to the Director of Land Records & Surveys, Orissa, Cuttack

Reference—Your letter No. 1368—XXI-131/57-L.R.S., dated the 11th June 1958 and 691—IV-2/61-L.R.S., dated the 29th January 1962.

Subject—Costs—Survey and Settlement costs of ex-State areas of Kalahandi.

I am directed to say that in G.O. No. 1915-L.R.S., dated the 12th September 1956, orders of Government were communicated to assess Mafi 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-fourth and the fourth generation pays full rent. It has now come to the notice of Government 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. Government have been pleased to order that the mafi holdings in Kalahandi should be assessed on the basis of the term of settlement, namely, those who have enjoyed the mafi for 15 years or less such lands should be assessed to half the rate of rent and those who have enjoyed the mafi for more than 15 years their lands should be assessed to full rent.

In G.O. No. 1816-L.R.S., dated the 8th October 1952, orders of Government 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., Government 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.

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 Government and final orders thereon will be communicated in due course.

Appendix 25

(*Vide* paragraph)

DECISION OF THE MEMBER,

BOARD OF REVENUE, ORISSA

This is a petition by the Collector of Kalahandi moving that the Record of Rights of village Masuripadar of Kashipur Tahsil be corrected. The Record-of-Rights was finally published in March 1962 and shows that name of Shrimati Sambhunath Priya Devi as Marfatdar of the deity Balaji Mahaprabhu. It is admitted that the temple was originally under the trusteeship of a Mahant. It was afterwards held as trust by the Manager. Kashipur Wards Estate, the Estate then being under Court of Wards. On the 27th December 1947 the ex-Ruler of Kalahandi released the estate from the Court of Wards on the eve of Merger. The Government of Orissa ennulled the said order by Home Department notification No. 11224-States, dated the 8th June 1949. This annulment has not been questioned. It is mentioned that the ex-Zamindar of Kashipur has created a trusteeship in the name of Shrimati Sambhunath Priya Devi after the order of the Kalahandi Durbar releasing the Estate from the Court of Wards and before the annulment of the release by the Orissa Government. The Attestation Officer appears to have overlooked the order of the Government and he has recorded the village in the name of Shrimati Sambhunath Priya Devi as Marfatdar of the deity. The Collector has now moved the Board for rectification on the ground that the order of the State Government has annulled the released order of the Ruler and therefore any action taken by the Ward in between is void since the annulment taken retrospective effect.

It has also been placed before me that the Endowment Commissioner has appointed the Collector as interim trustee of the above said property of the deity and the matter is being considered by him.

I heard both parties. This is a matter which is already before the Court of the Endowment Commissioner who can give an authoritative decision as to who will administer the properties according to law. The proper record should, therefore be to record the Additional District Magistrate (Collector) on behalf of the State Government as interim trustee in place of marfatdar

for deity. The record will be corrected according to law. This order will apply to Revision cases Nos. 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47 and 48 of 1962.

Revision allowed.

V. RAMNATHAN

27th July, 1962

Member, Board of Revenue, Orissa, Cuttack

Appendix 26

(*Vide* paragraph)

BOARD OF REVENUE, ORISSA,
CUTTACK

No. 1474—XXI-88/54-L. R. S.

From

Shri A. K. SAHU, B.A.
Assistant Secretary, Board of Revenue, Orissa

To

The Settlement Officer, Kalahandi,
Bhawanipatana

Dated Cuttack, the 28th May 1955

Subject—Approval of forms for inclusion in the final Record-of-Rights.

Reference—Correspondence resting with your letter No. 1483—S-XIX-4/54, dated the 30th September 1954.

Sir,

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 operations:—

1. Khewat
2. Khatian
3. Irrigation khatian
4. Wazib-ul-arz
5. Village map

The other documents viz.—(1) Teriz (2) Plot index and (3) List of improvements should be prepared and kept along with the records for facility of future reference.

Yours faithfully

A. K. SAHU

Assistant Secretary

Appendix 27

(Vide Paragraph)

BOARD OF REVENUE, ORISSA, CUTTACK

No. 4226—XXI-263/61-L. R. S.

From

SHRI B. K. MISHRA, I.A.S.
DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS & SURVEYS, ORISSA

To

ALL SETTLEMENT OFFICER & CHARGE OFFICERS

Dated the 25th July 1961

Subject—Rules for preparation of the final record-of-rights & copies thereof.

Sir,

The Orissa Survey and Settlement Act,1958 and the statutory rules framed thereunder required the record-of-rights to be maintained by the Tahsildar. The fair copy of the record-of-rights which is finally published/republished is, therefore, to be handed over to the Tahsildar for maintenance. A certified copy of the records-of-rights as finally published/republished is required to be made over to the Collector for preservation. A copy of or a relevant extract from the record-of-rights as finally published/republished is required to be given to the landlord. In respect of raiyatwari tracts and Khasmahals this copy is to be given to the Naib-Tahsildar as defined in the Manual of Tahsil Accounts, 1861. Every tenant is entitled to a copy of the finally published/republished record-of-rights so far as it relates to his tenancy. Thus, four copies of the record-of-rights to be finally published/republished have to be prepared. The first copy bearing the certificate of final publications/republication is to be handed over to the Tahsil for maintenance. The second copy certified as a copy of the record-of-rights as finally published/republished is to be handed over to the Collector in accordance with the procedure laid down in Chapter XXXI of the Bihar and Orissa Survey & Settlement Manual, 1927. The third copy, also certified as a copy of the record-of-rights is to be handed over to the landlord (Naib-Tahsildar in case of Khasmahals and raiyatwari areas). The fourth copy certified as an extract from the finally published/republished record-of-rights is to be handover to the tenant concerned. The first and third copies will be so prepared as to leave sufficient space for accommodating future correction in each holding. The most convenient method for ensuring this

is to utilise one or more full sheets of forms for recording existing entries of each holding and to leave whatever space is left in the sheet (Or in the last sheet where more than one sheet are used) for accommodating corrections in future. If more space is required for noting down corrections in future, blank sheets of forms can be inserted immediately below the last sheet of the holding concerned. This method will ensure that the up-to-date position relating to each holding is recorded at one place. In preparing the second copy (Collector's copy) no such space need be left as this copy is meant for preservation only. Separates extracts (commonly known as pattas) have to be prepared for each holding for being made over to the tenant concerned.

2. The certificate of final publication/republication should be impressed by a rubber stamp in each page of the record-of-rights in such a way that it should not blur any entry made there in nor should any portion thereof be indistinct. Only stamping ink (and no other ink) should be used for this stamp. Similar procedure should be followed in impressing the certificate in the copies of or extracts from the record-of-rights meant for the Collector, the landlord and the tenant.

3. At present, in many areas nonstandard forms are used for preparing the final record-of-rights and copies thereof. In future, only standard forms of schedule I should be used for this purpose. Records due for final publication/republication in the coming field season may, however, be prepared in the non-standard form in use if such forms are available in the stock or have been indented. Sufficient care should be taken to submit timely indents for the standard forms required for this purpose in future.

4. This order supersedes all previous orders on the subject.

Yours faithfully

B. K. MISHRA

Director of Land Records & Surve

APPENDIX 28

(Vide paragraph)

OFFICE OF THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER, SAMBALPUR

No. 885—XXVII-43/61

From

Shri N. SAHU, I.A.S., (Retd.)
SETTLEMENT OFFICER, SAMBALPUR

To

THE DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS & SURVEYS.
ORISSA, CUTTACK.

Dated the 20th September 1961

Subject—Levy of a charge for preparing copies of Khatians for distribution to the tenants in Rampur and Kalahandi.

Sir,

In inviting reference to Government letter No. 2139—XXI-35/52-Rev., dated the 17th November 1952 (copy enclosed for ready reference) ordering for levy of a fee for preparing copies of the Khatians on the tenants of the merged State of Kalahandi at the rate of one anna per plot up to a maximum of six annas per page except in the cases of members of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes where the charge shall be half of that rate, I am to state that most probably the Safai cost is not realised in other Settlements. Of course the Safai costs were realised from the Khalsa areas of Kalahandi ex-State in pursuance of Government order. In my view if the Safai cost is not being realised in other Settlements no discrimination should be made by realising the same from the ex-State areas of Kalahandi specially for the reason that estates have been abolised and tenants have come directly under Government. There are 330,000 plots in the ex-Zamindary areas of Kalahandi ex-State out of which about 30 per cent of plots are held by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and about 70 per cent by other people. Calculating at half anna per plot for 99,000 plots held by Scheduled Castes and and Scheduled Tribes and at the rate of Re 0-1-0 per plot for 231,000 plots held by others, the Safai cost works out approximately at Rs. 17,531-4-0. It is also found the Safai cost which

has to be realised is not commensurate with the labour and expenditure involved in making the calculations. The time spent in calculation and realisation of Safai cost can better be utilised in expediting the progress of Settlement operations and giving effect to the new rents earlier.

2. I, therefore, recommend that the Government may kindly be moved to waive the realisation of Safai cost from the ex-Zamindary areas and Nazul areas of Kalahandi ex-State where pattas have not yet been distributed and Government orders communicated at an early date.

Yours faithfully

N. SAHU

Settlement Officer

Appendix 29

(Vide paragraph)

BOARD OF REVENUE, ORISSA, CUTTACK

No. 528—XXI-346/61-L.R.S.

From

Shri B. B. PARIDA, O.A.S.,
P. A. to D. L. R. & S. and *ex officio*
Under-Secretary to Board of Revenue

To

The Settlement Officer, Sambalpur Major Settlement
Sambalpur.

Cuttack, dated the 19th January 1962

Subject—Levy of charge for preparing copies of khatians for distribution to the tenants in Kalahandi.

Sir,

In continuation of this office telegram No. 359, dated the 12th January 1962, I am directed to say that Government have been pleased to order that no fees should be levied on the parties for distribution of patta in the ex-Zamindary areas of Kalahandi.

2. This disposes of your D. O. letter No. 76, dated the 8th January 1962.

Yours faithfully

B. B. PARIDA
P. A. to D. L. R. & S. *ex officio*

Under-Secretary to Board of Revenue, Orissa, Cuttack

Appendix 30

(Vide paragraph)

BOARD OF REVENUE, ORISSA

No. 7412—XXI-401/61-L.R.S.

From

Shri B. K. MISHRA, I.A.S.,

Director of Land Records & Surveys,
Orissa, Cuttack.

To

The Secretary to Government of Orissa,
Revenue Department, Bhubaneswar

Dated, the 5th December 1961

Subject—Specification of the date for giving effect to the rent settled in ex-Zamindary areas of Kalahandi.

Sir,

Rent Settlement has been completed in the ex-Zamindary areas of Kalahandi ex-State and the records are being fair-copies for final publication. It has now to be decided as to the date from which the new rent will be brought into force. In all the old Settlement Acts provisions in this regard is that the new rent comes into force from the agricultural years following the year of the final publication. In the M. E. L. Act, 1908, however it was provided by an amendment in 1947 that the settled rent can be given retrospective effect and in exercise of this power the State Government has given retrospective effect to all rents settled in the district of Koraput and Ganjam before the abolition of Zamindaries. This was, however, a case of reduction of rent and the decision to give retrospective effect to the rent was welcome by the raiyats. In case of Kalahandi there has been substantial increase in the rent and therefore giving retrospective effect to the rent settled there may cause discontent amongst the raiyats.

2. Under the Survey and Settlement Act, 1958 settled rent is to come into force only from the agricultural year following the year in which the settled rent is confirmed by the Settlement

Officer. The procedure followed in Kalahandi does not envisage any formal confirmation of the settled rent by the Settlement Officer. Where settled rent is required to be confirmed the confirmation is done before fair-copying, but after objection hearing. Objection hearing in Kalahandi was conducted in the last field season and therefore it may be taken that confirmation has taken place during the current agricultural year. Applying the spirit of the new Act, the new rent should, therefore, come into force from the next agricultural year, i.e., from the 1st June 1962.

3. Final publication of record-of-rights in khalsa villages was conducted in the field season of 1955-56 (before the 1st April 1956) and the new rent was given effect to from the 1st April 1956. But this decision was taken on the wrong presumption that the agricultural year in Kalahandi begins in 1st of April, whereas in actual fact the agricultural year begins on 1st June. The precedent case of Khalsa is thus not very helpful for a decision in this case.

4. According to the forecast submitted to the Government the enhanced rent in the ex-Zamindary areas of Kalahandi is to take effect from the current year. The first kist date of the current agricultural year comes on the 15th December 1961. The distribution of pattas cannot be completed before this date as orders regarding levy of charge of preparing copies of khatians for distribution to the tenants in Kalahandi (as requested in this office letter No. 5929-L. R. S., dated the 7th October 1961) are still awaited. And as we cannot distribute the pattas before the kist date, it will not be expedient to recover the new rent from the current year. Considering all these aspects, the Board recommends that the new from the agricultural year beginning on the 1st June 1962, rent should come into force.

5. I am to request you to kindly place the matter before the Government and obtain their orders to give effect to the rents from the 1st June 1962 at a very early date to enable the Settlement Officer to complete final publication in time.

Yours faithfully

B. K. MISHRA

Director of Land Records & Surveys, Orissa, Cuttack.

Appendix 31
(Vide paragraph)

GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

No. S. 88/62-23196-R.

From

Shri S. N. SARANGI, B. A., O. A. S.,

UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To

THE DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS & SURVEYS,
ORISSA, CUTTACK

Dated, the 11th May 1962

Reference—Your letter No. 3963—XXI-55/62-L.R.S., dated the 5th June 1962.

Subject—Giving effect to the Settled rent in ex-Zamindary areas of Kalahandi.

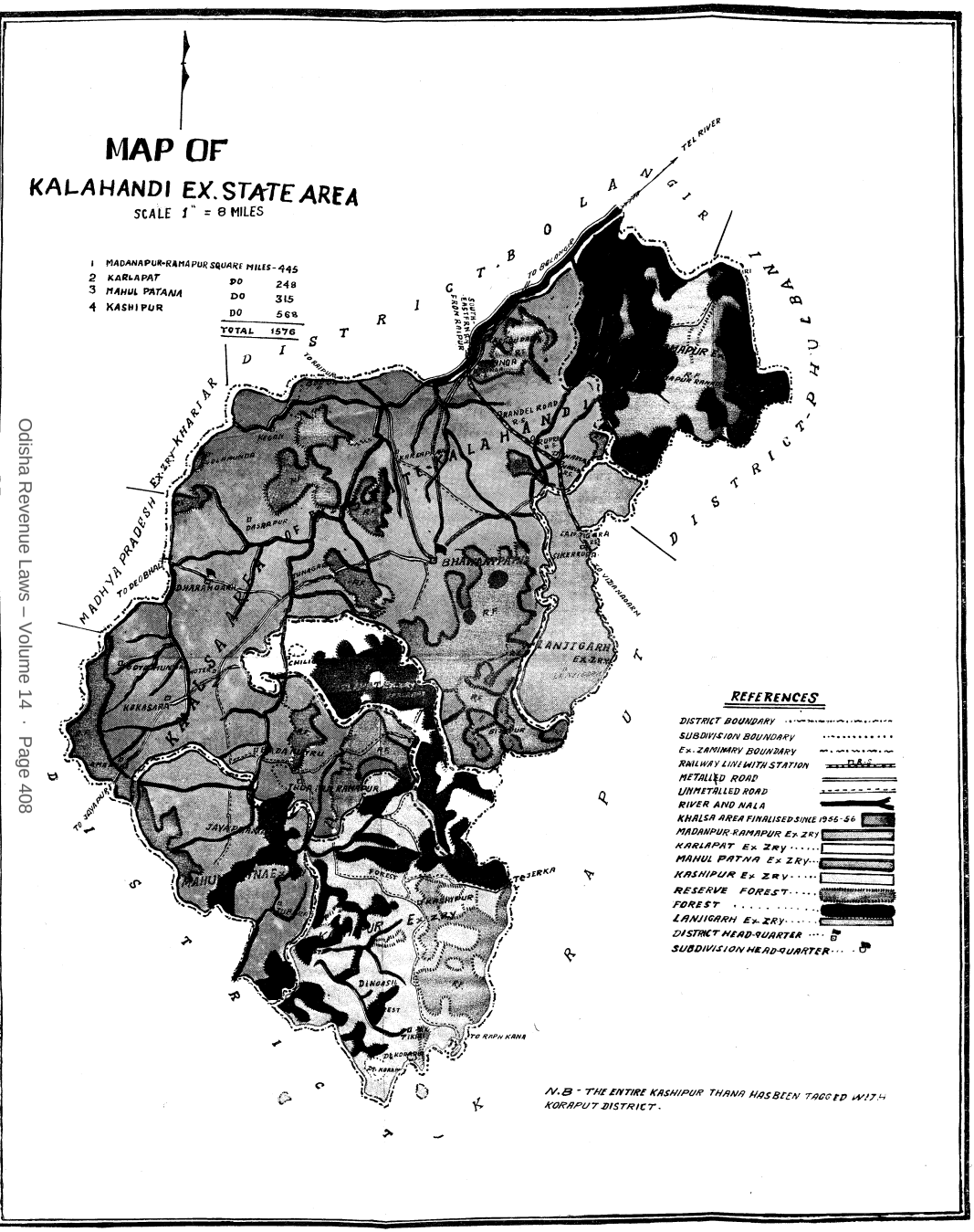
Sir,

I am directed to say that Government have been pleased to order that the settled rent in the ex-Zamindary areas of Kalahandi should be given effect from the 1st June 1962.

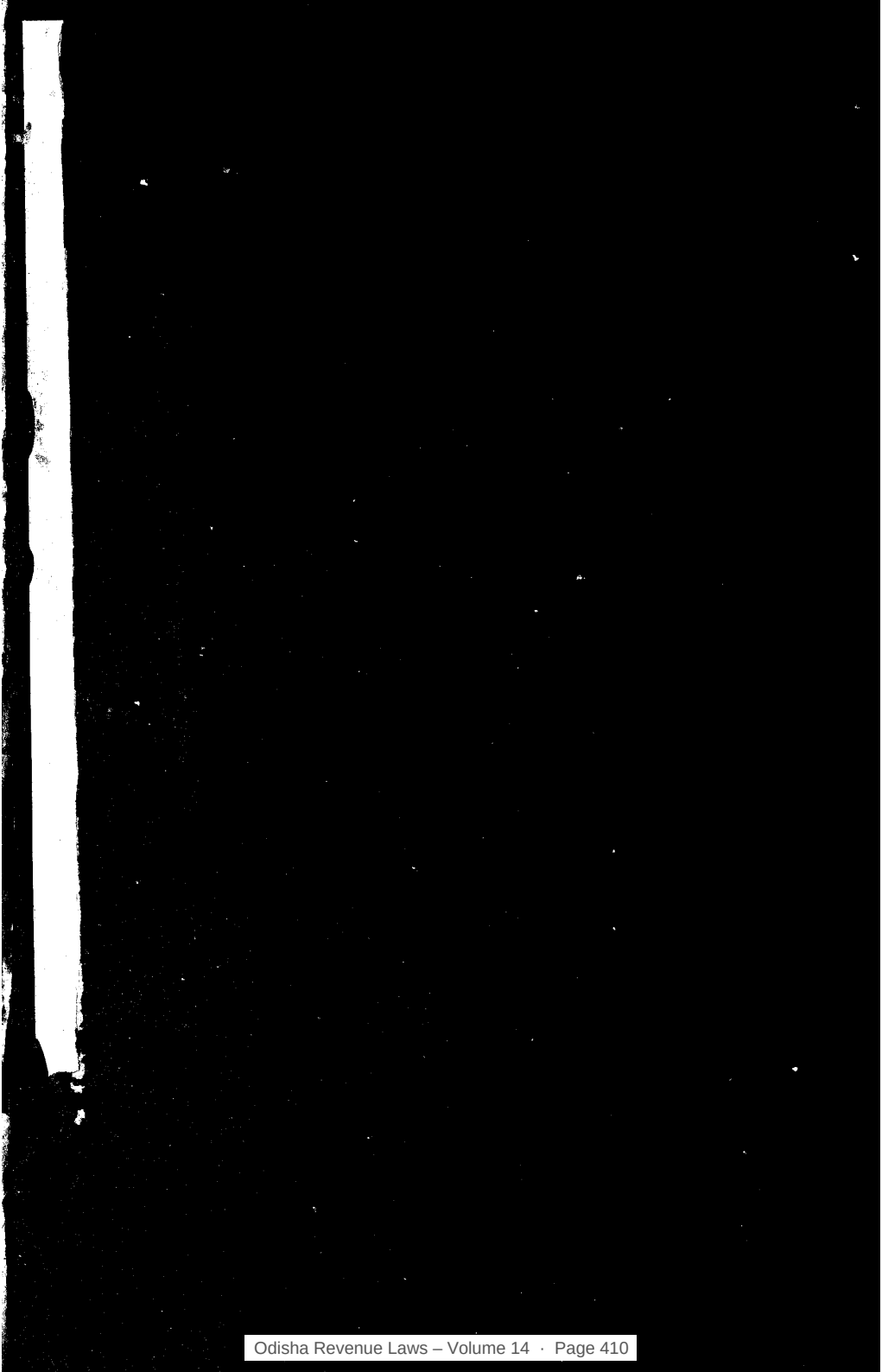
Yours faithfully

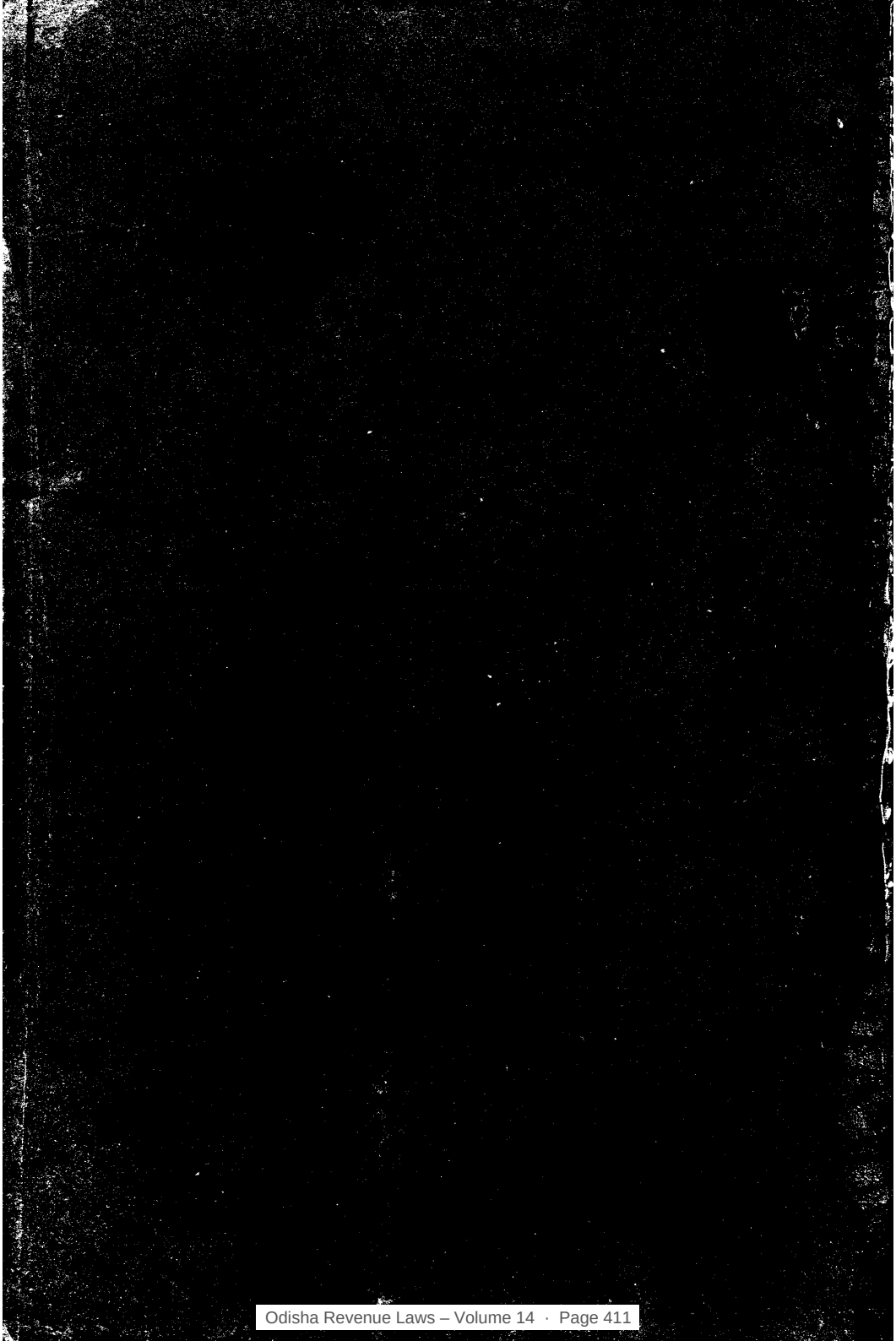
S. N. SARANGI

Under-Secretary to Government



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CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

Agriculture is the main occupation and the chief source of livelihood of the people in the district. Paddy, Kodo, Ragi, and pulses are grown abundently. The plain area of Nawapara subdivision which stretches southward up to Bhawanipatna and then westward through Junagarh to Dharamgarh running further south up to the border of Koraput district with rugged hills here and there is almost like a valley and fertile for cultivation. It is occupied largely by the Kaltuyas who are capable agriculturists. A certain number of Kandhas are also to be met with who have left their hill fastnesses and settled down to plough cultivation. The hill tracts or Dangarla, as they are locally called, belong to the main line of the Eastern Ghat with about 1219·2000 metres high in elevation and contain rich mineral deposits like manganese, graphite, bauxite, etc., and provide occupation to the people of the district in mining and quarrying. About 3978 sq. km. of the total land area of the district are covered with forests which provide occupation to the people for nearly four to five months in the year. The Adivasi people of the district are largely benefited by the forest produce, namely, timer, bamboo, broomgrass, Mahua flower, Sabaigrass, Kendu leaf, etc. The Bhulias and Kostas are both weavers who earn their livelihood by weaving cotton and tusser silk fabrics. The Pandras, a section of the caste of Mali, earn their livelihood by the sale of parched rice. The Bangtias earn their livelihood by catching fish, though they also occasionally cultivate land. The Kandras are basket-makers working in bamboo.

The Feudatory States of Orissa, by L. E. B. Cobden -Ramsay, gives an analytical picture of the livelihood pattern of the ex-State of Kalahandi in the beginning of the 20th century according to which 76·6 per cent of the total population lived on agriculture, 16·9 per cent on industry, 0·94 per cent on personal and domestic service, 0·79 per cent on State and village service, 0·32 per cent on profession and 0·25 per cent on commerce.

The Census of 1951, ascertained the "economic status" and the means of livelihood" of persons. On the foregoing basis, people were divided into two broad livelihood categories, viz., the agricultural classes and the non-agricultural classes. In the district there were 858,781 persons of which 724,969 persons belonged to the agricultural classes and 133,812 persons to the non-agricultural

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classes. Among the agricultural classes were included (*a*) cultivators of land, wholly or mainly owned, and their dependants, (*b*) cultivators of land, wholly or mainly unowned, and their dependants, (*c*) cultivating labourers and their dependants and (*d*) non-cultivating owners of land and their dependants, and agricultural rent-receivers and their dependants. The non-agricultural classes comprised persons including their dependants who derived their principal means of livelihood from (*a*) production (other than cultivation), (*b*) commerce, (*c*) transport, and (*d*) other services, and miscellaneous sources. The above eight livelihood classes were divided each into three sub-classes ; namely, self-supporting persons, non-earning dependants, and earning dependants in order to indicate their economic status.

The following figures show the livelihood pattern and economic status of persons, as classified in the Census of 1951.

Livelihood Classes and Sub-Classes	Self-supporting		Non-earning dependants		Earning dependants	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. Agricultural Classes :	161,142	39,588	159,898	261,206	39,260	63,875
(*a*) Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants.	111,024	18,720	115,199	195,167	26,867	41,556
(*b*) Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants.	10,162	1,305	10,120	16,141	3,415	6,828
(*c*) Cultivating labourers and their dependants.	39,305	19,317	33,939	48,731	8,793	15,234
(*d*) Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers ; and their dependants.	651	246	640	1,167	185	257
II. Non-Agricultural Classes.	30,816	9,406	26,426	43,145	7,709	16,310
(*a*) Production (other than cultivation).	9,503	2,410	7,676	13,255	2,291	3,597
(*b*) Commerce ..	3,639	1,442	2,902	5,125	693	1,761
(*c*) Transport ..	322	9	254	314	67	42
(*d*) Other Services and Miscellaneous sources.	17,352	5,545	15,594	24,451	4,658	10,910

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During 1954-55 an economic sample survey[1] was undertaken for the rural population of the district in which the family was taken as a unit. The survey showed that 93·2 per cent were agricultural families. Of the agricultural families, 68·2 per cent belonged to the class of cultivators of land wholly owned, 2·4 per cent were cultivators of land unowned, 0·1 per cent were non-cultivating owners, 22·5 per cent were agricultural labourers, and 0·04 per cent did not come in any of these classes.

The non-agricultural classes were divided into four main occupational groups. Of the total non-agricultural families 0·7 per cent derived their major source of income by working as labourers, 0·6 per cent from trade, 4·0 per cent from production other than cultivation, and 1·4 per cent from service and other professions. In comparison with the occupational figures of the Census of 1951 this survey indicated, more or less, the same number of persons engaged in different occupations.

In 1961, there were 458,968 workers in the district which constituted 45·5 per cent of the total population. Besides, there were 550,686 persons treated as non-workers. Of the total working population 270,512 persons were engaged as cultivators and 96,117 persons as agricultural labourers. Besides, 2,453 persons were engaged in mining and quarrying, 26,803 persons in household industry, 893 persons in manufacturing other than household industry, 533 persons in construction work, and 6,060 persons in trade and commerce. In transport, storage and communication 670 persons were engaged. There were 54,927 persons who followed other avocations not enumerated above.

The total number of workers in 1971 was 380,978 which constituted 33·4 per cent of the total population. The male and female workers respectively accounted for 60·5 and 6·7 per cent of the total male and female population. In 1961 the total number of workers made up 45·5 per cent of the total population and the male and female workers respectively constituted 63·1 and 28·2 per cent of the corresponding total population.

In the total working population, cultivators, agricultural labourers, and other residual workers respectively accounted for 52·7, 31·3 and 16·0 per cent in 1971. The corresponding figures for 1961 were 58·9, 21·0 and 20·1 per cent. The reason for the sharp decline in the participation rates especially among females could partly be attributed to the change in the definition of workers adopted for 1971 Census as compared to that of 1961. According to 1971 definition, a man or woman who was engaged primarily in household duties or a student attending an institution, even if such a person helped in the family economic activity but not as full-time worker, was not treated as a worker for the main

1. Economic Survey of Orissa, Volume, I, by Dr. Sadasiv Misra

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activity. Application of this test resulted in non-inclusion, particularly in the rural areas, of a large number of house-wives and students as workers in 1971 Census although they were classified as such in 1961.

The following table shows the number of workers according to the categories of workers as classified in the Census of 1971.

Categories of workers	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)
Cultivators ..	197,295	6,780
Agricultural Labourers ..	107,524	14,743
Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities ..	4,650	532
Mining and Quarrying ..	25	15
Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs —		
(*a*) Household Industry ..	7,725	3,013
(*b*) Other than Household Industry ..	2,819	733
Construction ..	1,156	65
Trade and Commerce ..	5,513	1,403
Transport, Storage and Communication ..	1,967	123
Other services ..	19,599	5,298
Non-workers ..	230,656	552,235

THE GENERAL LEVEL OF PRICES

Foodgrains are cheapest immediately after the harvest and are dearest immediately before the harvest. Prices are also lower or higher according to the nature of the harvest, Besides, if population increases, as has been happening, and production of food crops does not keep pace with it, prices must rise, obviously because the same food has more mouths to feed. The opening of the railway and the roadways also marked an epoch in the economic history of the district due to a brisk export trade of rice and pulses with different parts of India.

Pre-Independence Period

In the beginning of the 20th century, rice and foodgrains were cheap, and when the price of common rice rose to 12·130 kg. per rupee, prices were held to be high. The three years, from 1905 to 1907, during which there was an exceptionally brisk export trade, the average price of rice, green-gram, wheat, sesamum seed, mustard seed, *urid*, gram, *kodo*, *arhar*, *mandia* and salt was 16·175 kg., 12·440 kg., 10·575 kg. 21·770 kg., 16·175 kg., 14·300 kg., 14·300 kg., 27·370 kg., 14·930 kg., 21·170 kg., and 11·200 kg., per rupee respectively. The above price level remained,

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more or less, stationary for a few years. In 1912, rice and *Mandia* the staple food of the people, were available at 12.130 kg. to 16·800 kg. and 20·527 kg. to 29·857 kg. per rupee respectively. Pulses, such as, green-gram, black-gram, *kandula*, and gram were sold at 16·800 kg., 14·930 kg., 18·660 kg., and 18·660 kg. per rupee respectively. In the next year, the price of green-gram, black-gram, *kandula* and gram rose considerably due to poor harvest and were available at 7·465 kg., 9·100 kg., 13·063 kg. and 13·063 kg. per rupee respectively. This price level was maintained for a period of three years with slight fluctuations.

In 1917-18 the price level showed an upward trend which reached at a climax in the next year (1918-19). The price of rice and Mandia, the staple food of the people, rose from 18·660 kg. per rupee in September, 1918 to 8·864 kg. in March, 1919, and 23·325 kg. per rupee in April, 1918 to 11·662 kg. in March, 1919, respectively. During the above period the price of green-gram, black-gram, *kandula* and gram also rose abnormally and were available at 4·200 kg., 4·665 kg., 5·600 kg., and 7·465 kg. per rupee respectively. In the early part of 1919 rumours on coming scarcity of foodgrains caused great anxiety among the people as a consequence of which price of foodgrains rose still higher. So, pecuniary and paddy loans were given to the people by the ex-State Rulers at a nominal rate of interest. As a special concession, on the occasion of a special Durbar held on the 25th October, 1919, the Ruler ordered for complete remission of interest for one year of all the *taccavi* loans advanced during the year. As a redress to the poor people the rate of interest on paddy loan for the subsequent years was reduced from 25 per cent to 20 per cent. Ar appeal was made to the local *mahajans* and *sahukars* to provide relief to the poorer section of the people. As a result of these measures people were able to tide over a very critical period without much hardship.

However, in 1921 the price level decreased considerably and rice and *mandia* the principal food of the people, were available at 16·795 kg. to 14·930 kg. and 27·059 kg. to 22.392 kg. per rupee respectively. The rate of green-gram, black-gram, *kandula*, and gram also decreased slightly. During the three years, from 1922 to 1924, there was a general improvement in the price of cereals and the average price of rice, *mandia*, green-gram, black-gram, *kandula* and gram was 17·500 kg., 25·195 kg., 13·063 kg. 11·200 kg., 14·930 kg., and 18·660 kg., per rupee, respectively. The price level of the above period was maintained till 1929 with the exception of rice which rose to 10·730 kg. per rupee in 1929. In the next year, there was a general improvement in the price of most of the articles over those in the preceding year. The maximum and the minimum price of rice and *mandia* were 25·195 kg. and 14·930 kg., and 29·860 kg. and 22·392 kg. per rupee respectively.

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The price level of pulses was also decreased and green-gram, black-gram, gram and wheat were available at 18·660 kg., 18·600 kg., 21·460 kg., and 14·930 kg., per rupee respectively. Then came the serious slump when the price of rice dropped down to 19·593 kg. in 1932-33, and 20·526 kg. in 1935-36 per rupee.

In 1941-42, there was a phenomenal rise in the prices of agricultural produces resulting from the activities of the speculators on account of the Second World War. The maximum and minimum quantity of rice available per rupee was 12·130 kg. and 10·264 kg. respectively. The price of *mandia* varied between 29.857 kg. to 14.930 kg. per rupee. The price of pulses also rose and green-gram, black-gram, *kandula* and gram were available at 9·330 kg, 10·264 kg., 10·264 kg. and 12·130 kg. per rupee respectively. It was expected that with the end of the War the general food situation would improve. But, it did not, and the price level continued to rise gradually, without any prospect of recession.

Post-Independence Period

In the Post-Independence period there has been a phenomenal rise in the price of agricultural commodities. In 1951, the wholesale price of rice, wheat, maize, and gram was 3·5 kg., 2·1 kg., 3·2 kg., and 2.1 kg., per rupee respectively. This trend of the price level was maintained with slight fluctuations up to 1955, after which there was a marked rise in the price of foodgrains. In 1956 rice, wheat, black-gram and green-gram were sold at 2.5 kg., 2.7 kg., 2.6 kg., and 3·1 kg, per rupee respectively. During the four years, 1957 to 1960, the price of rice remained constant while the price of wheat, black-gram and green-gram fluctuated slightly. Since 1962, there was an abnormal rise in the price of foodgrains and rice, wheat, black-gram, and green gram were available at 2·08 kg., 1·7 kg., 1·6 kg. and 1·5 kg per rupee respectively. In the next year, the price of rice, wheat, black-gram, and green-gram still rose higher and were available at 0·833 kg., 0·909 kg., 0·724 kg. and 0·775 kg. per rupee respectively. However, from 1964 to 1970 the price level decreased in certain commodities in comparison to the price level of 1963. The following table shows the price level of some important commodities during the period:

Commodities	Quantity in kilograms available per rupee						
	YEARS						
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Rice ..	1·700	1·500	1·300	1·250	1·250	1·250	1·250
Wheat ..	2·000	1·900	1·700	2·000	1·800	1·500	1·333
Green-gram ..	1·000	0·835	0·835	0·500	0·500	0·500	0·500
Black-gram ..	1·300	1·400	1·080	1·000	1·000	1·000	0·750

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In 1971 the price level rose upward and rice, wheat ragi, green-gram, and black-gram were available at 0.909 kg., 0.833 kg., 1.600 kg., 0.588 kg. and 0.666 kg. per rupee respectively. In the next year, the price of rice, wheat, green-gram and black-gram still rose higher and were sold at 0.769 kg., 0.800 kg., 1.250 kg., 0.385. kg. and 0·455 kg. per rupee respectively. In 1973 the price of paddy and rice remained constant while the price of green-gram and black-gram rose by 12.5 per cent and 20 per cent respectively in comparison to the price level of 1972. In March, 1974 the price level of foodgrains, oil, vegetables and miscellaneous goods rose steeply and the retail price of common rice, wheat, green-gram, black-gram, horse-gram (Kulthi), Bengal-gram (Bunt), cocoanut oil, mustard oil, ground-nut oil, brinjal, potato, pumpkin and onion was Rs.1·40, Rs1·05, Rs.2·75, Rs.1·75, Rs. 1·25, Rs.2·60, Rs.18·00, Rs.11·00, Rs 9·00, Re. 0·75, Re.0·90, Re.0·80 and Re.0·90 per kilogram respectively. In 1975, in the Dharamgarh Tahsil, paddy, rice and wheat were available at Rs.100, Rs.225 and Rs.150 per quintal respectively. In the Lanjigarh Tahsil, paddy, rice, green-gram and black-gram were available at Rs.110·00 Rs. 275·00, Rs.225·00 and Rs.175·00 per quintal respectively. In Nawapara Tahsil, rice and wheat were sold at Rs.250·00 and Rs. 150·00 per quintal respectively. In June 1976, the price of rice, wheat, black-gram, green-gram, and Kulthi as available in the district was Rs. 160, Rs.150, Rs.200, Rs.240 and Rs.150 per quintal respectively. The price of salt, meat and fowl during the same period was Re..0·25, Rs. 8·00 and Rs.10·00 per kilogram respectively. Egg was available at Re. 0·40 each. The price of kerosene and cow milk was Rs. 1·37 and Rs. 2·00 per litre respectively.

THE GENERAL LEVEL OF WAGES

The majority of the working class people in the district earn their livelihood by being employed in farm and non-farm occupations. It would be arbitrary to draw a water-tight division between them, since many of the labourers engage themselves in farm work and non-farm work at different times in the year. Agriculture being seasonal in character, this is a normal feature of the rural economy. In the urban areas, however, the skilled labourers have adopted specialised occupations.

Moreover, for a considerable part of the year the rural labourers do not find any employment. As such, the daily wage which he earns is not a proper indication of his total income. In the district the system of payment of wages is also largely primitive in character. In many places wages are paid in kind in terms of paddy. If such wages remain unchanged on account of tradition, in spite of rise in prices, they would

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be beneficial to the worker. Over very short periods, wages in kind do remain unchanged, but since the Second World War with the rise in prices wage-rates in kind have also been frequently revised.

Pre-Independence Period

In the beginning of the 20th century labour was almost entirely paid for in kind and averaged about Re.0·12 per day for a man and Re.0·09 for a woman. There were three classes of field labour, viz., Bahabandha, Barshikia, and Bhutiar. The Bahabandhas took an advance of money from their employer and did not leave his service until the amount was paid. They received one *puti* (74·648 kilograms) of paddy per mensum, and on the occasion of the Paush Purnima a gift of four *putis* (2·98 quintals) of paddy and three pieces of cloth. Barshikias were labourers engaged in the month of Magha (January-February) for one year. The usual rate was Rs.4 per annum and one *puti* (74·648 kilograms) of paddy per mensum, and at the close of the year four *putis* (2·98 quintals) of paddy. The Bhutiars were day labourers who received two *mans* (7·464 kilograms) of paddy daily. Skilled labourers received comparatively high wages, as it was all imported. A mason got Re.0·50 to Re.0·75 per day, a carpenter Re.0·37 to Re.0·75 per day, a blacksmith Re.0·37 to Re.0·75 per day, a brick-layer Re.0·31 to Re.0·37 per day, a brick-moulder Re.0·25 to Re.0·37 per day, a sawyer Re. 0·37 per day, a bamboo basket and mat maker Re.0·19 per day, a painter Re 0·37 per day and a tailor Re.0·88 per day.

The above wage level remained constant for a short period after which it increased and towards 1912 a male labourer could get Re. 0.25 or 3·732 kg. of rice for putting labour for eight hours a day. A female labourer could get Re.0·15 or 1·4 kg. of rice for the same hours of work. The Settlement Report of 1912-13, estimated the total remuneration of the Barshikia as Rs.250 per annum.

In 1929 the abolition of Bethi and Begari raised in its wake demand for labour and the landless people experienced no difficulty in finding employment in various public works of the ex-State and the construction work of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway within the ex-State of Kalahandi. In 1940, Begar and Rasad systems were abolished. The custom of Bahabandha which was a compulsory engagement of a man as servant for the debts contracted by his perents during his minority was abolished. These progressive measures were a source of great relief to the poor people.

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In 1942, a male labourer got Re. 0·25 per day. In 1945 the wage of a male labourer rose to Re. 0·37 per day. In 1946, the total remuneration of an attached labourer was estimated at Rs. 250 annually as follows:—

	Rs.
(*a*) Uden (cash payment in advance) ..	50·00
(*b*) One *putti* of paddy monthly valued at the rate of Rs. 13 per *putti* for 12 months.	156·00
(*c*) Cost of 3 pieces of cloth ..	9·00
(*d*) Payment of 2 *putis* of paddy at harvest time at the rate of Rs.13 per *puti*.	26·00
(*e*) Miscellaneous payment ..	9·00
Total ..	250·00

Post Independence Period

An economic sample survey was conducted during the period October 1954 to September, 1955, by the Government of Orissa in which the family was taken as a unit. It was observed that in the rural economy the chief source of livelihood of a large number of families was wages earned from farm and non-farm occupations. According to this survey 93·2 per cent of the families in the district belonged to the agricultural classes of which 22·5 per cent were agricultural labourers and 6·8 per cent of the families belonged to the non-agricultural classes of which 0·7 per cent were non-agricultural labourers. Thus about one-fourth of the total number of families of the district constituted the labouring class. As regards their mode of employment 65·42 per cent were employed as daily labourers. Labourers engaged on weekly, monthly and annual terms constituted 2·8 per cent, 3·74 per cent, and 28·04 per cent respectively. A labourer, on the average, got work for 268 days a year.

In is a well-known fact that agricultural labour constitutes the lowest income group in the community. In 1951 the average daily wage of a male labourer was Re. 0·75. Women and children comparatively got lesser wages. This wage level continued for a short period after which it rose considerably. In 1956, the skilled labourers, such as, carpenter and blacksmith got Rs. 3·00 and Rs. 2·87 per day respectively. Among field labourers men, women and children got Rs. 1·02, Re. 0·87, and Re. 0·49 per day respectively. A herdsman whose work

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is grazing the cattle got Re. 0·75 per day. Other agricultural labourers, such as, those who water fields, carry loads, and dig wells, etc., were paid at Re.1.00 per day. The *halias* got Rs.250·00 annually. The income of a *halia* was, no doubt, insufficient to maintain his family. But his wife too earned something by husking paddy and working on daily wage basis. According to the custom prevalent in each village the Jhankars and the Chowkidars got some paddy from the tenants at the time of harvest. In the Dongarla tract there was no service land and they got ration known as 'Gundi Pej' for their maintenance, which consisted of some cups of gruel of *mandia* and rice. In some villages washerman, barber, potter and blacksmith cultivated land free of rent for the service rendered by them to the village community. In between 1957 to 1961 the wage level remained, more or less, constant with a little fluctuation. In 1963, the wages were enhanced further and the skilled labourers, such as, carpenter cobbler and blacksmith got Rs. 3·61, Rs. 2·61 and Rs. 3·29 per day respectively. Male labourers got Rs. 1·55, women Re. 0·87, and children Re. 0·64 per day. Other agricultural labourers got about the same wage as that of field labourers. A herdsman got Rs. 1·38 per day. From 1964 to 1970 the skilled labourers, such as, carpenter, mason and blacksmith got Rs.4·00 to Rs.5·00 per day and unskilled labourers got Rs. 1·50 to Rs. 2·00 per male, Rs. 1·50 per female and Re.1·00 per children. In 1971 the wage level rose and carpenters, masons and blacksmiths got Rs. 5·00 per day. Male labourers got Rs. 2·50 and women Rs.2·00 per day. In the next year, the wage level rose further and skilled labourers got Rs.7·00 per day and unskilled labourers got Rs. 2·75 per male and Rs. 2·25 per female per day. In 1974, the wage level rose steeply with the rise in prices and skilled labourers, such as, carpenter, blacksmith and mason received between Rs.8·00 to Rs.10·00 per day according to their skill. Field labourers and other agricultural labourers got at the rate of Rs.3·00 per male and Rs. 2·50 per female per day. When it was demanded in kind, it was paid at the rate of 4 kg. of paddy per day. In notification No. 21877-L. E. H., dated the 26th December, 1975, the Government of Orissa, have fixed the minimum wages payable to all categories of agricultural labourers at Rs.4.00 per day. This notification came into force from the 1st January, 1976 and wages are being paid accordingly. With the promulgation of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Ordinance, 1975, all the Subdivisional Officers were asked to conduct enquiries into the existence of the bonded labour system. The District Vigilance Committee and the Subdivisional Vigilance Committee have been constituted as required under the Act. Till April, 1976, 27 cases of bonded labour were detected (in Bhawanipatna subdivision 4, Dharamgarh subdivision 22, and Nawapara subdivision 1) of which eighteen were set free, six were dropped

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for lack of evidence and three were under investigation. Of the 18 bonded labourers, one was a minor boy and 17 were minor girls. Pecuniary benefit is provided to each bonded labourer at the time of his release. Measures are also being taken for their rehabilitation.

The *halias* usually get Rs.100·00 to Rs.150·00 in cash for their annual expenditure which is locally called as *uden*. Besides, they get *masri* at the rate of 12·500 kg. per week which amounts to 50 kg. per month. On the occasion of the Paush Purnima they receive 50 kg. of paddy which is known as *siakhai*. In some part of the district they get a little less quantity of paddy but it is compensated at the end of the year by giving a little more paddy after harvest. On the occasion of Nuakhai and Paush Purnima they get free ration. Persons having large number of *halias* maintain one Head *halia* locally called as Behera or Khamari. He gets a little more paddy and money. The field servants generally work from 6 a. m. to 12 noon and 2 p. m. to 6 p. m. daily. From October to December when the crop is in the field they sleep in the field at night on a *machan* to watch the crop.

STANDARD OF LIVING

The district is mainly agricultural and the prosperity of the people depends in a measure on weather and crops. When the rainfall is copious and evenly distributed throughout the year, people reap good harvest and are contented; when the contrary is the case the pinch of distress is widespread. In recent years, the impact of urban life, the policy of the Government, the modern means of communication, etc., have exercised a good deal of influence on the standard of living of the people.

Pre-Independence Period

Lieutenant C. Elliot submitted a report on the erstwhile Kalahandi State to George Plowden, Esq., Commissioner, Nagpore (present Nagpur), on the 28th July 1856 which contains a graphic description of the land, the people and their socio-economic condition, administration, etc. Some relevant portions of the report have been quoted here which high-light the way of living of the people.

"This dependency, is known only on the Nagpore side as Kharonde, the Oriya name being Kalahundy, and as there is no village or place corresponding to the former name it would appear to be a corruption of the latter, though it has been originally entered in the accounts. x x x x x x "The country is high lying near the foot of the main line of the Eastern Ghats and partaking of the watersheds both of the Mahanuddy[1] and Indrawritty[2], which last, with several tributaries and

1. Mahanadi
2. Indrabati

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subtributaries of the first, rise within its limits, it is well supplied with water and in some parts (as Thooamool, and c.) the soil is enabled to yield two crops of rice with the year. The hills are chiefly volcanic, and independently of 2 or 3 considerable ranges x x x x x x x x x x x detached hills of greater or less size are interspersed throughout the dependency, the light alluvial soil washed from their slope is rich, fertile and easily worked yielding heavy crops of almost every description. Further in the open country the soil approaches more to the character of black cotton soil mixed with lime nodules and occasionally alternating with red gravel, but all appear capable of cultivation and likely to give good returns for labour well expended. The population is thinly distributed, however, and the tracts of waste land are extensive as are also those of land once cultivated but now abandoned. At the same time the villages are numerous and small and the people appear to be well cared for, though, as in Buster and partly for the same reasons, there is no stimulus for the people to excel themselves. Their case, however, is better than in Bustar;they are evidently more contended and numerous and less apprehensive of intercourse. The drawbacks here appear to be in addition to the universal fault of the cultivator being unable to reap the fruits of his labour or rest his claims on any stated share of the common property, that although there are several large villages and many small ones—their communiction one with another is exceedingly limited and unfrequent ; there are no periodical bazars and the produce of one village finds its way with difficulty to the next and this want is aggravated by the total want of any current medium of exchange. No money passes in the country not even cowries and during my tour it has been found necessary to pay the coolies in grain. These causes are the source of stagnation and much retard the development of the resources of this rich tract ; the disposition of the people however and the good intentions of the Rajah give every hope that these hindrances will be gradually and effectively removed and the country be made to assume that increased appearance of prosperity which it is naturally from many advantages so capable of maintaining. The hills are well wooded where the process called Dahee[1] here also practiced and explained in my letters on Kakeir[2] and Buster has not cleared the way for cultivation. In some parts as Thooamool clearing has taken to some considerable extent principally by the hill Khonds whose fields occupy the slopes and tops of the hills but which latterly and gradually then appear to be leaving for the plains. The disposition will doubtless increase as they gain confidence in the dwellers in the low country and be much fostered and encouraged by

1. Shifting cultivation on the hill slopes or Poddu called in South Orissa

2. Kanker

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the establishment of Bazars in the various large villages in their neighbourhood which the Rajah has at my suggestion promised to give immediate attention to. The trees most commonly met with the dependency are in the Southern parts. The Serai[1] so common in Bustar yielding large quantities of a very useful dammer or resin and the wood of which possesses the property of not rotting when immersed in water or inserted in the ground the pillar commonly seen in the middle of tanks in this country being generally of Serai wood ; and several kinds of hard woods useful for building purposes but of no great size. The orange though not indigenous is here cultivated in considerable quantity and produces very fine fruit, I cannot learn from whence it has been introduced, those whom I have asked say, from Jeypore and Nowrangpore but I am not aware that the tree is originally a nature of those parts or that the vegetation there differs materially from that of this dependency. xx xx The bulk of the population belong to the hill tribe called Khonds whose restless disposition seldom allows them to remain long on the same spot and the greater part of whom pay nothing to Government, and have but little intercourse with its officers. xx xx xx xx xx Khond inhabitants of this district are of two classes or tribes, one living in the open country and forming the largest portion (probably about three-fifths of the whole) called "Kotchriah" Khonds are the most civilized ; the other confined to the hills are called "Dahariah" or Dongriah Khonds. They differ slightly in custom depending chiefly on their relative positions and though this may be supposed to have determined their division, yet they do not intermarry or hold much intercourse one with another. The former are described as peaceable, loyal and industrious generally being cultivators. They have no distinction of caste, each house providing for its own domestic arrangements. Their clothing generally consists of a single cloth and in some rare exceptions a turban. They worship the same Gods as the Hill Khonds; marry one wife and their ceremonies are conducted by the Majee of the village, or one of the elders of the tribe. There appears to be nothing specially observable regarding them except that they seem to be a race in disposition and under circumstances highly favourable to efforts for their improvement. The Hill Khonds and their peculiarities have already been carefully and minutely described in connection with the Meria Agency, so as to render any particular notice from my limited experience of them unnecessary. They appear to possess the characteristics and qualities of all savage hill tribes, quick of observation, suspicious, sensitive, exceedingly trustworthy, fond of ornaments and primitive in their habits. Their villages consist generally of one long wide street of double bamboo and thatched houses, having each a door

1. Sal

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of access in front and a door of escape in rear ; their cultivation is entirely in the hills and they have only lately begun to evince a desire to locate themselves in the more healthy plains, attaching themselves in most cases to some larger village ; at a distance from which they construct their own quarter as near to the foot to the hills as possible. They pay no tax whatever, their only contribution being a sheep or some small present at the Dusserah. It is probable that the establishment of periodical bazars as yet unknown here will tend beneficially in attracting them to the open country and inspiring them with confidence sufficient to induce them to mix with the other inhabitants of the country. The Gods worshipped by both tribes of Khonds are represented by two sticks of unequal lengths inserted in the ground without any tenement or temple. The names locally given are "Dhurmee"[1] or Earth and "Dhurma"[2] (the Judge of departed souls) and the offerings, which usually consist of arrack and live animals as fowls, sheep, buffaloes & c. (and until very lately there is no doubt human beings) are simply placed in front of the idol upon the ground. In their food they are wholly indiscriminate and cook in old earthen vessels which they prefer to new ones and which they obtain from the villagers of the open country when they bring the produce of theirs, as turmeric, chillies, tobacco, oil-seeds, candol (a large variety of pulse) and edible roots of which there are several kinds, resembling the yam and very palatable, to exchange for salt, cloths & c. The Bhoolias and Kostas are both weavers, the former of cotton and the latter of "Kosa" or Tussa[3] silk. Their language is Oriya but they do not intermarry. The Bhoolias are said to have migrated from the Dhumteery[4] and Dhumda Perghnas of Chutteesgurh. The caste of Malees or Gardeners is here divided into two, both distinct, their members not intermarrying with each other, the one called Pundras earn their livelihood by the sale of Choorwa or beaten rice and the other called Koslas cultivate vegetable gardens. The Dosees or Astrologers, are few and illiterate, but satisfy the superstitions of an ignorant and credulous population. They wear brahminical threads, though not Brahmins, and speak Oriya. Their mode of proceeding in practising their vocation is simple. When any person comes to consult him, the astrologer takes a small quantity of rice in his hand and having counted out the grain in parcels of eight or any smaller number the remaining grains under that number are referred to the pages of a book counted from the end according to the number of grain and the words written on the page being the answer to the question proposed.

1. Dharti
2. Duma
3. Tussara
4. Dhantari of Raipur District

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On examination of the book written in Oriya on Palmyra leaf, of one of these functionaries (which I did in the investigation of the case of the new deity) I found the very convenient arrangement had been adopted of having a favourable and on adverse sentiment on each page which were used at discretion or as prompted by the liberality or otherwise of the applicant. The Bagtees are only found in Joonagarh and their employment is confined to catching fish, they also cultivate. The Kondras are basket-makers working in bamboo, which is split and woven into mats and baskets. The Koltias are a race of cultivators nearly allied to Malees but of distinct caste. They cultivate generally, but their special province is the cultivation of the sugarcane and preparation of sugar. The Doorahs are cultivators, serving also as soldiers and their language is Telgoo, differing in this respect from the common language of the country and indicting their origin as from the south-east. The Bonkas are soldiers or Paiks, but use the Oriya language. The "Sowriahs" are an ignorant, rude, uncivilised race, in progress much on a level with the Khonds. They are cultivators and speak Oriya, having the privilege, as before stated, of wearing the Brahminical thread. The "Kammars" are basket-makers and "Shicarees" their number is small. The Sampwahs are mendicants who travel about the country exhibiting snakes as their name implies. They speak Oriya and are few in number. Domes are found throughout the length and breadth of the dependency, their numbers being considerable. Their language is a corruption of Oriya and they weave cloths in addition to other employments of a meaner denomination connected with the village. Their duties are the same and the race appears to be identical with the Domes of Hinduoostan ; they correspond in every particular to the "Dhets" or outcastes of the village, though not aborigines. The "Bhoees" or bearers found here speak Telgoo, they are few in number and confined to Joonagarh.

The production of the Kharonde dependency, though various, are none of them of a very superior quality, or produced in such quantities as to admit of exportation, the greater part of them being consumed within the limits of the estate. They may be thus enumerated.

1. Rice		
2. Kootkee		
3. Mundiah		
4. Kodoo		
5. Goorjee		.. Cereals
6. Moong	⎫	
7. Orid	⎬	.. Pulses
8. Candol	⎭	
9. Koolthee		
10. Sursun		.. Mustard
11. Til		.. Oil-seed

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12. Erundee	..	Oil-seed
13. Sugar-cane	..	
14. Cotton	..	
15. Tobacco		

Wheat and several kinds of pulses, common in other parts, are not cultivated here though the soil is admirably adapted for them, and Channa is produced to a very limited extent. There appears to be no obstacle to their introduction further than that they do not form articles of consumption by the inhabitants. Turmeric, Fenugree (Maythee) and most of the vegetables used by the natives are cultivated in abundance. The imports from the west consists of wheat, channa, & c., from the east Tobacco, salt, cloths and condiments as Pepper, Ginger assafotida, etc. Trade is principally carried on by barter. The rupee being the only current coin[1]".

L. E. B. Cobden-Ramsay[2] writing in the early part of the 20th century said that "The Khonds are virtually the sole occupants of the inaccessible hill tracts and prefer to eke out their livelihood by the less arduous system of *dahi* cultivation or *jhuming*; the sides of the hills which rise from these valleys bear eloquent testimony to this destructive system of cultivation. In this country the Khonds have for years reigned unmolested, paying a mere nominal rental for their villages, or, more correctly speaking, for their *jhuming* areas (Padas) : they are an exceedingly independent race, and they make no hesitation in showing that they resent the appearance of any stranger in their midst, especially of one in authority. The principal crop grown by them is *mandia*; turmeric is also grown on a small scale but they supplement their resources largely from the jungles. No Khond ever appears in any way hard up for food. They also keep stores of grain hidden away in caves and make use of this when out on hunting expeditions. In the course of time, however, a considerable number have settled down in the more open country and taken to regular cultivation". He further mentioned that the practice of human sacrifice referred to in the account of Lt. C. Elliot "has long since ceased. Assessment have now been imposed at nominal rates on the *jhuming* areas (*padas*) these assessments were recently revised and enhanced without opposition and the hill Khonds are slowly but surely advancing and falling more into line with the more civilized races". Again, "In the open area of the State there are many large and prosperous villages with highly cultivated lands. In the hill area cultivation is almost confined to the burning of the hill sides by the Khonds, except at the headquarters of the hill

1. L. C. Elliot's Report on Kalahandi, OHRJ, Vol. XIV, No. 2 Appendix, (1966)
2. Feudatory States of Orissa, by L. E. B. Cobden-Ramsay, pp. 200, 202, 204 and 205.

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zamindaris where rice and wheat are cultivated alternately. The valleys of the hill country are intersected with perennial streams issuing from the plateau land just above and fine crops of wheat are raised by means of natural irrigation by the zamindars and in those villages where the members of the zamindars' family happen to reside. The Khonds however confine themselves in these parts to growing *mandia* and turmeric on the hill sides where they have cleared and burnt the forest. The best cultivators in the plains are the expert Kaltuya cultivators and the small tribe of Bhatras. The regular cultivating classes make very large profits annually by the sale of produce to merchants who flock to this State in large numbers to export rice, *rashi* (sesamum) and other cereals, and very large sums of money pass through the post office on this account. In the southern portions of the State a variety of spring rice is harvested in April. A vast change has come over the State during the last fifty years : the population has increased from 80,000 to 3,50,000 and the soil has come under the plough and the open country is now highly cultivated and well irrigated with fine tanks and embankments. Wheat is grown on the highlands of the hill zamindaris: special efforts of late years have been made to extend the cultivation of this crop and water mills have been obtained to enable the cultivators to grind the wheat locally. The State has never suffered from any general or serious failure of the crops, and even in 1900 when all the neighbouring country was severely affected, Kalahandi knew only a slight scarcity".

The abolition of Bethi and Begari system in 1923, the abolition of the 'Bahabandha Pratha' in 1928 and the construction of Raipur-Vizianagram railway line within the district boundary increased substantially the material condition of the people. The report on the Administration of Kalahandi State for 1935-36 narrates that the people did not feel the pinch of any distress. There was, as before, demand for labour in the ex-State and the labourers had no difficulty in finding remunerative employments in various public works of the State. There was sufficient stock of foodgrains and the people could dispose them of profitably as there was demand from outside. The Kandhas and other people in the hilly area did not feel any difficulty in respect of foodgrains. Medical relief continued to keep its high standard and vaccinations were properly performed. The general education of the State was also making progress. Forest resources were developed and there was a steady increase in revenue. According to the Final Report on the Land Revenue Settlement in Kalahandi district, ex-State Khalsa Area (1946—56) by J. Das, "during the last 20 years there was no failure of crops except in 1938-39, 1945-46, 1946-47, and 1947-48 when there was partial failure. There was, however, sufficient reserve

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stock to meet the requirement of the people". But there was a general rise in the price level and people receiving fixed salaries and the middle-class people could not make both ends meet due to their increased expenses.

Post Independence period

The period 1951—61 was significant for its planned development of rural economy. Five Year Plans were introduced which contributed to the overall prosperity of the people. Minor Irrigation Projects to provide irrigation facilities; adoption of improved methods of agriculture; supply of fertiliser, pesticides, etc., opening of new dispensaries; supply of drinking water in rural areas; programme to control and prevent epidemic diseases; construction of road communication; supply of electricity; spread of education, etc., contributed substantially to the material progress of the people. This decade was comparatively free from natural calamities like flood, drought and epidemics. The economic prosperity and good harvests had thus resulted in the fast growth of the rural economy.

The economic survey of 1954-55 indicates an important feature of this district, i. e., about 98·2 per cent of the tribal families were dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. Another significant feature was that the majority of the agricultural families (68·2 per cent) were owner-cultivators. Besides, agricultural tenants constituted a very small percentage (2·4 per cent) of the total number of rural families. The *per capita* supply of agricultural land was the highest among all the districts in the State which indicates a better condition of the agricultural economy. The data reveal that the average level of income per farming family was Rs. 292·44. Next to the farming families, in numerical importance, were the households who depended primarily, and many of them wholly, on wages by working in farm or non-farm occupations. Their annual income per family was Rs. 143·69. The data reveal that the net income from the rural trade was Rs. 203·93 on the average per trading establishment. The level of income of the barbers, washermen and priests was around Rs. 200·00 a year. This clearly indicates that the families pursuing these avocations belonged to the low-income group.

A family budget enquiry was conducted in 1960. The design of the survey was one of the stratified systematic sampling. For the purpose of this survey the districts, viz., Kalahandi, Koraput, Boudh-Khondmals and the Agency areas of Ganjam were grouped under one region. The data reveal that cereals claimed the highest percentage of total consumption in both rural and urban areas. Milk and milk-products claimed a lower proportion in rural areas than in the urban. Both in the rural and urban areas people spent a lot on other food

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items. On non-food items the urban people spent more than the rural people in general. A specimen account about the food habits and necessaries of the rural as well as the urban population according to expenditure groups is given in Appendix-I of this chapter.

The above consumption pattern holds good till now and, as one would expect, cereal consumption in the rural area is primarily in non-cash terms while in the urban area it is in cash-terms. This clearly shows that the urban people buy most of their cereal requirements while the rural people depend on home-grown stock or that obtained in exchange of goods and services. As regards milk and milk-products, more or less, an even distribution is prevalent between cash and non-cash consumption in the rural areas, while in the urban area cash consumption constitutes the main factor. The trend with regard to cash and non-cash consumption of other food items is in the same direction as that of milk and milk-products for both rural and urban areas. In respect of fuel, light and intoxicants the non-cash consumption is very insignificant in urban areas. For amusements, toilets, clothes and sundry goods the entire consumption is in cash-terms. For miscellaneous goods and services and durable and semidurable goods cash consumption both in rural and urban areas is of overwhelming proportion. So, one may conclude by saying that in respect of food-items rural people depend more on home-grown stock than their counterparts in the urban areas while for the non-food items dependence on market is almost parallel. In otherwords, urban people depend on the market for almost everything they use, while rural people purchase a few items only. The increase in the prices of various articles of daily consumption has hit hard the urban people. In towns, shops dealing in grocery, cloth, stationery, fuel, steel and wooden furniture, untensils, optical goods, books and periodicals, medicine, fancy goods, etc., have sprung up in large number. The number of automobile repairing shops, bicycle and rickshaw repairing shops, watch repairing shops, tailoring shops, hair-cutting saloons, hotels, vegetable shops, betel shops, etc., are also gradually increasing. The urban area presents a picture of all the socially significant sections of the people from the unskilled labourer to the well-to-do and the rich. The impact of urban life and the modern means of communication have, to some extent, influenced the food habits and luxuries of the rural people. Beverage like tea has become common even in the village homes. Bicycles have become a very common possession. Many fashionable articles like motor cycles, scooters, radios, transistors, electric fans, petromax lanterns, stoves, textiles of synthetic yarn, wrist watches, microphones, goggles, shoes, stainless untensils, plastic wares, scented oils, cosmetics, etc., have made their way into the rural areas. With the expansion of communication businessmen are able to despatch their goods to the remote

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countryside. Consequently shops selling varieties of goods, both luxuries and essential, have now appeared in almost all big villages. Tailoring shops, bicycle repairing shops, and tea shops are coming up in every big village. With more money in the hands of the cultivators, use of wheat, sugar, vanaspati ghee, egg, baby foods, etc, is being noticed. Many of the big villages have been electrified. Pucca houses have been constructed by the well-to-do people. Model houses and low cost houses for the weaker section of the community are being built by the Government. The standard of living of the people is improving steadily due to the adoption of improved agricultural technique, execution of irrigation projects, use of improved seeds and manures, establishment of various cottage industries and, above all, general consciousness created through the agency of Community Development Blocks. Organisations for women and youth are set up to conduct cultural and social activities. The Book Banks have been opened in the High English schools and the Middle English schools to supply text-books to the poor students at a nominal cost for a prescribed period. With the availability of the co-operative credit, Bank loans and Government loans the cultivators find an easy way to escape from the clutches of private money-lenders who charge a high rate of interest. The Savings Bank facility and availability of Small Savings Certificates in Post Offices are inducing many people to keep up their savings in Pass Books and National Savings Certificates. With the nationalisation of Banks people have been benefited at large by getting cash loans for productive and self-employment purposes. Moreover, the various development programmes of the Government including the 20-Point Economic Programme evoke an urge for improvement and progress among the people.

GENERAL LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS

The jurisdiction of the District Employment Exchange covers the entire district. The scope of employment in the private sector is limited mostly to flour-mills, hullers and saw-mills. There is no large-scale industry in the district either in public or private sector as a consequence of which job opportunities are found mostly in Government offices.

Employment Exchange

The District Employment Exchange was started at the district headquarters, Bhawanipatna, on the 17th September 1958. To meet the employment activities, a sub-office was opened on the 15th February 1973 at Nawapara. The two offices are under the control of the District Employment Officer with headquarters at Bhawanipatna.

As regards the employment seekers – generally graduates in Arts, Science and Commerce; under-graduates, matriculates, unskilled workers and typists registered their names in the Employment Exchange. The following table shows the number of registration, placement,

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and the position of the Live Register for the years 1971 to 1975 in the district.

Year	Registration			Placement		
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Others	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1971 ..	429	287	3,037	89	78	467
1972 ..	573	681	4,596	149	136	440
1973 ..	725	475	4,130	80	78	489
1974 ..	620	343	3,741	77	69	735
1975 ..	880	562	3,404	96	125	763

Year	Live Register		
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Others
1971 ..	662	373	2,065
1972 ..	680	637	3,256
1973 ..	815	570	3,569
1974 ..	491	238	4,081
1975 ..	864	784	4,672

Employment Market Information

The collection of data on employment market in the district was first started in December, 1958, pertaining to the public sector only. In March, 1932 the collection of data on employment market was also undertaken in the private sector. In 1962, there were 6,627 males and 176 females employed in the public sector and 717 males and 306 females employed in the private sector. Gradually the position has improved and in 1975 there were 10,585 males and 444 females employed in the public sector, and 746 males and 397 females employed in the private sector. In 1975, there were 130 employers in the public sector and 70 employers in the private sector.

Vocational Guidance

The Vocational Guidance Unit is functioning under the charge of a trained officer in vocational guidance.

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In 1975, 965 individuals received information regarding jobs, 6 applicants received individual guidance and 385 applicants received guidance at the time of registration. During the year, 68 group discussions were conducted in which 341 persons attended and application of 73 persons were forwarded to different organisations for training.

Crash Programme for Rural Employment

Due to the unemployment and under-employment situation prevailing in the rural areas, efforts to meet the situation have been undertaken on a country-wide basis. The Government of India had, accordingly, formulated a scheme called 'Crash Scheme' for rural employment. The Scheme was operated through the State Government with financial grants received from the Centre. This scheme was introduced in the district in April, 1971 and continued up to October, 1974, after which it was stopped. The object of the scheme was to generate additional employment through a net-work of rural projects of various kinds which, on the one hand, were labour intensive and on the other, created productive assets or complementary facilities which were part of the area development plan of each district.

During the period, April, 1971 to March, 1974 under the Crash Scheme 211 projects were undertaken and a sum of Rs. 28,05,520·34 was expended generating 11,57,244 man-days. A detailed list of the expenditure incurred and man-days employed by the different Community Development Blocks has been given in Appendix-II of this chapter.

Food for Work

Food for Work Programme under the World Food Programme has been approved by the Board of Revenue, Orissa, Cuttack, on the proposal submitted by the Collector. The works approved by the Government of Orissa for this district during 1975-76 were as follows :

Type of Project	Number of Projects	Estimated Cost	Man-days
Roads ..	26	Rs. 6·00 lakhs	1,70,000
Drinking water wells ..	300	Rs. 6·00 lakhs	1,50,000
Minor Irrigation Projects & tanks ..	62	Rs. 21·32 lakhs	5,33,000

Works of the above projects are in progress. Under the Programme a labourer is paid 2 kg. of wheat and Re. 1 per day.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Community Development Programme was introduced in the district with the inauguration of the Community Development Blocks at Junagarh and Dharamgarh on the 1st October, 1952.

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The district has been divided into 18 Community Development Blocks. According to the Census of 1971 the total population of the Community Development Blocks was 11,07,296.

A list of the Community Development Blocks with their date of inception, number of villages and Grama Panchayats has been given in Appendix-II of this chapter.

The achievements of the Community Development Blocks in the district are narrated below :

Agriculture

During the period 1st July, 1974 to the 30th June, 1975, out of 9,05,270·22 hectares of land, 4,42,798·52 hectares were sown for food crops. During April, 1974 to March, 1975 improved seeds of paddy 8,17,244 quintals, wheat 959 quintals, jowar 41 quintals, maize 376 quintals, ragi 399 quintals, pulses 4,267 quintals, cotton 103 quintals, Jute 10 quintals, oil seeds 1,787 quintals, vegetable seeds 1,006 quintals and sugarcane 2,083 quintals were distributed. Fertilisers, such as, 4,983 quintals of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate, 1,681 quintals, of Super Phosphate, 596 quintals of Ammonium Phosphate and 127 quintals of other chemical fertilisers were distributed. An area of 372 hectares was under green manuring and 1,452 kilograms of green manure seeds were distributed. 507 litres of liquid chemical pesticide and 514 kilograms of pesticide powder were distributed. Fruit trees of 6,387 number were transplanted and 5,17,102 tonnes of compost and 10 quintals of bonemeal were produced. There were 435 private workshops for manufacturing agricultural implements.

Animal Husbandry and Veterinary

In 1974-75, there were 22 Veterinary dispensaries, 63 Stockman centres, and 6 Artificial Insemination Centres in the Community Development Blocks.

Health and Rural Sanitation

In 1974-75, there were 13 dispensaries, 19 Primary Health Centres, 32 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and 35 Family Planning Centres. Besides, there were 15 training centres for Dhais.

Education

In 1974-75, there were 1,771 Primary schools, 6 Junior Basic schools and 71 Sevashrams. Of the total Sevashrams 3 were residential schools. Besides, there were 163 Middle English Schools and 5 Ashram schools of Middle English school standard. There were 43 High English schools, and 2 Ashram schools of High English school standard. In these schools 73,720 boys and 32,377 girls were enrolled of which 30,584 boys and 14,624 girls belonged to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. There were 3,565 male and 59 female teachers of which 2,014 male and 29 female teachers were trained.

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Social Education

In 1974-75, there were 41 registered and 334 unregistered Yubak Sanghas with 1,085 and 11,252 members respectively. Besides, there were 34 libraries and reading rooms, 13 Adult Literacy Centres, 20 Community Centres, 62 play-grounds, and 70 Rural Radio Forums with 137 radio sets.

Women's Programme

In 1974-75, there were 292 Mahila Samitis with 10,860 members. Ninety-one group discussions were arranged on family planning and first-aid medical treatment. The Mahila Samitis maintained 11 gardens and 5 poultry units with 75 birds. During the year, 5 cultural programmes and 6 craft centres were organised. Twenty-four sewing centres were functioning with 37 machines and 193 members.

Youth and Children's Programme

In 1974-75, there were 18 Balwadi Centres imparting education to 575 children. During the year, 5 *Sisuraijas* with 80 members were organised. The Sisuraijas organised 9 cultural programmes and observed Independence Day, Republic Day, Children's Day, etc. Three Farmer's Union and 6 Yuba Krushak Parishad were started with 18 and 125 members respectively.

Feeding programme

In 1974-75, the average number of feeding days for expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children was 204, and the average number of beneficiaries fed per day was 41,685 of which 24,411 were expectant and nursing mothers, and 17,274 were pre-school children. Besides, 1,517 Primary schools were taken up under feeding programme. The average number of feeding days for school children was 192 and about 38,163 beneficiaries were fed per day. During the year, 17,600 lb. of corn soyabean milk, 80,486 lb. of salad oil and 9,99,793 lb. of Bulgar wheat were supplied to the beneficiaries. Four expectant and nursing mothers, 207 pre-school children and 794 school children were medically examined.

Communication

In 1974-75, there were 491 km., 783 km., 752., km and 359 km., of roads maintained by the Panchayat Samitis, Grama Panchayats, Public Works Department and Rural Engineering Organisation respectively. Two hundred and six kilometres length of State Highway and 67 kilometres length of rail roads were passing through the Community Development Blocks of the district.

Co-operation

During the period July, 1974 to June, 1975, there were 110 Primary Agricultural Credit and Multipurpose Societies, 4 Primary Non-agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies, 4 Primary Industrial Societies, 1 Forest Contract Co-operative Society and 19 Graingollas with 86,071 persons, 662 persons, 105 persons, 25 persons and 16,474 persons as members respectively. The Primary Agricultural Credit

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and Multipurpose Societies had Rs. 29,52,436 and Rs. 1,47,46,683 as share capital and working capital respectively. They had advanced loan of Rs. 74,58,749 in cash and 12,500 quintals of paddy in kind. The primary Non-agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies had Rs. 6,423 and Rs. 12,000 as their paid-up and working capital respectively. The paid-up capital and working capital of the Primary Industrial Societies were Rs. 1,090 and Rs. 15,100 respectively.

Irrigation

During the period July, 1974 to June, 1975 the net irrigated area in the district was 20,850·42 hectares of which 2,905·52 hectares were irrigated through Government canals, 26 hectares through tanks, 5,116·35 hectares through wells and 8,118·12 hectares through other water sources.

General

In 1974-75, there were 88 electrified villages. 1,524 villages were provided with Primary schools. Post offices and Telegraph offices were provided to 408 and 29 villages respectively. There were 11 model villages and one Gramadan village. Drinking water facility was available to 2,142 villages with 2,839 drinking water wells, 39 tube-wells, and 1,167 tanks. There were 19 small-scale industrial units of which 10 were managed by the Grama Panchayats. An area of 300 hectares was brought under soil conservation. There was one unit for pisciculture.

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APPENDIX-I

Monthly consumption of cereals per household in Rural/Urban areas of the district classified by expenditure groups.

RURAL

Expenditure groups		Cash Rs. P.	Non-Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
1—50	..	12·13	8·29	20·42
51—100	..	13·91	20·48	34·39
101—150	..	10·08	40·32	50·40
151—300	..	24·99	35·91	60·90
301—500	..	2·28	119·19	121·47
501—1,000	..	..	..	..
1,001 and above	..	..	..	..
All expenditure groups	..	13·87	26·23	40·10

URBAN

Expenditure groups		Cash Rs. P.	Non-Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
1—50	..	14·19	..	14·19
51—100	..	25·11	0·15	25·26
101—150	..	37·83	1·18	39·01
151—300	..	46·35	11·00	57·35
301—500	..	67·88	5·11	72·99
501—1,000	..	71·16	20·25	91·41
1,001 and above	..	67·41	36·12	103·53
All expenditure groups	..	41·60	5·73	47·33

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Monthly consumption of milk and milk-products per household in Rural/Urban areas of the district classified by expenditure groups

RURAL

Expenditure groups		Cash Rs. P.	Non-Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
1—50	..	0·17	1·79	1·96
51—100	..	1·76	2·06	3·83
101—150	..	3·75	1·15	4·90
151—300	..	4·94	3·99	8·93
301—500	..	6·69	4·94	11·63
501—1,000	..	..	..	..
1,001—and above	..	..	..	..
All expenditure groups	..	3·45	2·25	5·97

URBAN

Expenditure groups		Cash Rs. P.	Non-Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
1—50	..	..	..	..
51—100	..	8·64	..	8·64
101—150	..	7·30	1·00	8·30
151—300	..	12·26	3·55	15·81
301—500	..	48·20	..	48·20
501—1,000	..	75·75	..	75·75
1,001 and above	..	30·00	6·00	36·00
All expenditure groups	..	20·12	1·71	21·83

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Monthly consumption of other food items per household in Rural/Urban areas of the district classified by expenditure groups.

RURAL

Expenditure groups		Cash Rs. P.	Non-Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
1—50	..	6·51	2·42	8·93
51—100	..	12·46	6·04	18·50
101—150	..	23·15	7·73	30·88
151—300	..	48·12	6·41	54·53
301—500	..	65·82	15·87	81·69
501—1,000	..	..	..	..
1,001 and above	..	18·92	5·97	24·89
All expenditure groups	..	..	..	..

URBAN

Expenditure groups		Cash Rs. P.	Non-Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
1—50	..	8·27	0·22	8·49
51—100	..	22·29	0·11	22·40
101—150	..	34·59	0·11	34·70
151—300	..	55·96	0·36	56·32
301—500	..	124·86	..	124·86
501—1,000	..	262·07	..	262·07
1,001 and above	..	61·91	0·17	62·08
All expenditure groups	..	271·17	..	271·17

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Monthly consumption of fuel, light and intoxicants per household in Rural/Urban areas of the district classified by expenditure groups

RURAL

Expenditure groups		Cash Rs. P.	Non-Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
1—50	..	2·18	2·01	4·19
51—100	..	4·19	2·12	6·31
101—150	..	8·14	2·93	11·07
151—300	..	22·09	1·46	23·55
301—500	..	10·63	5·86	16·49
501—1,000	..	..	..	..
1,001 and above	..	..	..	..
All expenditure groups	..	6·83	2·27	9·10

URBAN

Expenditure groups		Cash Rs. P.	Non-Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
1—50	..	4·03	0·44	4·47
51—100	..	8·86	0·05	8·91
101—150	..	12·34	0·13	12·47
151—300	..	18·28	0·13	18·41
301—500	..	27·61	..	27·61
501—1,000	..	39·99	..	39·99
1,001 and above	..	134·56	..	134·56
All expenditure groups	..	17·45	0·11	17·56

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Monthly consumption of amusements, toilets and sundry goods per household in Rural/Urban areas of the district classified by expenditure groups

RURAL

Expenditure groups		Cash Rs. P.	Non-Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
1—50	..	0·64	0·05	0·69
51—100	..	1·54	0·11	1·65
101—150	..	3·71	0·30	4·01
151—300	..	9·74	0·11	9·85
301—500	..	13·07	0·80	13·87
501—1,000	..	..	..	..
1,001 and above	..	..	..	..
All expenditure groups	..	3·11	0·16	3·27

URBAN

Expenditure groups		Cash Rs. P.	Non-Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
1—50	..	0·85	..	0·85
51—100	..	3·31	..	3·31
101—150	..	4·98	..	4·98
151—300	..	9·33	..	9·33
301—500	..	21·12	..	21·12
501—1,000	..	38·55	..	38·55
1,001 and above	..	86·50	..	86·50
All expenditure groups	..	10·21	..	10·21

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Monthly consumption of clothing etc., per household in Rural/Urban areas of the district classified by expenditure groups.

RURAL

Expenditure groups (1)		Cash Rs. P. (2)	Non-Cash Rs. P. (3)	Total Rs. P. (4)
1—50	..	2·37	..	2·37
51—100	..	4·46	..	4·46
101—150	..	8·03	..	8·03
151—300	..	11·79	..	11·79
301—500	..	26·48	..	26·48
501—1,000	..	..	..	..
1,001 and above	..	..	..	..
All expenditure groups.	..	6·17	..	6·17

URBAN

Expenditure groups (1)		Cash Rs. P. (2)	Non-cash Rs. P. (3)	Total Rs. P. (4)
1—50	..	1·76	..	1·76
51—100	..	5·33	..	5·33
101—150	..	8·22	0·21	8·43
151—300	..	12·20	..	12·20
301—500	..	22·37	..	22·37
501—1,000	..	63·07	..	63·07
1,001 and above	..	5·27	..	5·27
All expenditure groups	..	12·94	0·05	12·99

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Monthly consumption of miscellaneous goods and services per household in Rural/Urban areas of the district classified by expenditure groups.

RURAL

Expenditure groups		Cash Rs. P.	Non-cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
1—50	..	0·79	0·15	0·94
51—100	..	2·35	0·23	2·58
101—150	..	9·86	0·17	10·03
151—300	..	13·51	..	13·51
301—500	..	63·92	..	63·92
501—1,000	..	..	..	..
1,001 and above	..	..	..	..
All expenditure groups	..	6·56	0·17	6·73

URBAN

Expenditure groups		Cash Rs P.	Non-Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
1—50	..	2·47	0·05	2·52
51—100	..	8·31	..	8·31
101—150	..	16·95	0·11	17·06
151—300	..	38·57	0·34	38·91
301—500	..	70·19	..	70·19
501—1,000	..	182·57	..	182·57
1,001 and above	..	308·81	16·67	325·48
All expenditure groups	..	39·07	0·32	39·39

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Monthly consumption of durable and semi-durable goods per household in Rural/Urban areas of the district classified by expenditure groups.

RURAL

Expenditure groups		Cash Rs. P.	Non-Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
1—50	..	0·30	0·22	0·52
51—100	..	0·63	0·14	0·77
101—150	..	1·75	0·09	1·84
151—300	..	2·99	0·04	3·03
301—500	..	10·47	..	10·47
501—1,000	..	..	..	..
1,001 and above	..	..	..	..
All expenditure groups.	..	1·43	0·13	1·56

URBAN

Expenditure groups.		Cash Rs. P.	Non-Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
1—50	..	..	..	..
51—100	..	0·67	..	0·67
101—150	..	1·57	..	1·57
151—300	..	5·59	..	5·59
301—500	..	5·68	..	5·68
501—1,000	..	4·75	..	4·75
1,001 and above	..	2·92	..	2·92
All expenditure groups.	..	3·73	..	3·73

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APPENDIX II

A list of Expenditure Incurred and Man-Days Employed by the different Community Development Blocks during April, 1971 to March, 1974 under Crash Programme for Rural Employment

Name of the Community Development Blocks	1971-72		1972-73		1973-74	
	Expenditure	Man-days	Expenditure	Man-days	Expenditure	Man-days
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bhawanipatna ..	30,609·32	10,105	1,07,656·68	49,232	1,20,700·00	45,075
Kesinga ..	62,663·00	23,494	98,330·72	43,441	63,950·24	26,924
Narla ..	7,053·79	3,335	26,630·99	12,231	18,061·47	6,020
Lanjigarh ..	7,879·23	1,938	79,365·77	16,784	30,991·95	8,876
Madanpur-Rampur	18,794·58	6,402	76,508·57	29,850	28,839·11	15,525
Karlamunda ..	14,391·00	6,401	78,065·00	33,552	50,400·00	21,374
Thuamul-Rampur	13,386·34	6,029	61,169·66	22,176	23,989·97	6,034
Junagarh ..	62,000·00	34,840	1,61,948·00	78,028	71,050·39	31,876
Dharamgarh ..	45,432·31	24,910	83,523·69	31,987	81,000·00	31,635
Koksara ..	20,396·00	8,723	88,713·86	33,763	48,762·44	16,305
Jayapatna ..	14,150·00	7,470	45,406·00	27,187	28,059·57	11,845
Kalampur ..	10,815·70	4,491	66,430·30	30,509	22,430 20	7,835
Golamunda ..	12,552·63	5,729	86,403·37	46,917	55,900·00	22,080
Nawapara ..	22,220·23	6,700	85,690·22	31,027	75,091·10	25,357
Komna ..	25,815·20	12,355	1,23,715·45	52,322	31,020·35	13,205
Sinapali ..	10,750·94	5,768	67,205·06	26,225	36,773·00	12,525
Khariar ..	33,932·68	16,512	1,05,023·32	43,564	73,749·94	30,666
Boden ..	14,813·79	6,866	44,991·50	17,279	29,865·71	6,945
TOTAL ..	4,28,106 74	1,92,068	14,86,778·16	6,26,074	8,90,635·44	3,39.102

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APPENDIX III

A list of Community Development Blocks with their names, number of Grama Panchayats, number of villages and date of inception

Name of the Blocks	Number of Grama-Panchayats	Number of Villages	Date of inception of the Block
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bhawanipatna ..	18	250	1-10-1959
Kesinga ..	14	101	1-10-1960
Narla ..	16	183	1-4-1963
Madanpur-Rampur ..	9	246	1-10-1959
Karlamunda ..	8	62	1-10-1963
Lanjigarh ..	11	470	1-4-1962
Thuamul-Rampur ..	12	293	1-4-1961
Dharamgarh ..	14	69	1-10-1952
Junagarh ..	21	169	1-10-1952
Jayapatna ..	11	92	1-4-1956
Kalampur ..	6	54	1-10-1961
Golamunda ..	15	141	1-4-1960
Koksara ..	12	65	1-10-1956
Nawapara ..	16	167	1-10-1956
Komna ..	18	149	1-10-1962
Khariar ..	11	112	1-4-1954
Sinapali ..	11	118	1-10-1957
Boden ..	11	96	1-10-1957

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