

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

Amathagad is a fort, situated in $83^{\circ}19' E$ and $20^{\circ}18' N$, on the right bank of the river Tel close to the place where the road leading towards Balangir crosses the river. It is now in complete ruins. Nothing is definitely known about this fort as its remains have not yet been investigated. The fort, presumably, was of considerable strategic importance in view of the fact that it stood close to the point where the river was forded since ancient times. The road which spanned the river by a low bridge ran almost on the old route. Another bridge was constructed about a few metres away from the old ruined bridge. Portions of this new bridge have been washed away by the high floods in river Tel that occurred in 1977.

AMATHA-
GAD

Ampani is situated at a distance of 77 km. from Bhawanipatna on the Bhawanipatna-Jeypore road. The place is famous for the deity Budharaja installed in a small temple at the foot of a hill. During the Durga Puja a festival is held here which is attended by a large number of people.

AMPANI

At Ampani there is a Post Office, police out-post, dispensary, Sevashram, Middle English school, Service Co-operative Society and Inspection Bungalow. Population of the village was 1,194 in 1971.

Asurgarh is a small village situated in $83^{\circ}83' E$ and $20^{\circ}34' N$ in Narla police station and is known for the remains of an old fort. It is 5 km. from Narla and 3 km. from Rupra Road railway station. But as the river Sandul intervenes it is not easy to approach the village from Rupra Road railway station during the rainy season.

ASURGARH

Not far from the village is an oval shaped tank nearly 200 acres (80.9374 hectares) in area. Now a minor irrigation project is being worked out here. Between the tank and the river Sandul lie the ruins of a fort called Asurgarh. The fort in its original shape was rectangular covering a wide extent of land encircled by a moat. It has four entrances one each on the East, West, South and North where the deities Ganga Devi, Kalapahad, Vaishnavi and Budharaja are respectively being worshipped. Inside the fort, there is a small hamlet where goddess Dokari (literally means 'Old Lady'), the presiding deity of the fort, is worshipped. The central part of the fort has a higher elevation with a mound on it, which is supposed to be the ruins of a palace.

Local people believe that the fort was the seat of a demon king called Gosinhadaitya. For details about Asurgarh, chapter-II may be seen.

Population of the village in 1917 was 655 persons.

BELKHANDI

Belkhandi or Rajpadar, situated at the confluence of the Tel and the Utei in Kesinga police station, is an important archaeological site in the district. It is 32 km. from Kesinga and is connected by bus service.

The site was visited by J. D. Beglar in 1874-75 and 1875-76 who gave a detailed note on its ruins. In 1946, the Durbar administration undertook excavation at the site which brought to light the lower part of a temple consecrated to goddess Chandi and the beautiful images of *saptamatruka* (seven mother-goddesses). For details about the archaeological ruins at Belkhandi chapter II may be referred to.

The Dhabaleswar temple at Belkhandi, consisting of a Vimana and a Jagamohana, was built on the site of an old dilapidated temple during the last part of the 19th century. The annual Sivaratri festival of Lord Dhabaleswar attracts a large number of pilgrims. There is a museum at Belkhandi to preserve the old monuments.

There are four schools, including one High English school; Post Office, and Revenue Inspection Bungalow. The population of the place in 1971 was 664.

BHAWANI- PATNA

Bhawanipatna, situated in 19°54' N and 83°10' E, is the headquarters of the district. Formerly, it was the headquarters of the Kalahandi ex-State. The nearest railway station is Kesinga which is 35 km. from Bhawanipatna. The town has been nomenclatured after its presiding deity Bhawanishankar.

The town contains a number of small and big temples, dedicated to Manikeswari (inside the Raja's palace), Kalithakurani, Balaji Mahaprabhu, Rasikaraj, Ramaswamy, Bhawanishankar, Bhandeswar, Jagannath, Madanmohan, Gopinath (inside the Raja's palace), Jaleswara, Tara Tarini, and Radhakrushna.

The annual car festival of Jagannath and the Ramanabami festival of the deity Ramaswamy attract large crowds. Manikeswari is the family deity of the Naga Rulers of Kalahandi. The annual Dussera festival of the deity with its accompanying Lakhabintha (target shooting) ceremony used to be celebrated with great pomp and show during the days of Durbar administration. The ex-ruler's palace has an imposing look with a spacious park to its front. The Collectorate is a fine building around a spacious quadrangle. Excepting some later additions and improvements, the building was constructed during the Durbar administration in 1942-43.

Bhawanipatna is a trading mart of some importance. A few establishments deal with wholesale trading in cloth and timber. It has a Degree college which is the only college of the district. There are High English schools, Inspection Bungalows, hotels, lodging houses, hospital, Post and Telegraph Office, Circuit House, Telephone Exchange, Banks, printing press, libraries, police station, etc.

The civic affairs of the town is managed by the Municipality, Bhawanipatna. The population of Bhawanipatna Urban Agglomeration in 1971 was 23,264 and that of Bhawanipatna town 22,808.

Dharamgarh, situated in $82^{\circ}47'E$ and $19^{\circ}52'N$, is the headquarters of the subdivision of the same name. It is connected with the district headquarters (45 km.) with an all-weather motorable road. It is an important trading centre of paddy. There is a temple here dedicated to Brajamohan.

DHARAM-
GARH

The place has a High English school, hospital, Inspection Bungalow, Post and Telegraph Office, police station, Panchayat Samiti Office and Community Development Block and a few Banks.

Near Dharamgarh is a place called Bhimakhoja. There is a mark on the stone resembling footprint which is called Bhimakhoja or the footprint of Bhima of the Mahabharata fame. A *mela* is held here annually on the day of Siva Ratri.

Population of Dharamgarh in 1971 was 3,421 persons.

The Gudahandi hills are situated in the vicinity of Khaligarh ($82^{\circ}35'E$ and $19^{\circ}39'N$), a tiny village close to the Koraput district border, about 17.6 km. North-West of Ampani. Ampani is 77 km. from Bhawanipatna on the road towards Nowrangpur. In the Gudahandi hills are some ancient caves bearing pictographic paintings of remote antiquity. Khaligarh is a very out of the way place, the 17.6 km. from Ampani being a cart tract parts of which pass through dense jungles infested by wild beasts.

GUDAHANDI

Three small hills, all of a curved length, are together known by the name Gudahandi hills. The North and the South hills join each other in the east leaving a courtyard like valley in between which is open only towards the West. This valley is paved by a huge block of stone sloping down to the west. Just at the foot of these hills facing the valley are rows of caves. Excepting one in the northern row all the caves are small in size. Although at places hewed to shape by human hand they generally appear to have been formed by nature itself in red slate stone. Pictographic paintings in red and black colours appear at the entrances of some of the caves in the southern row. These have not

yet been thoroughly studied but it is generally surmised that they bear proximity to the picture-scripts of the Indus Valley civilisation. Besides Gudahandi in Kalahandi district, Bikramkhola and Ulapgarh in Sambalpur district and Naraj in Cuttack district also possess some writings resembling pictographic paintings, a fact indicative of pre-historic man's habitation in Orissa.

The third hill extending North to South stands like a wall to the immediate west of the valley. But as this hill does not join with the other two the valley is approachable from the North as well as from the South by a narrow pass. All the three hills taken together have the appearance of a pot with a lid on. The name Gudahandi, meaning a pot for molasses, may have its origin in the impression its shape apparently conveys.

A rivulet named Behera flows past the village. There are remains of a very old dam across this rivulet. Local people call it the work of Bhima, the second of the Pandavas.

JAYAPATNA

Jayapatna (82°49' E and 19°28' N) is a big village with a police station. It is 113 km. from Kesinga railway station and is connected with it by an all weather road via Bhawanipatna. A branch road leads to this village from Moter on the Bhawanipatna-Jeypore road. The village was the seat of a Zamindari called Mahulpatna. There is a beautiful waterfall in the vicinity close to the village Chandpur. There are two temples at Jayapatna dedicated to Jagannath and Mahadev respectively. Toki Parab (a tribal festival) is an important festival in the area. The place is famous for the export of lac and paddy. There is a rice mill, named Indravati Rice Mill, located at Jayapatna.

At Jayapatna there is one High English school, hotels, Dharmasalas, Revenue Inspection Bungalow, Post Office, Primary Health Centre, police station, Bank, Tahsil office, Community Development Block, Sub-Registrar's Office, and other Government offices. Population of the place in 1971 was 4,204.

Talguda, situated at a distance of 10 km. from Jayapatna, was a fort of the Naga rulers. The annual Dussera festival is celebrated here at the shrine of Dokari Thakurani, the important goddess of the locality. On the Mahastami day a buffalo is sacrificed before the deity at midnight.

JUNAGARH

Junagarh (82°56' E and 19°51'30" N), the old-time capital of Kalahandi ex-State, is situated on the river Hati. It lies 25.6 km. to the west of the district headquarters, on the Bhawanipatna-Jeypore road. A branch road from here leads to Dharamgarh.

Junagarh (literally meaning old fort or old capital) was the seat of the Naga rulers of Kalahandi up to about 1850 A. D. when, because of the visitation of cholera in an epidemic form which took a heavy toll of life, the then ruler shifted his residence to Bhawanipatna. In an Oriya inscription of 1718 A. D. found here the place is called Kala-handinagar.

Evidence of Junagarh's past glory consists of the remnants of an encircling moat, about a dozen of temples and a few festivities. What was once a deep moat is now either completely silted beyond recognition or a shallow place breeding mosquitoes. The temples, none of them exceeding 50 ft. in height, are devoid of ornamentations and sculptures. They are, presumably, the works of the Naga rulers. Important of the local temples belong to the following deities: Lankeswari (the family deity of the Naga rulers), Jagannath, Ramaswami, Balaji, Gopinath, Kanakadurga, Dadhibaman and Budharaja. Besides, there are a number of Siva shrines. There is no trace of the old palace which, it is said, occupied an extensive area.

A large concourse is held here on Mahastami day in the month of Aswin (September-October) every year. A large number of people from the surrounding country collect here to pay their devotion to goddess Lankeswari. The occasion is called 'Khandabasa'.

Junagarh is a trading centre of local importance. Rice, pulses, vegetables, etc., are the main agricultural commodities transacted here. Besides, there are grocery, cloth shops and rice mills.

There is a police station, High English school, Kanyashram, hospital, Post Office, Veterinary dispensary, Community Development Block and other Government offices. The civic affairs of the place is managed by the Notified Area Council, Junagarh. Population of the place was 7,876 persons in the Census of 1971.

Karlapat, situated in 82°9' E and 19°41' N, is a small village in Thuamul-Rampur police station. Near-by there is a waterfall called Khanduala fall at the foot of a hill the top of which is the abode of a female deity called Khanduala. The fall was formerly utilised in some indigenous manner for operating a crushing mill. At Karlapat there is a temple dedicated to Manikeswari. The locality is famous for manganese mines. KARLAPAT

In 1971, the population of the place was 384.

Kesinga (83°13' E and 20°11'30" N), situated on the right bank of the river Tel, is an important railway station of the district. It is 35 km. to the North of Bhawanipatna on Bhawanipatna-Balangir road. The river Tel, about 366 metres wide here, is spanned by a railway bridge. KESINGA

Formerly an obscure village, Kesinga grew as a prominent business centre of the district with the opening of the Raipur-Vizianagram railway line in the early thirties. Marwaris and the people from Ganjam district are the dominant businessmen of the place. Kendu leaf, rice and timber are the important items of export. There are rice mills and saw mills. The Jagannath temple and the Siva temple are the two well-known temples of the locality.

There is a police station, Community Development Block, hospital, High English schools, Post and Telegraph Office, Telephone Exchange, co-operative societies, lodging and boarding houses, Inspection Bungalow and petrol filling stations. The civic affairs of the town is managed by the Notified Area Council, Kesinga.

Population of the place in 1971 was 8,536 persons.

KHARIAR

Khariar (82°46' E and 20°17' N) is a town in Nawapara subdivision situated midway between Nawapara and Bhawanipatna. The only all-weather motorable road connecting this town is from Khariar Road which is 78 km. from here. Fair-weather routes lead hence to Bhawanipatna (73 km.) and Kantabanji (37 km.). During the rainy season it is a real difficulty to reach the place from the district headquarters. One will have to cover a circuitous route via Kesinga and Khariar Road, a total distance of 224 km. (113.6 km. by bus and 110.4 km. by train).

The entire Nawapara subdivision constituted the ex-Khariar estate of which the town was the headquarters for well over 150 years. During the last part of the 18th century when Ratan Singh was ruling over the tract its headquarters was shifted from Komna to Khariar for the reasons that Khariar was more centrally located and Komna had an unhealthy climate. Even before its choice as the administrative centre Khariar was a village of some consequence. The temple of Dadhibaman (locally called Badagudi), which stands in the heart of the town, is believed to be more than 500 years old. The well-known Oriya poet, Chaitan Das, who was a resident of this town during the 16th century A. D. has mentioned the name of the town as 'Nagrakhadiyala' in his work 'Nirguna Mahatmya' which signified that the place was already a 'Nagara' or city.

Since the early part of this century, Khariar has been the seat of activities of the American Evangelical Mission. A church building and a hospital established in 1927 and 1930 respectively are located here.

Apart from Dadhibaman, other deities of the place include Jagannath, Hanuman, Lakshmi, and Raktambari. Dussera used to be celebrated before Raktambari by the ex-Zamindars with great pomp

accompanied by the sacrifice of a large number of animals. Chandan Yatra, held on the sixth day of the bright fortnight of Baisakh (April—May), is another local festival which attracts thousands of people from the surrounding country.

Besides the ex-Zamindar's palace, there are a few other good private buildings that adorn the town. It has a small but fairly busy market. On every Friday a weekly market (*hat*) is held. There is a heavy export trade in grain and forest produce from this place. The principal items of export are paddy, oilseeds, gram, teak, lac, etc. The imported articles come mainly through Kantabanji and Khariar Road.

Post and Telegraph Office, hotels, hospitals, two High English schools, Inspection Bungalow, church, club, Dharmasala, museum, Community Development Block Office, police station, State Bank of India, rice mills and saw mills are located here. The civic affairs of the town is managed by the Notified Area Council, Khariar. Population of the town in the Census of 1971 was 7,651 persons.

Khariar Road is situated in 82°31' E and 20°54' N on the river Jonk which at this point forms the boundary between Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. The town is also known as Jonk after the name of the river. Khariar Road is connected with Khariar by 78 km. long all-weather road.

KHARIAR
ROAD

After the opening of the Raipur-Vizianagram railway line the town steadily rose as a centre of trade and commerce. Rice mills, soap factory, tannery and other small industrial units are located here. Rice and flattened rice (*chuda*) are the important items of export from this place. Timber is also exported in a considerable quantity.

It has a fairly busy market. The weekly market (*hat*), held every Tuesday, is the largest in the whole of the subdivision. The local trading community consists mostly of the Marwaris, the Gujaratis and the Muslims. About half a dozen rice mills located here husk almost the whole of the exportable paddy of Nawapara subdivision.

There is a Post and Telegraph Office, hospital, Inspection Bungalow, police station, High English schools, hotels and Dharmasalas. The civic affairs of the town is managed by the Notified Area Council, Khariar Road. Population of the town in 1971 was 9,226 persons.

Komna, situated in 82°40' E and 20°30' N, is a large village on the river Sundar about 40 km. south of Nawapara on the road towards Khariar. Komna was the headquarters of the Chauhan rulers of Khariar estate till Ratan Singh shifted his headquarters to Khariar

KOMNA

towards the last part of the 18th century as it was more centrally located. Besides, the unhealthy climate of Komna is said to be a reason for its abandonment. The remains of an old fort, several buildings and temples speak of the former glory of the place.

The Pataleswara Siva temple of village Budhikomna, about 13 km. from Komna, is a very old temple. It is a brick temple of Tri-Ratha style in dilapidated condition.

There is a High English school, Primary Health Centre, Post and Telegraph Office, Inspection Bungalow, Community Development Block Office and other Government Offices. Population of the village in 1971 was 2,501 persons.

KOTGAON

Kotgaon is situated in Khariar police station in 82°32' E and 20°15' N. It is about 6 km. from Boden and 41 km. from Khariar by a jeepable road during the fair-weather. The place is known for the hot spring called Patalganga which is considered sacred by the local people. It is believed that Lord Ramachandra brought out this spring from underground by piercing his arrow into the earth in order to quench the thirst of his wife Sita. On the days of Solar Eclipse and Lunar Eclipse people gather here in large numbers to take their bath in the holy water. Melas take place during the festival days of Ratha Yatra, Baisakha Purnima and Sivaratri. There are temples of Lord Jagannath and Lord Siva quite close to the spring. The place is surrounded by hills and forests. Population of the village in 1971 was 155 persons.

LANJIGARH

Lanjigarh, situated in 83°22' E and 19°42' 30"N, is a village situated to the south-east of Bhawanipatna near Kalahandi-Koraput border. It is 64 km. from Bhawanipatna by road. The 4,284ft. high summit of the Niamgiri hills situated just on the district border overlooks a narrow valley to its north of which Lanjigarh forms the apex.

Lanjigarh was the headquarters of the Lanjigarh Zamindari under Kalahandi ex-State. The village has some fortifications with a large moat around. It contains the temples of Gopinath and a female deity, called Dokari, greatly revered in the area. The local Jhami Yatra or Jhamu Yatra in the month of Chaitra (March-April) is an occasion when thousands of people gather and witness the walking on burning charcoal by a number of devotees. Lanjigarh exports black gram (Biri), Ragi (Mandia), sesamum (Tila), mustard seeds and pulses (Kandula). Guava, orange and sugarcane are grown in plenty near Lanjigarh. River Bansadhara originates from this hilly area.

At Lanjigarh there is a police station, Post Office, dispensary, High English school, Ashram school, and Community Development Block Office. A weekly market sits here on Saturday.

Population of the place in 1971 was 1,398.

Madanpur-Rampur is situated in $83^{\circ}31' E$ and $20^{\circ}12' N$ on the river Utei. It is 58 km. from Bhawanipatna and is connected with it by an all-weather road. The village name is only Rampur but to distinguish it from a village of the same name it is called Madanpur-Rampur as it lies within the limits of Madanpur ex-Zamindari. The surrounding area is covered by dense forests. Wild animals and birds used to be the treasures of this area. There is a Siva temple with a large sized phallus of Siva which is called Swayambhu Linga.

MADANPUR-
RAMPUR

It is a trading centre of the locality. Forest produces, chiefly timber, are exported from here. There is a saw mill at the place.

There are Inspection Bungalows, one High English school, a branch office of the State Bank of India, Primary Health Centre, Veterinary dispensary, police station, Tahsil office, Sub-Registrar's office and other Government offices.

Population of the place in 1971 was 3,060 persons.

Maraguda ($82^{\circ}28' E$ and $20^{\circ}43' N$) is a village in Nawapara police station situated on the river Jonk at the foot of a hill. It is about 16 km. south-west of Nawapara by a foot path. The village has around it some broken images and other ancient relics. Close to the village is an extensive old tank.

MARAGUDA

A few kilometres to the south-west of Maraguda are the ruins of an ancient fortification. The place is called Manikgarh. Manikgarh is an old hill fort in ruins at the almost inaccessible top of a hill. On the hill top are the ruins of a small reservoir to store water during the rains, foundations of some buildings and a few other relics. Near Manikgarh are also seen ruins of brick buildings and disfigured Buddhist images. The fort is believed to have been designed to offer strongest defence. At the foot of the hill is a shallow but large tank, one of the largest in the subdivision. Its bed is now partly utilised as paddy fields but the northern portion is still deep. The past history of this fort is still shrouded in mystery. Some kilometres removed from Manikgarh there is another ruined fort called Jumlagarh.

The relics of Maraguda, Manikgarh and Jumlagarh deserve detailed investigation. The area abounds in wild beauty of forest-clad mountains and valleys with springs and cascades.

Population of the village in 1971 was 527.

Mohangiri ($83^{\circ}40' E$ and $20^{\circ} 20' N$) is a village in Madanpur-Rampur police station close to Boudh-Khondmals district border in the north-east corner of the district. It is 35 km. from Madanpur-Rampur. The village is near a hill stream called Kali Ganga. A

MOHANGIRI

dilapidated Siva temple stands on the bank of the stream. There are a few short epigraphic records on its walls and pillars. For details about the archaeological remains of the place chapter-II (History) may be seen.

Population of the place in 1971 was 771.

NAWAPARA

Nawapara (82°32'E and 20°49'N) is the headquarters of the subdivision named after it. From 1936, when Khariar ex-estate area was added to Orissa from Central Provinces, it formed a subdivision of Sambalpur district till 1949. Instead of Khariar, the seat of the ex-Zamindar, a village called Jayant Nawapara was selected in 1936 as the headquarters. It was named Nawapara. The selection of Nawapara as the headquarters of the Nawapara subdivision comprising the ex-Zamindari of Khariar was made according to the recommendation of the Orissa Administration Committee (1933) under the Chairmanship of J. A. Hubback, of which among others, Utkalgourab Madhusudan Das and Shri Nilamani Senapati, I. C. S. (Retd) were members. According to the report, "Assuming that Khariar is made a subdivision of Sambalpur district, the choice of headquarters lies between Khariar and Nawapara. Khariar is at present the headquarters of the Zemindari. The Inspector of Police lives there. There is a Middle English school, a dispensary and a Women's hospital. But Khariar is over 20 miles as the crow flies from the railway line. The Zemindar's own view is that if the Subdivisional headquarters is located at Khariar his prestige will suffer. From the point of view of Government the objection may perhaps be restated by saying that the relations between the Zemindar and the Subdivisional Officer will tend to be either too greatly strained or too cordial. This argument together with that of isolation from the railway, contraindicates the selection of Khariar as headquarters. There remains Nawapara. It is situated near the railway line, and is only 6 miles by road from Jonk Railway Station. We understand it is proposed to locate a new Railway Station at Nawapara. There is at present a police station, an excise warehouse and the office of a Public Works Department Sub-Overseer at Nawapara, and it is accessible by road from Khariar. The road is motorable and a bus service runs throughout the year. We propose that Nawapara should be the headquarters of the subdivision"¹. It is 11.2 km. south of Khariar Road on the road towards Khariar. Another road from here leads to Sambalpur via Paikmal. About 3.2 km. from here is Nawapara Road Railway Station. There are swampy depressions of two hill streams in between Nawapara and Nawapara Road.

1. Report of the Orissa Administration Committee (1933), pp. 29-30

The Subdivisional office, a sub-jail, Post and Telegraph office, State Bank of India, an Inspection Bungalow, one High English school and a hospital are located here. There are temples dedicated to Jagannath, Siva and Rama. There is a small market. A bi-weekly market (*hat*) sits here on every Sunday and Wednesday.

Population of the place in 1971 was 972.

Phurli Jharan is situated in Kalahandi Tahsil about 13 km. from Bhawanipatna by road. It is a waterfall of about 60 feet high surrounded by evergreen forests. People usually come here for picnic and for enjoying the beautiful sight of the waterfall. Regular bus service is available to this place from Bhawanipatna. There is an Inspection Bungalow at Sagada which is 2 km. from Phurli Jharan.

PHURLI
JHARAN

Rabandarh is a place of great scenic beauty lying about 12.8 km. from Bhawanipatna and approachable by a dusty road. It is named after a small waterfall inside a mountain gorge. The panorama around provides some delightful contrasts of scenery, in mountains and over looking dales, in bare rocks and thick forests and in the eternal calmness of the surroundings broken by the music of the fall. Despite bad communications picnickers sometimes visit the place from Bhawanipatna. Food etc., have to be carried from Bhawanipatna as there is no market nearby. The stream which creates the fall almost dries up during the hot season. Down stream, a Minor Irrigation project utilises its water for agricultural purposes.

RABANDARH

Tanwant (82°33'E and 20°45'N) is a village about 7 km. to the south of Nawapara situated at the foot of a hill. The river Silda which takes its origin in the hills creates a waterfall at Bogthola which is about one kilometre to the west of Tanwant. The village has a temple dedicated to goddess 'Konabhoinra'. Near the temple the relics of a ruined fort can be seen. There is a large water-reservoir close to it.

TANWANT

There is a Post Office at Tanwant. Population of the place in 1971 was 1,201.

Thuamul-Rampur (82°56' E and 19°33'N) is a village with a police station in sadar subdivision. It is connected with the district headquarters by a fair-weather road. The village was the seat of the Zamindar of Thuamul. To distinguish it from Rampur in Madanpur ex-Zamindari, it is called Thuamul-Rampur.

THUAMUL-
RAMPUR

Champak, sandal and Kadam trees grow in abundance in the vicinity. The river Indravati takes its rise a few kilometres to the north of the village. On its bank are some old *ghats* (flights of steps for bathing purposes) called Ranighat and Rajaghat.

The village has a Post Office, an Inspection Bungalow and Community Development Block. Population of the place in 1971 was 920 persons.

UDITNARAY-
ANPUR

Uditnarayanpur ($83^{\circ}8'E$ and $19^{\circ}59'N$) is a place 8 km. north-west of Bhawanipatna on the road towards Khariar. It has a sanatorium for tuberculosis patients managed by the State Government.

UTKELA

Utkela ($83^{\circ}10'30"E$ and $20^{\circ}6'N$) is a village in Kesinga police station situated 24 km. north of Bhawanipatna on the Balangir road. A busy weekly market is held here every Thursday. An air-strip has been constructed over a plain expanse of land about 2 km. away from the village. The air-strip serves as the nearest landing ground for the district headquarters.

Population of the village in 1971 was 2,368 persons.

SUPPLEMENT

Elliot's Report on Kalahandi State

The 28th July 1856

No. 73.

FROM

LIEUTENANT, C. ELLIOT,
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF RAIPORE

TO

GEORGE PLOWDEN, Esq.,
COMMISSIONER, NAGPORE.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward my proceedings in the affairs of the Kharonde Dependency, together with such well authenticated information regarding the country and its inhabitants, as I have been able to gather.

2. 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. It is situated to the East and rather to the South of Raipore, and may be said to be comprised between the 19° and $20^{\circ} 30'$ of North Latitude and the $82^{\circ} 40'$ and $83^{\circ} 50'$ of the East Longitude. It is bounded on the North by Patna¹ (of Chota Nagpur) and Boad² (of Cuttack Mehals), on the East by Chinna Kimidy³ (Vizagapatam) and Jeypore (Independent) on the South by Jeypore and on the West by Jeypore, Bhendra Nowagurh⁴ and Kareal⁵ both attached to Chota Nagpore. The dependency is, therefore, wholly detached from any other part of the district, the inconveniences of which will hereafter be noticed when making a few observations on the arrangements regarding its jurisdiction. Its extreme length from north to south is about 30 coss (Gondee) or 105 miles and its extreme breadth from East to West about 24 coss or 84 miles; its form being compact and irregularly rectangular.

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1. Erstwhile Patna State
 2. Barbill in Boud State
 3. Sana Khemundi in Ganjam district
 4. Bindra Nowagarh
 5. Khariar

3. *Subdivisions*—Some considerable changes have taken place in the divisions of the dependency since it was first acquired by the present family. It originally consisted of fourteen Ghurs detailed in the margin to which four more, those of Kassipoor, Mahalpatna,

1. Joonagurh² Chendrugiri and Bissungiri were subsequently added, having been ceded (in lieu of Military
2. Bundeysir³ Services rendered by Joogsai Deo Rajah of Kharonde) in the year¹ 1122 Fusly by Boodha
3. Asoorgurh Visembhur Deo Rajah of Jeypore. These four
4. Dohgaon Gurhs were added to Thooamool by the Kharonde
5. Kooksurah⁴ Rajah in the same year, making the number of
6. Thooamul Gurhs included in the Kharonde dependency
7. Deypore amount to eighteen. Of these, thirteen Gurhs
8. Mandabissu⁵ have, at different times, been bestowed as
9. Dadpoor appanages on members of the family, forming
10. Lanjeegurh five Zamindaries the particulars of which are
11. Moonda shown below.
12. Bhoortee
13. Karlapat
14. Mudanpoor⁵

4. The Zamindary of Thooamool, now composed of the seven Gurhs noted in the margin is the largest, being in

1. Thooamool length about 13 coss or $45\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and in
 2. Deypore breadth about 10 coss or 35 miles, and is situated
 3. Mandabissee on the south of Kharonde. It originally consisted
 4. Kassipore of only two Gurhs, those of Thooamool and
- Deypore and was last granted in the year⁷ 1092-F, by Rai Sing Deo to his son Pudmun Singh, the takolee being fixed at Rs.300; the Mandabissee

1. 1712 A. D.

2. Junagarh

3. Bhandasan, old name of Bhawanipatna before the capital of the erstwhile Kalahandi State was shifted from Junagarh to Bhawanipatna in 1849 A. D.

4. Koksara

5. Mandibisi

6. Madanpur

7. 1682 A. D.

			Gurh was afterwards transferred to it from Korlapat, and lastly the four Gurhs of Kassipore, Mahalpatna, Chedurgiri and Bissungiri when ceded, as before stated, by the Jeypore Rajah in 1122 ¹ F, were added to Thooamool and the takoli raised to Rs.700. In the year ² 1184-F, Kesai (Keshri) the 2nd Zamindar, son of Pudmun Sing, made over the Mahalpatna Gurh to his grandson Fukeer Singh (son of his younger son Jai Singh and it is now held by Juggunat Singh the 3rd incumbent). Mahalpatna is subdivided into Talooks named in the margin. Six Gurhs therefore remain under the immediate management of the Zamindar of Thooamool and their subdivisions are as under Thooamool as well as all other Zamindari have at various times, lapsed from failure of issue and been regranted. These changes are as follows:—
5. Mahalpatna ³			
6. Chendrygerree ⁴			
7. Bissungiree ⁵			
Subdivisions	No. of villages		
1. Mohalpatna	8		
2. Lagla Bissee	13		
3. Chutwa Chabar	14		
4. Likhur Bissee ⁶	6		
5. Bhapala Bissee ⁷	12		
6. Irlre Patee ⁸	27		
7. Hatidund Bissee ⁹	10		
8. Kookree ¹⁰	18		

Gurhs (1)	Subdivisions (2)	No. of villages (3)
	1. Tulcherkeah	4
	2. Oopercherkeah	10
	3. Sindoorghatia	10
	4. Kalingeah	7
	5. Kajmoolah	12
	6. Ghoghiahgi	7
	7. Dooroonee	17
	8. Singariah	5
	9. Junliah	3
	10. Toomiliah	4
	11. Bufidesh	15
	12. Tiji Bissia	7
	13. Tulterah	13
	14. Oopertirah	5
	15. Liligoomah	7
		126

1. 1712 A. D.
2. 1774 A. D.
3. Mahulpatna.
4. Chandragiri
5. Bisamgiri
6. Lakad Bisi
7. Bephela Bisi
8. Iripalt
9. Hatidunda Bisi
10. Jagannath Singh

KALAHANDI

(1)	(2)	(3)
2. Depore	.. 1. Deypore ..	15
	2. Madungee ..	14
	3. Rumnal ..	13
	4. Irleepatee ..	13
		55
3. Mandabissi	.. 1. ..	..
	2. Tulpati ..	26
4. Kashipore	.. 1. Ooperpatee ..	13
		39
	2. ..	
	3. Vullabha Bissee } ..	128
5. Chendragire	.. 1. Kurkaputhe } ..	
	2. Pengputhe }	
6. Bessengiri	.. 1. Kookragad Bissee ..	11
	2. Moons Bissee ..	10
		21
	Bessungire } ..	23
	Jhulbiah }	
Total subdivisions	..	28
Total No. of villages	..	392

No of grant	By whom	To whom
1.	1st Rajah of Kharonde Rugnath Sai Deo ..	Hurri Singh
2.	5th Rajah of Oodeya Narrain Deo ..	Dinbundho Singh
3.	14th Rajah of Pratap Narrain Deo ..	Anunut Singh
4.	20th Rajah of Rai Singh Deo ..	Pudmun Singh

The affairs of this Zemindary have, for the last three years been in a state of complete mismanagement and confusion, there being no recognised head to take charge of the State or carry out orders of the Government, and the country having, in consequence, been given up

for the most part, apparently to the rapacity of numerous persons, having as usual but little interest or concern in its fate. A separate report has, therefore, been made on the circumstances connected with its present condition and the arrangements entered into to secure its future prosperity.

2. The Zemindary of Dadpore on the North-East of Kharonde, comprised in the Gurh of that name whose size and subdivisions are noted in the margin was formerly granted by Poorooshotum Deo, the 25th Rajah to his younger son Soondur Singh, but he having died without issue it again lapsed to the dependency and was bestowed by the late (26th) Rajah. Tutteh Narrain Deo on his younger son Gopinath Deo, on the condition of his paying a Takoli of Rs.700 It has been granted at various times as under.

		Coss	Miles
Length	..	10	35
Breadth	..	8	28

Containing Subdivisions	No. of villages
1. Kolkoh ¹	.. 13
2. Pingwerkah	.. 4
3. Gondwan	.. 2
4. Gobereah	.. 23
5. Gonjah	.. 12
6. Tanjor	.. 15
7. Gohooka	.. 13
8. Amat or Majee	.. 10
Total villages	.. 109

No. of grant	By whom	To whom
1.	1st Rajah of Kharonde, Rugnath Sai Deo	.. Ram Chender Sing
2.	6th Rajah of Hurechundur Deo	.. Jai Sing
3.	31st Rajah of Dusmut Deo	.. Prutaprai Sing
4.	25th Rajah of Poorooshotum Deo	.. Soondur Sing
5.	27th Raja of Futhy Narrain Deo	.. Gopinath Deo

1. Kotku

2. Fateh Narayan Deo

Lanjigurh
Moonda
Bhoortee

3. The Zamindary of Lanjigurh composed of the three Gurhs noted in the margin is situated on the south-east of Kharonde and is about 10 coss or 14 miles broad, it was granted by Poorooshotum Deo, the 25th Raja to his second son Biswanath Singh connected with which the following circumstances appear deserving of record. Poorooshotum Deo had three sons, Joogsai Deo, who succeeded him, Biswanath Singh and Soondur Sing. To the 2nd and 3rd he granted respectively the Zamindaries of Lanjigurh and Dadpore. After the death of Poorooshotum Deo the three brothers lived together, the 2nd Biswanath Singh having been entrusted with the management of the affairs of the whole dependency. After some years on account of mismanagement Joogsai Deo deprived Biswanath Singh of this charge of the Dependency; he, therefore, proceeded to Raipur and complained to Captain Sands, the then Superintendent in 1239¹ F. Captain Sands summoned Joogsai Deo, who attended at Raipur in 1240² F, when Krishna Rao Appa was Soobah, taking his son Futti Narrain Deo (the late Rajah) along with him. Some days after his arrival at Raipur, without informing the authorities he sent his son back, on which occasion it is said, the Officer-in-charge of Judicial affairs at Raipur, despatched sowars to bring him back and made use of some harsh expression towards Joogsai Deo, which so affected him that he went to his tent and committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol in the year³ 1241 F. The sowars having returned to Raipore, unsuccessful, Biswanath Sing after performing the funeral rites of his brother proceeded to Nagpore. On his return to Kharonde, Futti Narrain Deo, destroyed many of the works in which Biswanath Singh had been engaged during his time of the management of the Estate, avenues of trees, gardens and tanks were demolished and on one or two occasions when Biswanath Singh returned to Lanjigurh disturbances took place on account of the enmity between them. Biswanath Singh, therefore, having preferred a complaint to Amret Rao Soobah of Raipore in 1243⁴ F, a Karkoon and Infantry guard were sent to Joonagarh to restore order and remained there until 1254⁵ F. In that year Biswanath Singh having contrary to the expostulation of the Rajah Futti Narrain Deo and the guard, plundered a brinjarry named Ram Naik, the Rajah drove him out of the country, he then fled to Nagpore where he died in 1252⁶ F, his son Chutterput Sing being present there with him. His Highness the late Rajah⁷ summoned

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1. 1829 A. D.
 2. 1830 A. D.
 3. 1831 A. D.
 4. 1833 A. D.
 5. 1844 A. D.
 6. 1842 A. D.
 7. His Highness the Bhonsle of Nagpur.

Futty Narrain Deo to Nagpore where he condoled with Chutterput Singh on the death of his father and having entered into renewed arrangements with him regarding the holding of Lanjigurh they returned together to their country. Chutterput Sing and his brother Rughray Singh now hold the Zemindary of Lanjigurh and the terms settled on them by Futty Narrain Deo were to the following effect. That Chutterput Sing is to confine himself to his own Zamindary, to pay no takoli but in lieu a Nuzzur at the Dussarah of Rs.60, to render military aid when required, and to report any disturbance that may take place on his frontier, as well as matters of a criminal nature within his Zamindary; that in the event of proof being received of his having caused any movement of a rebellious nature, he will render himself liable to imprisonment and his Zamindary to attachment; and that the expense incurred in the marriage of his sisters shall be borne by the Rajah of Kharonde their marriages to be negotiated in the families of pure Rajpoots. The three talooks are subdivided as follows:—

Gurhs	Subdivisions	No. of villages
Lanjigurh	1. Lanjigurh	29
	2. Kunides	6
	3. Cherkia	5
	4. Kutturha	41
	5. Tulkuniah	8 89
Moonda	1. Moonda	16
Bhoortee	1. Bhoortee	34
Total villages		139

The various grants that have been made of the Lanjigurh Zamindary are:—

No. of grant	By whom granted	To whom
1.	4th Raja of Kharonde Joogsai Deo	Mookoond Sing
2.	12th Raja Joograj Deo	Peetumber Sing
3.	22nd Raja Joogsai Deo	Bheemusrai Deo
4.	Poorooshotum Deo	Biswanath Sing

Length Breadth	10 Coss 1 Coss	35 miles 5 miles
Containing		
1 Tulkoorsiah	..	13
2 Koormung Deo	..	16
3 Maihiah	..	12
4 Phoosungee	..	6
5 Tekerbissi	..	6
6 Kookur Koorsiah	..	10
7 Kiapodur	..	8
8 Toomreah	..	6
9 Timuk	..	5
10 Kuturka	..	7
11 Tolut	..	17

The Zamindary of Korlapat originally 12 Korlapat consisted of two Gurhs Korlapat and Mandivissi but the latter having been as before stated transferred to Thooamool, the former alone remains and is situated to the south of Kharonde adjoining Thooamool. Its size and subdivisions are noted in the margin. The Zamindary was last granted by Rai Singh the 11th Rajah of Kharonde to his youngest son Pudmun Sing on a tukolee of Rs. 500 and is now held by his descendant Poorooshotam Sing. The former grants are as follows :—

Name of grant	By whom granted	To whom
1. 1st Rajah of Kharonde	Rugnath Sai ..	Dhunoorjai Sing
2. 11th Rajah of Kharonde	Rai Singh Deo ..	Pudmun Sing
13 Mudunpur Length 10 Coss 35 miles Breadth 8 Coss 28 miles	5. The Zamindary of Mudunpoor comprising the Gurh of that name, is situated to the north-east of Kharonde adjoining Patna Road, and Chinna Kimidy. ¹ It originally consisted of five talooks, namely, Mudunpoor, Mohungiri, Taprang, Oorladhoney and Buska, but on account of the inability of the then Zamindar to manage this last, he was deprived of it by the late Rajah Futty Narrain Deo and it was incorporated in the dependency and a reduction of Rs. 100 was made from	

1. Sana Khemundi in Ganjam district

the tukolee of Rs. 300 formerly paid. The Zemindary was last granted to Hatay Sing¹ by the 19th Rajah of Kharonde Visvembur Deo², whose descendant Hurihur Sing now holds it the former grants being as follows:—

No. of grant	By whom granted	To whom
1.	2nd Member Ooditpratap Narrian Deo	.. Biswanath Singh
2.	14th Prutap Narrain Deo	.. Jai Sing
3.	19th Bisunbhur Sing Deo	.. Hatay Sing

The four remaining talooks are divided as follows :

Divisions	Subdivisions	No. of villages
Muddunpoor	1. Muddunpoor	.. 7
	2. Sangu	.. 18
	3. Rampore	.. 14
	4. Pradhani	.. 25
	5. Betka	.. 9
		— 73
Mohungiri	1. Mohungiri	.. 9
	2. Koornika	.. 15
		— 24
Taprang	1. Taprang	.. 6
	2. Roobarikei	.. 7
	3. Gurhalika	.. 13
	4. Deodanarunja	.. 12
		— 38
Ooladhony	1. Ooladhony	.. 11
	2. Bokrikiah	.. 17
	3. Cherika	.. 10
		— 38
	Total villages	.. 173

The arrangements regarding the management of this Zamindary have already been reported in my letter No. 67, dated the 12th July 1856.

1 Hati Singh

2 Biswambhar Deo

5. There remain, therefore, in the hands of the Rajah of Kharonde five Gurhs, namely :—

			No. of villages
1.	Joonagurh	..	326
2.	Bhundaysir	..	137
3.	Asoorgurh	..	85
4.	Dahgaon	..	43
5.	Kooksurah	..	47

Gurhs	Subdivisions	No. of villages	Together with the talook of Buska, containing 29 villages which, as mentioned in the last para, had been removed on account of mismanagement from the Zamindary of Muddunpoor. The two first are subdivided respectively into twelve and sixteen talooks whose names and villages are given in the margin. The portion of Kharonde now under Khalsa management contain 727 villages of which 627 are under cultivation and 100 waste; of these 568 are USLEE or principal villages and the remainder Dakhlee or dependant. The Dohgaon and Kooksurah Gurhs had also been under Zamindary management having been granted as follows :—
J 1.	Joonagurh	49	
O 2.	Pahlipar	112	
O 3.	Kinra	18	
N 4.	Budnudi	13	
A 5.	Gunja	3	
G 6.	Chowka	5	
U 7.	Ambatola	12	
R 8.	Gandwang	38	
H. 9.	Samnuddy	21	
10.	Barboorka	12	
11.	Loha	6	
12.	Milkee	37	
Total :—		326	
B 1.	Bhunbaysir	28	
H 2.	Gobareah	10	
U 3.	Tulwerka	9	
N 4.	Golamoondou	7	
D 5.	Toorka	11	
A 6.	Poosgana	7	
Y 7.	Bondleka	16	
S 8.	Kutterka	10	
I 9.	Ooperwerka	21	
R 10.	Bejeypor	17	
11.	Pengsuree	11	
12.	Jalnigee	5	
13.	Sieke	11	
14.	Puhariah	11	
15.	Perka	3	
16.	Toorka	10	
Total		187	

Gurhs	No. of grant	By whom granted	To whom granted
Dohgaon	1	18th Rajah of Kharonde Rugnath Deo.	Gadadhur Sing
	1	8th Rajah of Kharonde Gopunath Deo.	Soondur Sing
Kooksurah	2	17th Rajah of Kharonde Pratap Deo.	Dalja Sing
	3	22nd Rajah of Kharonde Joogsai Deo.	Mohun Sing

They reverted on failure of issue, and have not since been granted. Another talook named Deobhog is also said to have formerly belonged to the Gurh of Joonagurh and to have been ceded to Bhendry—Nowagurh by the 24th Rajah Rai Sing Deo on condition of that Zamindar rendering military aid to the Rajah of Kharonde when required. Until some few years past the Nowagurh Zamindar is said to have annually presented to the Rajah of Kharonde at the Dusserah festival a present (Nuzzur) of the white earth called “Chovay” used by native to whitewash their houses.

6. *General Description*—The general appearance of the Kharonde country answers more nearly to the character given of it in Sir Richard Jenkins Report than what has there been said regarding Buster, though there is a greater extent of plain than might be supposed on reading his remarks. The country is high lying near the foot of the main line of the Eastern Ghats and partaking of the watersheds both of the Mahanuddy¹ and Indrawitty², which last, with several tributaries and sub-tributaries of the first, rise within its limits, it is well supplied with water and in some parts (as Thooamool, &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 (hereafter to be noticed) 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

1. Mahanadi

2. Indravati

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 communication 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 Dahee¹ here also practiced and explained in my letters on Kakeri² and Bustar 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 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 Serai³ so common in Bustar yielding large quantities 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 native of those parts or that the vegetation there differs materially from that of this dependency.

1 Shifting cultivation on the hill slopes

2 Kanker

3 Sal

7. *Hills*—The principal range of hills in the Kharonde dependency, which is considerable is contributed by the Eastern Ghats and though in some places disconnected runs from North to South and rather West through Mudunpoor Kharonde and Lanjigurh in the South of which last Zamindary the range divides the main branch proceeding South through Jeypore to Goonapoor and the other, broad and mountainous winds towards the West through Korlapat and Thooamool again dividing the branch running West into Nowrangurh Bhendry ¹, and other South to join the original range. It receives names at different points from the villages near its base, the highest part being perhaps that called Nyamgiri near Lanjigurh, small hills are also interspersed throughout the dependency.

8. *Rivers*—The rivers in this dependency are for the most part small and all tributaries of large rivers. Those most deserving of notice are Indrawatty ², a tributary of the Godavery; the Tale, ³ tributary of the Muhanuddy ⁴ and the Hatti ⁵ which falls into the Tale.

1st—The Indrawatty has its origin about a mile and a half above the village of Thooamool and flowing South-West enters the Buster dependency where becoming a considerable river it joins the Godavery after a course of about 300 miles as mentioned in the report * upon that dependency. I may add that the water is, if not precisely of the same

*Letter No. 51, dated the 27th of May 1856. quality at its source as formerly noticed with regard to it at Jugdulpore yet so tainted as to affect the colour of metal vessels in which it is boiled and kept.

2nd—The Tale river is the principal and receives, most of the other streams, in other words describes the chief watershed of the dependency. It rises about 14 miles to the South-East of Joonagarh, and pursuing a northerly and rather easterly direction receiving several tributaries, it joins the Mahanuddy near Sohnpoor ⁶ after a course of 150 miles. The bed of this river is generally sandy, it is more observable from breadth than depth and its water though they decrease very much during the hot season do not entirely dry up.

3rd—The Hatti river is a large tributary of the Tale and rises in the Mahulpatna Gurh (Zamindary) of the Thooamool Zamindary about 60 miles South-West of Joonagarh. It flows North-East joining the Tale

1 Bindra—Nawagarh (Raipur district)

2 Indravati

3 Tel

4 Mahanadi

5 Hati

6 Sonapur

at the village of Bundgaon about 7 miles to the North of Joonagurh, its bed is deep rather than broad and its waters are not constant throughout the year. The Bunsodhar¹, Rahoolan², Oodunt³ and Suggora⁴ are also tributaries of the two former rivers flowing in the same direction but of no great size.

9. *Towns*—The villages of Kharonde are more numerous and very much exceed in size and condition than those of Buster. The principal town of the dependency, Joonagurh, is situated on the banks of the Hatti river distance from Raipur 210 miles South-East. It contains nearly 500 houses, principally of thatch and bamboos; the streets are irregular, each house being separate with a small enclosure or piece of ground attached; the prevailing system of arrangement, tending both to insecurity and the accumulation of dirt. The Rajah's house is built of brick and chunam and in one part consists of two stories with a terraced roof. The town of Bhundaysir—the temporary residence of the Rajah in consequence of the Cholera having carried off his younger brother about seven years since is situated about 20 miles to the North-East of Joonagurh and contains about 200 houses. Next in size and importance to Joonagurh, however, is the town of Dadpore⁵ about 30 miles to the North-East of it. It contains upwards of 400 houses of the same construction the walls being found of wattled bamboo plastered on both sides with mud and the roof thatched with grass. The houses are generally broad and of convenient size and the material forms a comfortable and substantial habitation. Asoorgurh on a tributary of the Tale river about 50 miles North-East of Joonagurh contains about 100 houses. Lanjigurh about 42 miles South-East of Joonagurh at the foot of the Nyamgiri hills is the principal town of the Zamindary of that name and contains about 150 houses.

Name of Towns	Name of houses about	
Khyrpodur	200	Kassipore one of the principal towns of the Thooamool Zamindary situated 60 miles to the South and rather East of Joonagurh contains about 100 house. Besides these the towns named in the margin are not unworthy of mention.
Mahalpatna	100	
Duspore	100	
Chichiah	100	
Sosiah	80	
Kunnut	80	
Kooksurah	60	
Meidinpore	60	
Chilchila	60	
Dohgaon	50	

- 1 Bansadhara
- 2 Raul
- 3 Udanti
- 4 Sagada
- 5 Dadpur

10. *Population, Castes and Languages*—The value of statistical information appears to be imperfectly understood by native rulers, little or no attention being paid to it and the collecting of the requisite data being much impeded by prejudices of caste and custom. Of the numbers of population, therefore, of this dependency it has been found impossible to obtain any accurate statement or idea.

Villages	No. of villages	Average No. of houses in each village	Average No. of persons per house	Population
Khalsa	727	20	4	85,000
Zamindary	1,026	5	4	20,520
Total	1,753	..	..	1,05,520

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. From the stated number of villages as obtained from the accounts produced by the Rajah, taken together with their average size and the number of their inmates per house as estimated from information collected during actual residence and obtained from intelligent inhabitants, the population of Kharonde may be approximately on the rough calculation at about 80,000. About two-thirds of this number are Khonds, the remaining castes found in the dependency being distributed as under.

Number of Castes	Number of houses about
1 Brahmins	300
2 Rajpoots	30
3 Bunneahs	300
4 Kostas	50
5 Bhulias	100
6 Ghyras	500

Number of Castes	Number of houses about
7 Talees	200
8 Bhutras	70
9 Gouds	100
10 Morars	100
11 Malees	150
12 Dosees	10
13 Bagtees	25
14 Kumbars	100
15 Gudwas	25
16 Kohdras	30
17 Dhobecs	150
18 Koltias	200
19 Sonars	20
20 Dooras	50
21 Bankas	500
22 Navoos	40
23 Kurmees	100
24 Lohras	50
25 Sowars	400
26 Kummars	60
27 Sundees	50
28 Bargees	10
29 Sumpwas	20
30 Domes	1,000
31 Maheahs	100
32 Chumbars	50
33 Bhooees	5
34 Kaests	10
35 Hulwas	60
36 Gandas	..
37 Goodujas	2
38 Ghassiahs	250

The greater number of these are generally known and require no particular notice. The language of the country is Oriya, written in the character peculiar to it and the Khond, spoken by the hill people of that name, but the use of paper is almost unknown all record and correspondence being written with a style on the leaf of the palmyra. As in Buster and Jeypore, the practice has here also prevailed until lately of giving Brahminical threads to members of the lower caste as a gift from the Rajah to any one whom he might consider deserving of it, or to pacify in cases where a large fine has been exacted. The castes to whom this privilege was limited were Rajpoots, Gonds, Dooras, Sowriahs, Bhuttras, Malees, Bonkas and Kulwas; and once bestowed the custom continues hereditary. 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 "Pahariah" 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 Kondhs; 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 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 length inserted in the ground without any tenement or temple. The names locally given are "Dhurme"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, oilseeds, 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, clothes & c. The "Bhoulias" and "Kostas" are both weavers, of the former of cotton and the latter of "Kosa" or "Tussa"³ silk. Their language is Oriya but they do not intermarry. The Bhoulias are said to have migrated from the Dhumteery⁴ and Dhumda Parghanas 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 proceedings 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.

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 an 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

1. Dharitri

2. Duma

3. Tusser

4. Dhantari of Raipur district.

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 indicating their origin as from the south-east. The "Bonkas" are soldiers or Paiks, but use the Oriya language. The "Sowriahs" are an ignorant, rude, uncivilized 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 "Kummars" 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 clothes 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 Hindoostan; 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.

11. *Production*—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
12. Erundee	.. Oil-seed
13. Sugarcane	
14. Cotton	
15. Tobacco	

Wheat and several kinds of pulse, 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, clothes and condiments as pepper, ginger, assafotida etc. Trade is principally carried on by barter. The rupee being the only current coin.

12. *Revenues and Charges*—The revenues of the dependency as detailed in the annexed statement No. 1 are stated as 29,878-9-0 consisting of —

		Rs. A. P.
Land Revenue	..	19,180-13-0
Zemindaree	..	2,310-0-0
Sayer	..	7,867-12-0
Sewai	..	520-0-0
Total	..	<u>29,878-9-0</u>

Expenses of management, tukolee, alienations and the private expenses of the Rajah as detailed in the annexed statement No. 2 amount to Rs. 29,195-8-0 as under.

		Rs. A. P.
Tukolee	..	4,500-0-0
Alienations	..	7,491-13-0
Charges of management	..	6,169-11-0
Private expenses	..	11,034-0-0
Total	..	<u>29,195-8-0</u>

Leaving a surplus balance of Rs. 683-1-0. Of the alienations which form a large item in the charges, one-fourth are enjoyed by the members of the family in lieu of maintenance and two-fifths are held by persons in service, whose pay being small, is eked out by the rental of lands, a mistaken system of economy, so that not more than one-third of the whole amount is devoted to the ordinary purposes of supporting pensioners, temples and charitable grants. The amount of private expenses is not large considering the size of the Rajah's establishment the pay of the servants does on an average exceed Rs. 2 per mensum and the number of animals is moderate. The average sum spent monthly in actual provisions will be seen to amount to Rs. 560.

Pay of 51 domestic servants	..	Rs. A.P. 1,080-0-0
5 elephants feeding Rs. 432-0-0		
12 servants Rs. 432-0-0	..	864-0-0
12 Horses feeding Rs. 384-0-0		
14 servants Rs. 330-0-0	..	714-0-0
Total	..	2,658-0-0
		Rs. A. P.
Provisions	..	6,720-0-0
Cloths	..	1,200-0-0
Charity	..	360-0-0
Sundries	..	96-0-0
Total	..	11,034-0-0

13. *Management*—The Raja pays personal attention to the management of his estate and during my residence of nearly two months in different parts of the dependency, I have received no complaint indicating any want on his part of the application of humane, sensible, well intended principles, or neglect in hearing and adjusting the differences of his people. There is however much room for improvement. The Suddur Cutchery consists of 13 Karkoons (receiving small pay and holding lands) including one Persian and one Nagre writer (each receiving the highest rate of salary Rs. 12 and holding no lands) and the Khalsa portion of the dependency being divided into 23 Talooks, each is supervised by a Kamdar receiving on an average Rs. 4 per month and also holding lands. This officer makes settlement with the Potails annually, collects the rents, and prepares and forwards to the Suddur the accounts of his charge. He is assisted by the Majees or Potails of villages, the Dhungra Majee a village officer subordinate to the Majee whose duty consists in collecting the villagers when required, and the Gandas or village watchers; as also by the "Paiks" or soldiers holding lands and distributed in every village. The assessment is not here made on the plough, as is universally the case in Chhutteesgurrh and the other dependencies attached but on the extent of land for which a certain amount of seed grain is required, thus; in the open country Rs. 8 is levied on a piece of land for which seed grain to the amount of one "Khooree" is required—a Khooree being a measure equal to 12 Candies of 20 "Katas," each "Kata" being equal to 3 seers of Nagpore Rupees 80 each in weight. The settlement is made with the Majee or Potal, who is responsible for the village collection, and enjoys as remuneration one or more Khoorees of land according to the size of his village, and the extent of land under cultivation. In the hill country the tax levied

is more arbitrary and irregular, the Kamdar settling with the Majee of each village for such amount as may appear to him proportionate to the profits of the cultivation. The Sayer is managed by a separate establishment consisting of 7 Kamdars and 10 Peons, whose united salaries amount to Rs.42-8-0 per month or 510 annually, the average pay of each Kamdar being under Rs. 5 and of each peon 1 rupee per month. Sayer is collected at Joonagurh, Bhundaysir, Dadpore, and Ampanee on imports and goods in transit principally consisting of salt on which the rate levied is from Rs.18 to Rs.26 per 100 bullocks loads, with a small allowance of 5 to 10 Gonees (half a bullock-load) for every hundred. The variations in rate is dependent on the caste of the importer. The Sayer of the Zemindars is not interferred with but remains in their own hands.

Under Sewai, is included only fines and the amount is not comparatively large.

The Zemindars pay a fixed amount of Tukolee and manage their own estates.

14. *History*—The dependency of Kharonde is said to have formerly belonged to a family of Gunga Bunsee Rajpoots—the last member of which named Juggernet Deo having no male issue to succeed him sent in the year¹ 415 F, for one Rugnath Sai Deo, the younger brother of the then Rajah of Shatrunjigurh² in Chota Nagpore and gave him his daughter in marriage together with the right of succession to the dependency. This Rugnath Sai Deo, a Naga Bansi Rajpoot was the first number of the present family who have ever since uninterruptedly held possession of the dependency. The present Rajah Oodit Prutap Deo, the 28th in succession from him, succeeded his father in the year 1263³F, now about 21 years of age. He is manly, straightforward and of an excellent manner and disposition, converses freely without being forward, appears to study to understand the management of his estate and pays every attention to the orders issued to him from my Cutchery, which are carefully and regularly executed and answered. His conduct hitherto has been most satisfactory and there is every reason to expect considerable progress during the period, over which from his youth, there is every probability his rule may extend. His younger brother Gopeenath Deo, nominally the Zemindar of Dadpore is about 20 years of age—and partakes of the good qualities of his elder brother. They both live together and the proceeds of the Zemindary are thrown into the general purse, its affairs being managed with the Khalsa portion of the dependency. The ceremony observed

1. 1005 A. D.

2. Satrunjaygarh

3. 1853 A. D.

on the coronation of a new Rajah is curious and appears worthy of mention. There is a place called Joogsai Patna, about 24 miles east of Joonagarh, where it is said a large village formerly stood probably at one time the principal town of the dependency but now covered with jungle. Near this, lives a Khond family the eldest member of which is called the "Patmajee". When the Rajah dies, his funeral rites are performed and his corpse disposed of by the orders of his successor after the due completion of which officers, the Zemindars and principal persons in the dependency are assembled at Joogsai Patna for the purpose of crowning the young Rajah which ceremony is conducted in the following manner. The "Patmajee" or Khond above mentioned having seated himself on a large rock at Joogsai Patna, dressed in rich clothes given him for the occasion, a rich cloth is thrown over his lap on which the young Rajah sits while his turban is tied by the Baghe Pater¹ or Dewan—all the Zemindars and principal persons present holding the turban cloth. The Zemindars and others then present their Nuzzurs in token of obedience to their Ruler. The origin of the custom of celebrating their ceremony in the lap of a Khond is attributed to a covenant said to have been entered into between some former Rajah (name unknown) and the Khonds of the country, but unfortunately the legend has been lost: nor does it appear that this particular Khond exercises any authority over his tribe.

15. *Tukolee*—No accurate and satisfactory history of the amount paid as Tukolee, has been received nor do the records at Raipore throw much light on the subject. It is said that the dependency was formerly an independent state, paying no tribute to any power and that in the days of Rughojee (year and cause unknown) a tukolee of Rs.5,330 was fixed and regularly paid until the province of Nagpore came under European superintendence when in 1227 F² at the instance of Colonel Agnew Rs. 830 were remitted to be paid to Government. I shall not omit to note and furnish a report of any further information on this point that may hereafter come to my knowledge. It seems not probable that Kharonde was one of those States which together with Patna, Sumbulpore and others were restored to Nagpore in 1806 after the

Treaty of Deogaon in 1803 had deprived Rughojee of his eastern possessions, but of this, I can at present find nothing corroborative. The Rajah of Kharonde annually received from the Government a "Khilut" of Rs.490 in value deducting

from the Tukolee, which in like manner with the other Zemindars

* Of this realised	
in June	100-0-0
in deposit	69-7-6
Total Rs.	169-7-6

-
1. Baghe Pater (A Rajput of Baghel clan)
 2. 1817 A. D.

has not been issued for the last two years. The arrears of balance due to the Government to the end of 1263 F¹ amount to C. Rs.1,520-0-7 *which is promised at an early date.

16. *Debts*—The only debt standing against the Rajah, is a sum of Rs. 3, 950 due to a Sohookar in Raipore but of which no complaint has been received—and when it is added that there are no arrears of pay due to servants either in or out of employ—the Rajah's liabilities may be stated not to exceed one-sixth of his income.

17. *Jurisdiction*—From the detached position of the Kharonde dependency as has been described in para. 2, and which I have endeavoured to elucidate by a diagram and its distance from Raipore the position of its Civil and Criminal jurisdiction is a consideration of some difficulty and importance. On the north and west frontiers are Kareal² and Nowagurh Bhendry³, under Chota Nagpore, in communication with the Commissioner of which nearly a month usually elapses before intelligence can be received even by post; on the east the dependency of Chinna Kemidy under the Superintendent of the Cuttack Mahals, intercourse with whom also, is very far removed, and much impeded—on part of the east, the whole of the south and part of the west the frontier is embraced by the large and independent State of Jeypore regarding which I beg to sub-join the following extract from a letter No.79 to my address from Mr. P. B. Smollett, the Government Agent in Vizagapatam, dated the 28th May last.

“The Zemindary of Jeypore is only nominally attached to this Agency. There are no establishments maintained by Government within its limits and I have no control within the Zemindary.” The facilities of escape thus afforded to offenders, within this part of my charge, are more than can be counteracted by the most active management, independent of the risk of embroiling the authorities at such a distance from supervision in constant difference with the uncivilized rulers, of rude states situated as those bordering on this dependency upon every side; it must moreover be matter of regret, that the efforts of a well intentioned active young proprietor, from whom so much may be expected, should be exposed to such untoward and manifest hinderances.

I have already had complaints from the Rajah of the depredations committed in some parts of his territory by the Khonds of Patna, which his remonstrances have failed to control, while here I have had three cases of theft by persons belonging to that dependency—and I have now before me two cases—one of murder and robbery and another of highway

1. 1853 A. D.

2. Khariar (then in Raipur district)

3. Bindra Nawagarh (Raipur district)

robbery in both of which the Jeypore Zemindary has formed an asylum for the offenders—my repeated applications having proved unsuccessful in securing the assistance and co-operation of the Ruler of that State, nor indeed has any notice whatever of my communication, been taken. The distance to which the Kharonde dependency is removed from the Suddur Station of Raipore (upwards of 200 miles) without any regular communication, redoubles the inconvenience and I am unable without some new revision and rearrangement of jurisdiction, how the serious evils here complained of, can be remedied, or the impediments to progress removed. The question is a larger one than it becomes me to discuss, especially as it concerns the affairs of more than one neighbouring jurisdiction, but I can not refrain from stating it as my opinion that much permanent benefit would be derived from uniting several of the dependencies on the eastern boundary of the Nagpore Province, whose inaccessibility and the wild and intractable character of whose population render them at present charge of so much anxiety into a separate jurisdiction with a station at some principal town in their centre. Previous to the introduction of our rule into Nagpore, the jurisdiction of the Kharonde Rajah, was not in any way interfered with, and punishing all heinous offences himself, he left in the hands of his Zemindars, the jurisdiction, Criminal Civil of their own estate. The orders given on this subject, however, have been strictly complied with, the Rajah showing a desire to conform to them in forwarding to my court cases of a nature even more trifling than appears to me to be necessary; and should such a system be carried out the business of my court would be very much increased. Should no project similar to what I have above described, therefore, be in contemplation, I would recommend as a measure of expedience that the Rajah be provided with a copy of the rules furnished to Tehsildars for guidance in Criminal and Civil matters modified to suit the comprehension and the powers advisable to be delegated in such cases, from which sufficient procedure and principle could be gathered to enable him to dispose of minor cases; power once granted, however would be difficult to resume and their exercise would require more careful watching than could easily be bestowed.

18. *Climate*—The climate of Kharonde is, in general, good and presents no peculiarities. Being near the Ghauts¹ the rains are regular and abundant, during which season fever prevails, particularly amongst new arrivals and those unaccustomed to climate and food of the country. The water, however is good, at least that of the rivers and wells, for a custom obtains here which pollutes the water of the tank and

1. Ghat (Eastern Ghats)

renders it unfit for drinking purposes. Universally throughout the dependency, the people are in the habit of anointing their bodies with oil and turmeric as a prophylactic against cold and fever and from washing in the tanks the water becomes so much defiled that persons making use of it for any length of time are very liable to fall sick, as was exemplified in the cases of some of my men. Though Cholera is not unknown, its visits are not frequent nor its ravages great. *

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Chutteesgurh,

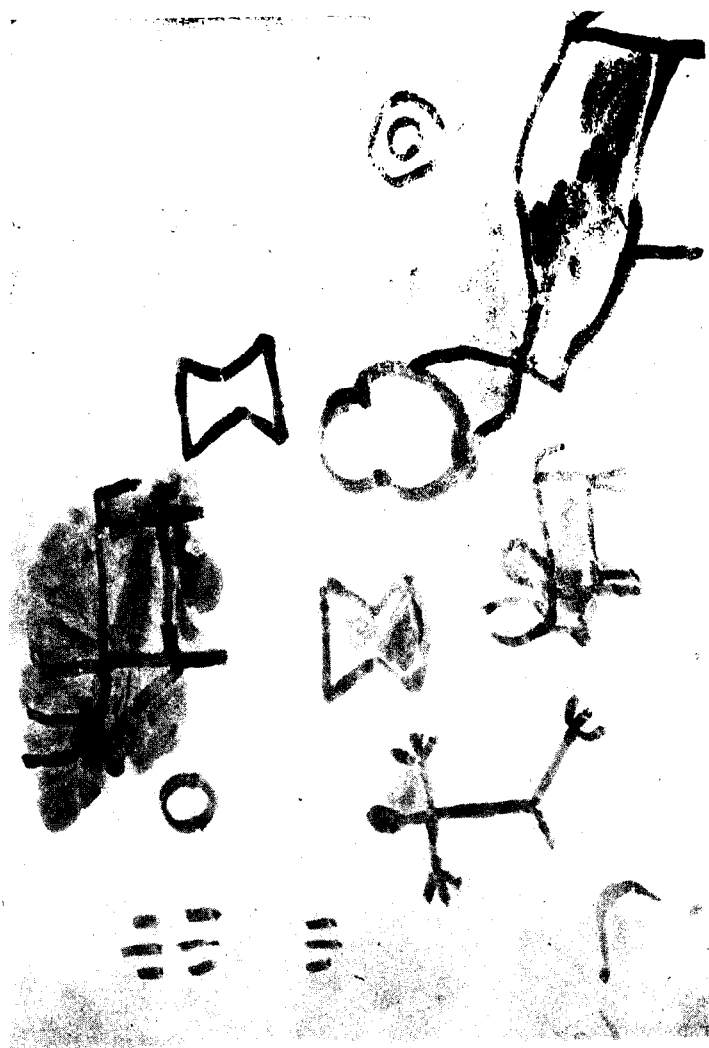
Your most obedient servant

Deputy Commissioner's Office
Camp at Thooamool.

L. C. ELLIOT

The 28th July 1856.

* Reprinted from the "Elliot's Report on Kalahandi State" Published in the Orissa Historical Research Journal, Vol. XIV, No. 2, 1966, & Edited by Shri P. K. Deo



Facsimile of the rock-painting at Jogimath

Courtesy—Shri Dinanath Pathi

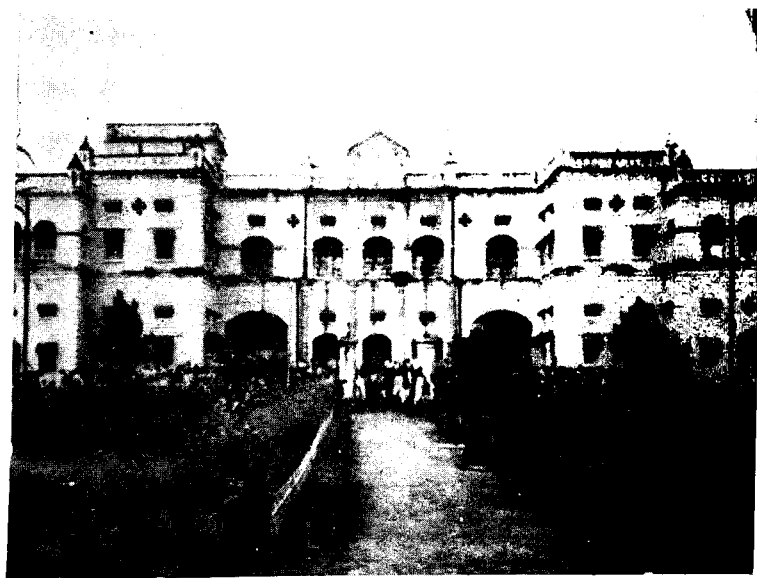


Facsimile of the rock-painting at Gudahandi

Courtesy—Shri Dinanath Pathi



Maharaja Pratap Keshari Deo,
the last Ruling Chief of Kalahandi ex-State



The Maharaja's Palace at Bhawanipatna



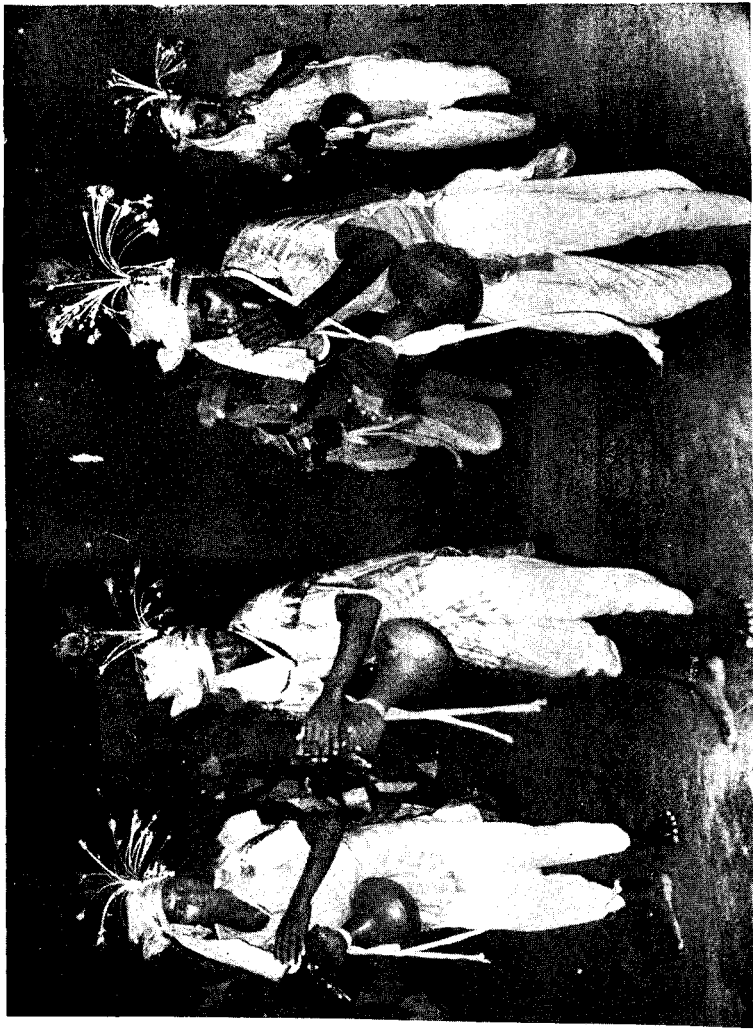
Kandha house type and pigeon shed, Sundijuba

Courtesy—Harijan and Tribal Research Bureau



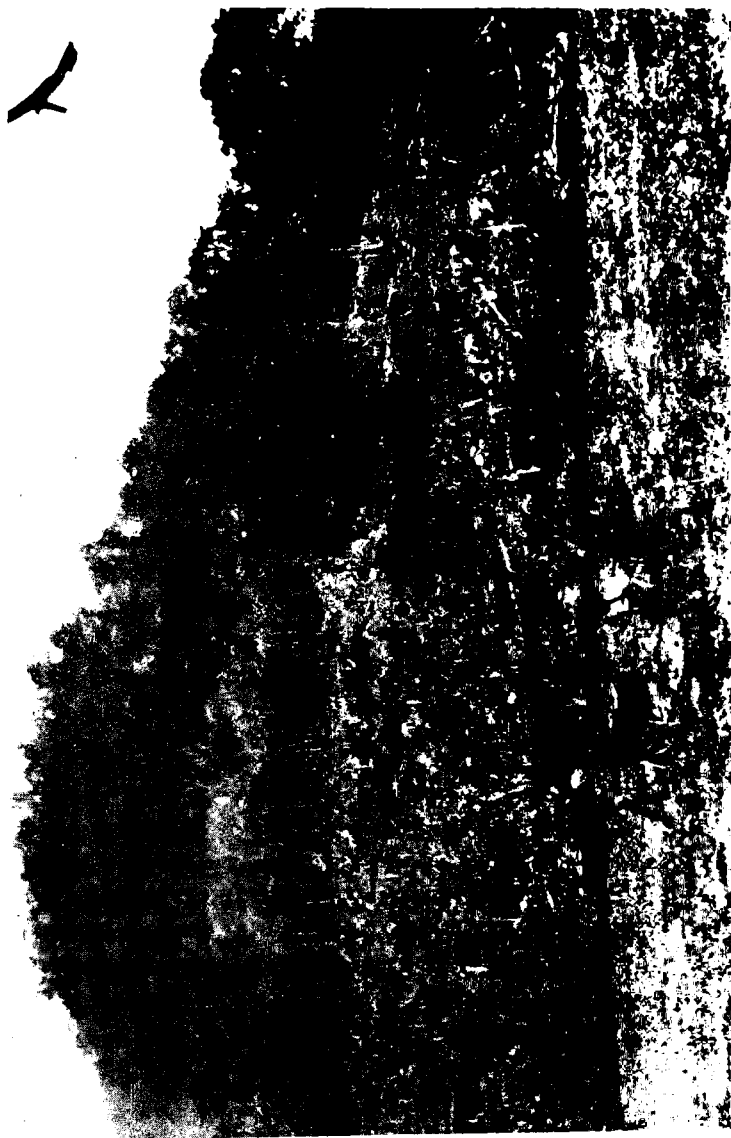
Kandha women of Sundijuba

Courtesy—Harijan and Tribal Research Bureau



Ghumura dance of Kalahandi

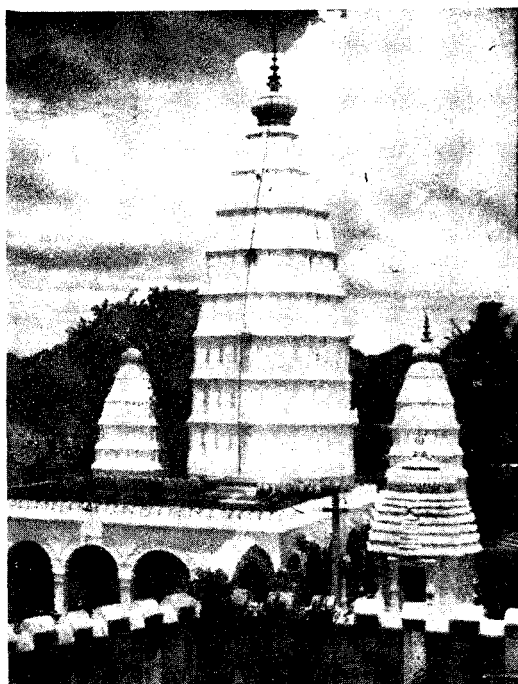
Courtesy—Home (P. R.) Department



Swidden under cultivation
(Podu cultivation)

Courtesy:—Harijan and Tribal Research Bureau

The Manikeswari temple,
Bhawanipatna
Courtesy—Shri P. K. Deo



Phurli-Jharan,
a beautiful picnic spot
near Bhawanipatna
Courtesy—Shri P. K. Deo

(Diacritical notations: आ-ā; ई-ī; उ-ū; ओ-ō; ढ-ḍ; ढ-ṭh;
 ण-n; श-ś; ष-ṣ)

Alpana (Jhōṭī)-ଆଳନା	..	Paintings or decorative designs made on the wall or on the floor on festive occasions.
Āshram School-ଆଶ୍ରମ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ	..	A type of Secondary school meant for tribal areas.
Āṭ-land		Highlying land.
Begār-ବେଗାର	..	Impressment of persons into compulsory service without remuneration; forced labour.
Beṭhī-ବେଠି	..	Labour which is not paid for.
Bhāṅg-ଭଙ୍ଗ	..	Leaves of the intoxicating Indian hashish (<i>Cannabis indica</i>)
Bhōgrā Land-ଭୋଗ୍ରା	..	The land cultivated by a landlord or the Gountia himself.
Brahmōttar-ବ୍ରହ୍ମୋତ୍ତର	...	Land given free of rent to a Brahmin.
Chāṭasālī-ଚାଟଶାଳୀ	..	An old type of village school.
Chaurā-ଚଉରା	..	A raised mound or structure near the house in which the Tulsi plant (<i>holy basil</i>) is planted and worshipped.

Chowkidār-ଚୌକିଦାର	..	A watchman; village police.
Cowry-କଉଡ଼ି	..	A sea-shell formerly used as medium of exchange.
Debottar land-ଦେବୋତ୍ତର ଜମି	..	Land given free of rent for the worship of a deity.
Dewān-ଦେଓ୍ଵାନ	..	The chief executive officer next to the ruler in an ex-Feudatory State.
Dharmaśālā-ଧର୍ମଶାଳା	..	A rest-house for pilgrims.
Durbār-ଦରବାର	..	A royal court; Government of an ex-ruling chief.
Ekādaśī-ଏକାଦଶୀ	..	The eleventh day of the bright or the dark fortnight.
Gādī-ଗାଦି	..	Throne.
Gāmchhā-ଗାମ୍ଘା	..	A towel, a piece of cloth used for bathing, etc.
Ganjā-ଗଞ୍ଜେଇ	..	The intoxicating Indian hemp (<i>Cannavis sativa</i>).
Ganjū-ଗନ୍ଝୁ	..	The headman of a village.
Gountiā-ଗୌଡ଼ିଆ	..	The revenue collector of a village; the village headman.
Grāmadān-ଗ୍ରାମଦାନ	..	Gift of a village; refers to the Gramadan Movement started by Binova Bhawe, the Sarvodaya leader.

Grāma Panchāyat-ଗ୍ରାମପଞ୍ଚାୟତ	..	An elected body of Local Self-Government at village level.
Grāmarakhī-ଗ୍ରାମରକ୍ଷୀ	..	Village police.
Haliā-ହାଲିଆ	..	A labourer who does the ploughing.
Jāgīr-ଜାଗିର	..	Land or village given on service tenure.
Jhānkar-ଝାଙ୍କର	..	A village functionary in Western Orissa belonging to the non-Aryan caste who assisted the village watchman and acted as the priest of the village deity. Now he only performs the latter function.
Jyōtīṣa-ଜ୍ୟୋତିଷ	..	Astrologer.
Kabūliyat-କବୁଲିୟତ	..	A counter lease on agreement to pay rent executed by the tenant in return for the lease granted to him by the landlord.
Kanyāshram-କନ୍ୟାଶ୍ରମ	..	A type of girls' school meant for tribal areas.
Kavīrāja-କବିରାଜ	..	A physician practising the Hindu system of medicine; an Ayurvedic practitioner.
Khālsā-ଖାଲସା	..	Land or village directly administered by the ruler.

Khamār -ଖମାର	..	Grain store; the personal lands of the ruler and the members of his family held free of rent and cesses.
Khānāpūrī -ଖାନାପୁରୀ	..	Literally means filling in columns; the stage of preparation of preliminary records of rights in Settlement operations.
Kharīf -ଖରିଫ	..	A crop season (Summer-Autumn).
Kharṣṭh -ଖରସ୍ଥ, ଖୋରକ ଯୋଗାଦ	..	Maintenance grant.
Khasrā (form)-ଖସଡ଼ା	..	A field index.
Khatīān -ଖତିଆନ	..	A register in which the rights of tenants are recorded.
Khewāṭ -ଖେଓଟ	..	A paper prepared during a revenue settlement showing the interest and shares of the various classes of proprietors in an estate.
Kīstīwār -କିଷ୍ଟିଓର	..	The first stage of preparation of record of rights in Settlement operations.
Mahājan -ମହାଜନ	..	A money-lender.
Māhāl -ମାହାଲ	..	An estate.
Maktab -ମକ୍ତବ୍	..	Literally a writing place; a Muslim school.

Mālgūzārī-ମାଲଗୁଜାରି	..	The rent realised by the ex-Gountia or ex-Zamindar in order to pay to the Government.
Māl land-ମାଳ	..	Upland.
Māñ-ମାଣ	..	A unit of measurement; also a measure of grain.
Māufī ମାଫି	..	Land brought for a consideration from an ex-ruler or ex-Zamindar free of assessment.
Maūzā-ମୌଜା	..	Village.
Nazarāñā-ନଜରାଣା	..	A tribute paid to the ex-ruler or ex-Zamindar.
Nūākhāī (Nūākhīā)-ନୂଆଖାଇ	..	The ceremony of eating new rice of the year.
Pāīk-ପାଇକ	..	The landed militia of Orissa.
Paṭhaśālā-ପାଠଶାଳା	..	A village school.
Paṭṭā ପଟ୍ଟା	..	A lease given to a raiyat showing his lands and his rents and the period for which it was fixed.
Paṭwārī-ପଟ୍ଟୱାରୀ	..	A village revenue officer who collects land revenue and maintains village records.
Pūṭī	..	A unit of measurement.
Rabī-ରବି	..	A crop season (Autumn-Spring).

Sāhūkār-ସାହୁକାର	..	A money-lender.
Salāmi-ସଲାମୀ	..	Present given to a landlord or a ruler.
Sanad-ସନଦ	..	Firman, a grant, a written order signed and sealed by a king or government.
Sarpanch-ସରପଞ୍ଚ	..	Elected president of a village Panchayat.
Stitibān-ସ୍ଥିତିବାନ	..	Occupancy tenant.
Sūānga-ସୁଆଙ୍ଗ	..	An early type of dramatic performance akin to farce.
Taccāvi-ତକ୍କାବି	..	A loan given as a relief measure for carrying on agricultural operations.
Tahsīl-ତହସିଲ	..	A unit of land revenue administration.
Tākōlī	..	A tribute.
Vrata-ବ୍ରତ	..	A religious observance ; the carrying out of a religious vow or fast.
Vīmān-ବିମାନ	..	The towered sanctuary in which the image of the deity is enshrined.
Wāzīb-ul-urz	..	A revenue administration record.

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82° 0'

30'

83° 0'

30'

21°

21°

KALAHANDI DISTRICT

Scale 1 : 500,000

1 Centimetre = 5 Kilometres

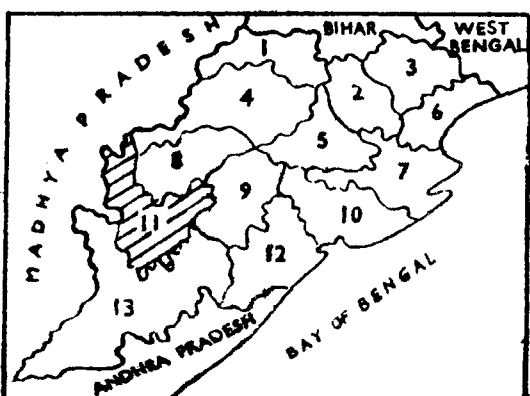
Kilometres 10 5 0 10 20 30 Kilometres

Miles 5 1 5 10 15 Miles

1 Inch = 7.891 Miles

RAIPUR
(MADHYA PRADESH)

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| 4 SAMBALPUR | 10 PURI |
| 5 DHENKANAL | 11 KALAHANDI |
| 6 BALASORE | 12 GANJAM |
| | 13 KORAPUT |

K O R A P U T

BOUDH-KHONDHALS

REFERENCE

Name of Headquarter of District Bhowanipatna
 " " of sub-division & Tahsil Nawapara
 " " of thana Narla

Headquarter of District
 " of sub-division & tahsil
 " of thana
 " of important villages

Boundary: state
 " district
 " sub-division
 " tahsil & thana

Railway with gauge & station (5' 6" gauge)

Road: national highway

" state highway

" major district road

" others

Stream

Great Triangulation station with height 998

Circuit house, Inspection bungalow, Rest house CH IB RH

State bank, Treasury, Sub-treasury B T ST

Post office, Telegraph office & combined office PO TO PTO

Forest area, Forest sanctuary

MINERAL INDEX

Manganese Ore
 Bauxite
 Graphite
 Quartz, Silica, Sand

82° 0' E. of Greenwich.

30'

83°

30'

19°