

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

In the former days there was no land settlement in the region forming the present district of Kendujhar. The revenue system was simply that of making certain demands upon the village headmen who were left to distribute the burden of the demand upon the cultivators in their villages in any manner they considered suitable¹.

ANCIENT
LAND
REVENUE
SYSTEM

Probably each village was called upon to pay as much as it would bear and agreed to pay. But in those days cultivators were fewer than land available for cultivation. There was the possibility of cultivators pressed by too heavy a demand throwing up their cultivation and shifting to other areas. Hence, this must be having a salutary check upon the capacity of the early rulers in fixing up any unreasonable demands. So far as distribution of demand of a village is concerned the burden would naturally be borne entirely or almost entirely by the agriculturists proper, even though a village might have consisted of cultivators as well as other artisans. This was because in those days there were extremely few agricultural labourers, and the artisans who formed a part of the village organisation were almost entirely maintained for their purpose by the cultivators of the villages².

Prior to the first settlement of the ex-State of Kendujhar the tenantry of the area mainly composed of the Paiks or armed retainers and the pure cultivators. The Paiks were fighting for the Raja when there was war. In peace time they were cultivating their own land and performing ordinary police duties. They, because of their services to the ruler, were enjoying land rent-free. On the other hand the cultivators were supplying the wherewithal for supporting the Raja, his family and his court. On the occasion of some important events in the Raja's family or to provide the Raja any articles of luxury, extraneous cesses were being levied from these tenants from time to time. In nutshell, it can be said that the Chief and his followers took as much as could be extracted from the cultivators and traders living in the ex-State. All that was thus realised was the Chief's own to be spent as he pleased.

The first settlement of the ex-State was made in 1803, the details of which are not, however, available. Bebarta Chintamani Mohapatra made the settlement which was obviously a very rough one as the area

SETTLEMENTS
Settlement
of 1803

¹ Ramadhyani—Report on Land Tenures and the Revenue System of the Orissa and Chhatisgarh States (Vol. I).

² Ibid.

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

In the former days there was no land settlement in the region forming the present district of Kendujhar. The revenue system was simply that of making certain demands upon the village headmen who were left to distribute the burden of the demand upon the cultivators in their villages in any manner they considered suitable¹.

ANCIENT
LAND
REVENUE
SYSTEM

Probably each village was called upon to pay as much as it would bear and agreed to pay. But in those days cultivators were fewer than land available for cultivation. There was the possibility of cultivators pressed by too heavy a demand throwing up their cultivation and shifting to other areas. Hence, this must be having a salutary check upon the capacity of the early rulers in fixing up any unreasonable demands. So far as distribution of demand of a village is concerned the burden would naturally be borne entirely or almost entirely by the agriculturists proper, even though a village might have consisted of cultivators as well as other artisans. This was because in those days there were extremely few agricultural labourers, and the artisans who formed a part of the village organisation were almost entirely maintained for their purpose by the cultivators of the villages².

Prior to the first settlement of the ex-State of Kendujhar the tenantry of the area mainly composed of the Paiks or armed retainers and the pure cultivators. The Paiks were fighting for the Raja when there was war. In peace time they were cultivating their own land and performing ordinary police duties. They, because of their services to the ruler, were enjoying land rent-free. On the other hand the cultivators were supplying the wherewithal for supporting the Raja, his family and his court. On the occasion of some important events in the Raja's family or to provide the Raja any articles of luxury, extraneous cesses were being levied from these tenants from time to time. In nutshell, it can be said that the Chief and his followers took as much as could be extracted from the cultivators and traders living in the ex-State. All that was thus realised was the Chief's own to be spent as he pleased.

The first settlement of the ex-State was made in 1803, the details of which are not, however, available. Bebartha Chintamani Mohapatra made the settlement which was obviously a very rough one as the area

SETTLEMENTS
Settlement
of 1803

¹ Ramadhyani—Report on Land Tenures and the Revenue System of the Orissa and Chhatisgarh States (Vol. I).

² Ibid.

usually sown with 20 *kataki* seers (about 25 kg.) of seed-paddy was fixed as the unit of land measurement. This area was termed as *mana* and 20 such *manas* made a *bati*. Assessment was made only for *jal* lands (wet cultivation). The tenants of Lower Kendujhar, especially of the southern *dandapats*, which were more properly the Mogul Khalishah lands had been accustomed to the measurement rod of Todarmal and his successors. The system of their measurement, it appears, was kept intact in this settlement. A rough comparison with the standard *mana* of Upper Kendujhar was made and the rates were fixed in cash for the lands.

Settlement
of 1858

The next settlement of the ex-State started in 1858 and lasted till 1862. This settlement is popularly called as the 'Bebarta Settlement' as it was made by Bebarta Rai Chandra Sekhar Dhal. The settlement was based upon measurement of land. The original *mana* in Upper Kendujhar which, as said before, covered an area usually sown with 20 *kataki* seers (25 kg.) of seed-paddy, was found to be 18 *dasti padika mana* of 20 *gunths*. Accordingly, the lands were measured with a *padika* of 7 feet 5 inches (2.26 metres). As before, only *jal* lands were assessed. The rent for raiyati holdings was fixed at 8 to 12 annas (Re.0.50 to Re.0.75) and in special cases from 4 to 6 annas (Re.0.25 to Re. 0.37) per *mana*. In this settlement a great number of valid and invalid rent-free holdings were resumed.

Settlement
of 1868

The third settlement of the ex-State was made by Captain Johnstone after the rebellion of 1867. The lands of a great number of Paiks were resumed and *paikali* rates were increased all round to 5 to 7 annas (Re.0.31 to Re.0.44) per *mana*. The raiyati rates were retained unchanged. The revenue of the ex-State in this settlement came upto Rs.50,000.

Settlement of
1870

Maharaja Dhanurjay Narayan Bhanja (1861-1905) commenced fresh settlement *dandapat*¹ by *dandapat* in Upper Kendujhar with occasional revision known as *rafa* from 1870. His Minister, Bichitra-nanda Das, settled Lower Kendujhar in 1878. But the Settlement Officer omitted to specify the total area brought under assessment or the land revenue fixed at these settlements.

Settlement of
1892—1900

A rather more elaborate settlement was started in 1892 and completed in August 1900. It was current till 1913-14. This settlement was said to have started in 1888, but it was interrupted by the Bhuiyan *melee* in 1891. It was resumed the next year when the *melee* was subdued. As the causes of the rebellion were also connected with agrarian discontent the Agent posted by the Government at Kendujhar after the rebellion was directed to undertake a land survey and settlement. The survey was taken up under the

¹ A group of villages formed a Dandapat.

Bengal Tenancy Act. At this settlement no regular survey was made of all cultivable areas, but of only those portions of the villages actually brought under cultivation. The unit of measurement was a *padika* or bamboo pole of a given length which varied from place to place and the area extracted was in *manas* and *gunths* which also varied in Upper Kendujhar and Lower Kendujhar. The lands were classified into six categories, viz., Jala, Kala, Gora, Dahi, Pal and Dalua. The map of the ex-State was prepared.

The total village area of the ex-State excluding Bhuiyan Pirhs and Juang Pirhs as arrived at the Settlement is shown in Appendix I.

For the purpose of revenue assessment the classification was made according to Dandapat and the villages in them, and not on the basis of soil classification. The Dandapats were grouped together according to their situation and then they were divided into three classes. The villages in each of them were again divided into three classes with the result that there were nine different rates of rent adopted in each group of Dandapats for rice land only or altogether 27 rates for Upper Kendujhar. Goda or uplands were divided into four classes though it is found that no distinction was made between the *godas* of different classes of villages and Dandapats. Evidently, the end in view was to increase the land revenue of Upper Kendujhar by 36 per cent.

The fundamental principles and methods adopted in classifying Dandapats and their villages, instead of classifying raiyatwari lands or holdings in village or those followed in arriving at the various rates of rent fixed for different classes of lands, cannot be ascertained from the 1892-1900 Settlement Report wherein only the rates adopted are mentioned without any specific reasons being put forth for their adoption, nor could it be ascertained from looking to the Dandapats and the villages why they were so divided and how such multifarious rates were arrived at. The Dandapats and villages were said to be divided into classes according to their situation amongst hills and jungles or facility of trade or having more cultivated lands than jungles. But this was not proved by facts, for Hunda with three parts covered with jungles and broken by *nullahs* and ravines and quite cut off from communication with the town or other trading centres was taken as a first class Dandapat, while Rajanagar and Gourdesh which contained some of the finest lands in Upper Kendujhar and contained more cultivated lands and were connected with the main road, were classed as second class Dandapat¹.

¹ Final Report of the Survey and Settlement Operations of Keonjhar State (1914-15)

The rates of rent fixed at the 1892—1900 Settlement for Lower Kendujhar seem to be more complicated than those fixed for Upper Kendujhar. There were altogether 17 different rates of 12 sets adopted for 12 groups of villages varying from Rs. 4-2-0 (Rs. 4.12) to Re. 0-8-3 (Re. 0.52) per acre and the rice land was divided into 4 classes instead of 3 in Upper Kendujhar. One *chharam* or 4th class was added to the usual 3 classes of land. Therefore, there were 46 rates in Lower Kendujhar.

The paddy-cultivated lands in Lower Kendujhar are superior to those of Upper Kendujhar. So, the rent fixed in Lower Kendujhar was higher.

The rate of rent fixed (average) on each class of land in this Settlement are shown below.

Class of land	Upper Kendujhar	Lower Kendujhar
1. Wet Rice Lands		
1st class	Rs. 1-10-0 or Rs. 1.62	Rs. 4-2-0 or Rs. 4.12
2nd class	Rs. 1-7-9 or Rs. 1.48	Rs. 3-1-6 or Rs. 3.09
3rd class	Rs. 1-5-3 or Rs. 1.33	Rs. 2-5-2 or Rs. 2.32
2. Goda Lands		
1st class	Re 0-12-0 or Re. 0.75 to Re 0-6-2 or Re. 0.38	Rs. 3-1-6 or Rs. 3.09
2nd class	Re. 0-4-11 or Re. 0.30	Rs. 1-0-6 or Rs. 1.03
3rd class	Re. 0-2-6 or Re. 0.15	Re. 0-12-9 or Re. 0.80
3. Sugarcane	Rs. 2-8-0 or Rs. 2.50	Rs. 3-1-0 or Rs. 3.06
4. Pal lands	Rs. 2-7-7 or Rs. 2.47 for Goripal and for ordinary Pal Re. 0-12-4 or Re. 0.77	Rs. 1-15-9 or Rs. 1.98 to Re. 0-8-3 or Rs. 0.52

The rents at the above rates were payable for an acre of land. An acre of land was equivalent to $2\frac{1}{2}$ *manas* of Upper Kendujhar and 2 *manas* of Lower Kendujhar.

The cultivated area according to the Settlement of 1892 was 1,42,451 acres in Upper Kendujhar and 79,002 acres in Lower Kendujhar. The total land revenue as arrived at in this Settlement was Rs. 2,24,110.00.

Settlement of
1914-15

The Settlement of 1914-15 actually commenced in November 1911 after C. W. E. Connolly joined as the Settlement Officer in the ex-State. The settlement operations were completed in 1915. This is, so to say, the first regular land revenue settlement in the ex-State as in it a regular chain and plane table survey was made

for the first time. Record-of-rights and village maps were prepared in accordance with the Bengal Tenancy Act. Assessment also was made under the Bengal Tenancy Act, land being classified into two kinds (wet or low land and Goda or upland) with three grades in each. The area traversed, surveyed and settled came to 4,73,154 acres* of cultivated land and 8,70,591 acres¹ of uncultivated land. It contained 1,04,879 holdings and 9,83,513 plots. The survey did not cover the areas inhabited by the Bhuiyan and the Juang tribes. The Settlement which was originally made for 20 years, is still operative in the district and will remain as such till the completion of the revision settlement which is now under way.

The total village area excluding Bhuiyan and Juang Pirhs arrived at in this Settlement (Appendix II) shows a considerable increase as compared to the 1892 Settlement (Appendix I). This increase was due mainly to the reason that during the settlement of 1892—1900, the measurement was not accurate and there were lands which should have been assessed but escaped assessment. These were all detected by accurate chain measurement in this settlement.

The increase in the uncultivated area in Upper Kendujhar is ascribed to the reasons that during the previous settlement only cultivated waste lands including *gochar*, *smanan* and *godas* were shown, but the jungles, hills, rivers and *nullahs* lying within the village boundary were either left out or an approximate area was taken. In this settlement uncultivated area included all waste lands, jungles, hills, rivers, *nullahs* and *godandas* lying within the village boundary. The jungles, hills, reserved forests, Khesra forests, rivers lying outside the village boundary and also the Bhuiyan and Juang Pirhs which were not settled were left out as before. The decrease in the uncultivated village areas of Lower Kendujhar was probably due to wrong or non-measurement of the Anabadi jungles, especially in the villages which were given as *mouzamahal* grants and the area recorded by "Nazar Paimas" approximately.

Settlement records consisted of an index showing the plot number, Khata number, the rayats' name and the area, the 'theriz' showing the name of the raiyat, Khata number, details of the holdings and the rent, and the Khatian which included a Khewat showing the various tenures and rent; and individual Khatas giving the number of the plot, the area, boundaries and rent as well as details of holdings and status. Each raiyat in the settled area was given a *patta* at the settlement which was a copy of the *khata*. In the Bhuiyan Pirh a register showing the tax of each person was maintained. In the Juang Pirh there was no such register and the headman distributed the rent among the raiyats. In the villages of the open tract, the

* One acre = 404687 hectare

village headman had an *ekpadia* (rent roll) showing the area, name and rent against each raiyat. No *ekpadia* was maintained at the headquarters. Village headmen were supplied with receipt books free of charge and no charges were made for the *ekpadia*. No annual register of rent was maintained by the village headman. A duplicate copy of the *patta* could be obtained on payment of Re. 1 but it was not certified as true and was not admissible as evidence though signed by the subdivisional officers. For certified copies, an extra charge was made.¹

The old system of soil classification was not adopted in the 1914-15 Settlement. The very simple and intelligible system adopted in Angul, Saraikela and Porahat was followed.

Lands were classified into two classes i.e. (i) wet lands and (ii) Goda (uplands), each of which were again subdivided into three grades.

First class wet lands, generally known as Bera, were those that were low-lying and obtained sufficient moisture, and were highly manured. These were classed as Aul lands. Second class lands or Duom rice lands were a little inferior to Bera lands. The third class or Soim lands were those that entirely depended on rainfall. They lacked in nutrient and yielded poor crops.

At the settlements prior to 1892-1900, no rent was fixed on the Goda lands. A nominal rent was fixed on these lands in the settlement of 1892. The first class Goda comprised Kala and homestead lands which were heavily manured every year and produced crops like maize, mustard, and vegetables. Second class Goda were ordinary uplands situated at a distance from the homestead lands and were seldom manured, and grew Goda Dhan (Biali), Rasi or Surguja. These lands were not capable of bearing crops every year and were, therefore, cultivated normally every alternate year. The third class Goda lands were generally high and dry for their situation near the foot of the hills. The soil was mostly rocky and covered with gravel and small pieces of stones and therefore, produced poor crops once or twice in two or three years and sometimes four years.

The rice lands in Lower Kendujhar are far superior to those in Upper Kendujhar and are capable of earning higher rates of rent and so it was thought expedient that separate rates should be fixed, but the classification should not be so multifarious as to admit so many different rates; and a simple and well understood rate be fixed throughout Lower Kendujhar based on the same principles as in Upper Kendujhar for usual three classes of land.

¹Ramadhyani—Report on the Land Tenures and Revenue System of the Orissa and Chhatisgarh States. Vol. (III.)

In adopting these uniform rates Santosapur and Pariaripali Dandapats and a part of Anandapur Dandapat, situated in hilly and jungle tracts having more affinity to the villages of Upper Kendujhar, had to be excluded. The rates fixed for them were similar to those of Upper Kendujhar. Santosapur had 66 *mouzas*, Pariaripali 18 and 8 of Anandapur Dandapat; so a total of 92 *mouzas* had to be assessed at Upper Kendujhar rates.

As assessed in the 1914 Settlement, the following table shows the rates of rent per acre of different classes of land in Upper Kendujhar and Lower Kendujhar :

Classification of land	Upper Kendujhar	Lower Kendujhar
(1) Wet Rice Land :—		
1st Class	Rs. 1-12-0 (Rs. 1·75)	Rs. 3-0-0 (Rs. 3·00)
2nd Class	Rs. 1-4-0 (Rs. 1·25)	Rs. 2-12-0 (Rs. 2·75)
3rd Class	Re. 1-0-0 (Re. 1·00)	Rs. 2-4-0 (Rs. 2·25)
(2) Goda Land :—		
1st Class	Re. 0-11-0 (Re. 0·69)	Rs. 3-2-0 (Rs. 3·12)
2nd Class	Re. 0-5-0 (Re. 0·31)	Rs. 1-12-0 (Rs. 1·75)
3rd Class	Re. 0-2-0 (Re. 0·12)	Re. 1-0-0 (Re. 1·00)
(3) Sugarcane	Rs. 2-8-0 (Rs. 2·50)	Rs. 2-8-0 (Rs. 2·50)
(4) Pal Land	Re. 1-0-0 (Rs. 1·00)	Re. 1-0-0 (Rs. 1·00)

So far Upper Kendujhar is concerned when a comparison is drawn with the rent fixed at the 1892 settlement an increase of 2 annas (Re. 0·12) is found in the 1st class wet land and 1 pie (Re. 0·0½) in the second class Goda land. Except this, rent of all other categories of land had been fixed at a decreased rate.

In Lower Kendujhar, when compared with the rates as fixed at the 1892 Settlement, the above table shows an increase only in the Goda land, while the decrease was considerable in all classes of rice, sugarcane and Pal lands.

Two new cesses were imposed during the 1914-15 Settlement: Cesses
(1) school cess and (2) dispensary cess.

Previously, children coming to schools had to pay about 2 annas (Re. 0·12) each per month. This system was considered vexatious and disliked by the people, because once a boy entered his name in the school register, his parents were liable to pay at the rate of 2 annas (Re. 0·12)

per month even after the boy discontinued to attend school. So this system was superseded by the imposition of a new cess called 'school cess' at the rate of 6 pies (Re. 0·03) per rupee of rent payable by the raiyats. Their children were educated free of cost irrespective of their number. This cess was not objected to by anybody. The total assessment of this cess was Rs. 15,565-2-4 (Rs. 15,565·14).

The 'dispensary cess' was levied, like the school cess, at the rate of 6 pies (Re. 0·03) per rupee of rent. The Medical Department was entirely taken over by the Durbar. There was no resentment to the new imposition. The total assessment of this cess was Rs. 15,565-2-4 (Rs. 15,565·14).

Nistar
Cess

Nistar cess (forest dues) was formerly assessed at Re. 0-2-6 (Re. 0·15) per acre of wet land and Re. 0-1-3 (Re. 0·08) per acre of upland, but this rate was reduced at the 1914-15 Settlement. The reduced rates were Re. 0-2-0 (Re. 0·12) per acre of rice land and Re. 0-1-0 (Re. 0·06) per acre of upland held by the raiyats both in Upper and Lower Kendujhar. It was also levied at Re. 0-4-0 (Re. 0·25) per house on non-agriculturists.

In Lower Kendujhar where there were no jungles in close proximity of a village, no cess had been imposed. Thus 22 villages in Lower Kendujhar were exempted from Nistar cess.

A higher rate of 50 per cent was levied on the Lakhrajgars, Niskar Debottar and Brahmottardars only. Other Dan holders, such as, Panpik, Dutta, Raktapattadar etc., were assessed at the ordinary rates. The total Nistar cess assessed at the Settlement (1914-15) was Rs. 46,146.

Fluctuating
Cess

It was shown as having been imposed in 1914, that is, after the settlement. This cess was imposed at the rate of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per year on "foreigners" who entered the ex-State for service or trade. The rate imposed depended on the size of the family. "Foreigners" were persons with less than four to five acres of land.

Total
Revenue

As stated in the Settlement Report, the object of the 1914-15 Settlement was to prepare correct record-of-rights till then unknown in the ex-State and to settle a fair and equitable rent under the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act. As a result, there was a great increase in the cultivated area and a corresponding rise in revenue.

Appendix III shows the total revenue of the ex-State as assessed in the Settlement of 1914-15.

As mentioned elsewhere, eleven villages of Ambo ex-estate of Baleshwar were added to the district of Kendujhar in 1949 in course of minor exchanges of areas. These villages merged with the subdivision of Anandapur. The first rent settlement in these villages was taken up during 1890—1900. Refixation of rent was done from time to time in the form of lump rentals without any distinction between the comparative productivity of different classes of land contained in them. In the revision settlement of 1922—32 a flat rate increase of 25 per cent over the existing rates were adopted and the record-of-rights of these eleven villages were prepared under the provisions of the Orissa Tenancy Act. Besides raiyats, some other tenure-holders of the ex-estate of Ambo were proprietors, sub-proprietors, intermediaries, sub-intermediaries, Bajyapti intermediaries, Bajyapti raiyats and Lakhraj Bahals.

SETTLEMENTS IN
AMBO EX-
ESTATE

More about the previous settlements and tenure system of the area will find place in the District Gazetteer of Baleshwar.

Maharaja Dhanurjay Bhanja issued a special *robakari* (circular) after the Settlement of 1892 in which he mentioned all sorts of grants and also restricted their constant transfer by sale or gift. That order became effective from the 1st January, 1905. The tenures of the ex-State of Kendujhar were, (1) Niskar Lakhraj (rent-free), (2) Tanki Lakhraj (paying quit-rent), (3) Zamindari (paying a fixed nominal rent) and (4) Raiyats (paying full rent).

Tenure
System of
Kendujhar
ex-State

The following shows the detailed division of tenures:

1. Rent-free tenures or Niskar Lakhraj were divided into—

- (a) Debottar and Pirottar or endowments to the Thakurs (Hindu deities) and Pirs or Mohammedan saints for religious purposes.
- (b) Brahmottar, either *sasan chakra* or *khudra dans* given to Brahmins only for establishment of *sasans* and maintenance, respectively.
- (c) Dakhina, gift or endowments to Brahmins, occasionally to Ballav Guru and to Raj Guru.
- (d) Khairat or Khanja or assignment for running *mathas* or Hindu religious institutions.
- (e) Khanja assignments of land made for maintenance of Raj family such as Rani Sahiba and Tikait Sahib.
- (f) Kharposh for maintenance of relatives called Babuan Jagirs.

(g) Panpik (spittle grant), a permanent gift which was of two kinds—Niskar Panpik and Tanki Panpik.

(h) Dutta Niskar which was of two kinds—Dutta Niskar and Dutta Tanki.

(i) Service Jagirs given to the servants of the ex-State.

(j) Niskar Chinra Jagir

2. Tanki Lakhraj tenures or those paying quit-rent were :

(a) Debottar

(b) Panpik

(c) Dutta (gift)

(d) Brahmottar

(e) Mohatran

(f) Miscellaneous Tanki and other petty *dans* made to Behera, Padhan, Besoi of Kardangi of Charigurh and Bedhayjal's son, etc.

3. Tanki Jagir :

(a) Jagir granted by (1) the Durbar, and (2) Zamindars

(b) Chadah

(c) Raktapatta

} Granted for special service

(d) Khorposh of Babu Braja Kishore Mahapatra

4. Zamindari Jagirs :

(a) Kaliahata

(b) Dhenka

5. Raiyati (Mahal rent paying)

The total area under each class of tenures in the ex-State during the Settlement of 1914-15 (cultivated and uncultivated) is shown in Appendix IV.

A brief description of these tenures is given below.

Niskar
Lakhraj
Tenure

The Debottar grants were made to deities to carry their worship. This tenure was divided into three kinds; (i) Debottar of the State Thakurs, (ii) of private Thakurs and (iii) Thakurs of Mogulbandi area (outside the ex-State). Under the first category, there were 44 villages or Mouza-mahals in Upper Kendujhar and 34 in Lower Kendujhar. Under the

second category, there were only two Mouzamahals in Lower Kendujhar. There were four Mouzamahals in the third category. Lord Jagannath of Puri whose grants were specially called 'Amrutamanohi' had two and Lord Govindjiu of Jajpur and Kendrapara had two Mauzamahals in Lower Kendujhar.

Under the Brahmottar tenure, there were 17 Mouzas in Upper Kendujhar and 10 in Lower Kendujhar. These constituted as grants to the Brahmins. They were generally of two kinds—(i) Chakra or Sasan Dan and (ii) Khudra Dan. Chakra Dan was given to a set of Brahmins as a unit called Graminya in order to establish Sasans or Brahmin villages which were named after the donors—the Rajas. Share was allotted to each Brahmin of the Sasan at the time of the grant and they enjoyed the *dan* free of rent. But in return they had only to bless the Raja three times every day during their Puja. They were liable to present to the Raja the customary betel-nut and sacred thread twice every year.

The Khudra Dan was an occasional grant which the Raja made to the individual Brahmins during some royal ceremonies and also during the eclipse of the sun or moon, popularly known as Surjyaparag Dan and Chandragrahan Dan. There were also other minor grants called Baitarani Dan, Gangadoka Dan made at the death-bed of the Raja in the hope of recovery, Murtapanchaka, Gocharma, Gomukhi, Bratabedi and Nava Chandan Dan.

Dakhinas (gift or endowments) were made to individual Brahmins occasionally, that is to Rajguru and Ballav Guru at the time of initiation. It was called Mantra Dakhina. Large grants (Ballav Guru Dakhina) had been made to the religious preceptor (Ballav Guru).

Khairats given for the maintenance of Maths or religious institutions where devotees took shelter was known as Math Khanjas. The area covered by this was small.

Khanja or assignments were made for the maintenance of the Raj family. The Rani Sahiba held five Mouzamahals in Upper Kendujhar and three in Lower Kendujhar. The Tikait held 16 Mouzamahals in Upper Kendujhar and one partial in Lower Kendujhar. Most other Khanjas including Kharposh (maintenance) or *jagirs* granted to dependants, kinsmen, servants of the ex-State were resumed in the Settlement of 1892–1900. Those remaining (except two) were resumed and made raiyati in the Settlement of 1914–15.

There were many rent-free service *jagirs* in the ex-State. But most of them were converted into *tanki jagirs* in the Settlement of 1892–1900. Most of the village service *jagirs*, such as, those granted

to carpenters, blacksmiths, washermen, Dakuas, Dehuris etc., were converted into *tanki* instead of rent-free in that Settlement. But in the Settlement of 1914-15 the *jagirs* were again made *niskar* like all other service *jagirs*. The village service-holder had no right to transfer by sale or otherwise the *jagir* lands.

Servants of the ex-State holding *niskar-jagirs* viz., Chamarpaka (literally bearer of Chamar or fly-whisks), Boirakhai (flag-bearer), drummer etc., were considered unnecessary. Their lands were made raiyati on full rent in the Settlement of 1914-15. The *jagir* lands enjoyed by palanquin bearers were not resumed in 1914-15 Settlement.

The *jagir* lands of most of the Paiks including Mujkuri Paiks of Lower Kendujhar were resumed and made raiyati on full rent in the Settlement of 1914-15. The disbanded Paiks were exempted from Bethi, like ordinary raiyats, but were liable to present themselves to the ruling chief or to any high official when he happened to visit their Dandapats and required their service in providing escort or for carrying any urgent communication. The Garnaiks and Dalais received 8 acres of rent-free land and Paiks 6 acres, besides rent-free homestead land.

The Kumbhars or potters enjoyed their homestead lands and *baris* or lands attached to their houses rent-free as they had to supply earthen pots to Thakurs, the Raj family and the ex-State officials while they went on tour to their Dandapats on public purpose.

The service *jagir*-holders failing in their duties were liable for ejectment.

Tanki
Lakhraj

There were a number of grants including Mahatrana, Brahmottar, Dutta and Panpik which were Tanki Lakhraj or quit-rent paying. During the Settlement of 1892-1900, the rates of all sorts of Tanki Lakhraj were fixed at 50 per cent less than the prevailing rates of rent. But in the Settlement of 1914-15, it was raised to 75 per cent.

The Dutta, Mahatrana and Minha grants were given to the families of better caste people as an encouragement to settle in the ex-State. All Mahatrans were made Tanki. Only certain homestead lands were given as Minha or rent-free. Very few were retained in the Settlement of 1914-15.

Tanki and
Service
Jagirs

There were also Tanki and service *jagirs* given either by the Durbar or by the zamindars for maintenance (Kharposh) to the relatives of old Raj family or to private servants of the Raja's household. The Kharposh *jagirs* were all resumed and some fixed

allowances were paid. Most of the *jagirs* of the ex-State servants were resumed and only those retained in the Settlement of 1914-15 were made *jagir niskar* instead of Tanki.

Chadah and Raktapatta *jagirs* were granted to persons who distinguished themselves in some special deeds done in favour of the Ruling Chief during Melees or disturbances. In Lower Kendujhar, there were 467.17 acres of Chadah Tanki, 3.08 acres of Chadah Niskar and 45.42 acres of Tanki Raktapatta lands during the Settlement of 1914-15.

Rent-free grants in the ex-State could not be transferred or partitioned, but rent-paying grants could be transferred with the permission of the Durbar. The Brahmin's grant could be transferred only to Brahmins. Sub-tenants in rent-free or assessed grants could acquire permanent rights after 12 years continuous possession. They were liable to render Bethi.

In the ex-State, there were only two zamindaris; Kaliahata in Upper Kendujhar and Dhenka in Lower Kendujhar. These were ancient tenures dating back to a period long antecedent to the British rule. It is probable that in the unsettled times of the Moghul and Marhatta rule the tenure-holders were virtually independent chiefs having only nominal loyalty to the rulers of Kendujhar. With the establishment of a well-ordered administration, the privileges enjoyed by them went through a gradual process of curtailment for some reason or other and they were reduced practically to ordinary tenure-holders of the ex-State.

Zamindari
Tenures

At the Settlement of 1892-1900 in the zamindaris, rents were settled for the cultivators and the rights of under-tenure-holders recorded exactly as in the *hustabud* part of the ex-State. In the case of Kaliahata 30 per cent of the Mufassal assets were fixed as the State demand and in the case of Dhenka, 40 per cent¹. But in the Settlement of 1914-15 these were raised to 35 per cent and 45 per cent respectively.

At the Settlement of 1914-15, there were 27 villages in the ex-zamindari of Kaliahata out of 33 recorded on the 1892-1900 Settlement. The remaining six had been abandoned owing to unusual depredation by wild elephants. The entire zamindari was situated among high hills and dense forests. Most of the cultivated lands of the area are not fertile. At the 1914-15 Settlement the area of the ex-zamindari was recorded as 18,866.86 acres and the

¹. Settlement Report of Keonjhar State for 1305 Amli Year

gross rent was Rs. 2,149-5-1 (or Rs. 2,149.32). Of the total assets, 10 per cent was paid as collection charges. The total revenue paid by the ex-zamindari to the ex-State was Rs. 677 as fixed in the Settlement of 1914-15.

The Dhenka ex-zamindari consisted of two whole villages and three partial villages. The lands are fertile. During the Settlement of 1914-15, the area of the ex-zamindari was 1,183.94 acres. The total assets of this ex-zamindari was fixed at Rs. 2,076-2-2 (Rs. 2,076.13) in the Settlement. The demand of the ex-State was Rs. 941.

The Sanad of the zamindars had been issued more or less like a lease for the term of the settlement. The zamindars had the right to allot waste land for cultivation at rates entered in the Kabuliyat and to appropriate the profits. They had also the right to appoint the Padhan (village headman). But mutation was effected by the Durbar. The zamindars had right to dismiss a Padhan on sufficient grounds. On the occasions like marriage in the Raj family, *magans* were payable at a certain rate. The Sanads issued to them contained clauses regarding *rasad* etc., similar to the raiyats liabilities. The zamindars could apparently issue *pattas* to their Padhans and new raiyats. On the whole the Sanad did not seem to confer adequate protection to the tenants and on many points seemed to be deliberately vague.

Village
Headman
System:
Padhan

The Padhani System was prevalent in the villages of the open tract of the ex-State except in the subdivision of Anandapur where collection was made through 21 Kanoongos. There were also Padhans in the Bhuyan Pirh. Padhans were appointed in consultation with the villagers and votes were said to be recorded. This was an old practice. Ordinarily appointment to these posts followed the laws of primogeniture. In the open tracts, no *patta* or lease was issued to them and they were appointed by a *parwana* of appointment. The *bhogra* land of the Padhan was rent-paying service land and not raiyati land. He farmed for the rents of the village and distributed the village lands amongst the individual cultivators generally giving to each as much as he could cultivate. When a cultivator abandoned his holding, he made over the holding to any other and realised the arrears, if any, from him or the arrear could be distributed among the villagers and the lands made over to the tenant at the annual *jama* only. The land enjoyed by the Padhan could not be alienated or partitioned. He was holding office for the period of settlement and was required to furnish security for an amount larger than the demand of the village.

There were Garnaiks or Sardars who had charge over Dandapats. They supervised the work of the Padhan and held *jagir* lands for which they did not pay rent, but had to pay *nistar* cess. They were to take charge of a dead Padhan's post till the successor was appointed. But their main duty, as ascertained by Ramadhyani, was to "collect the Paiks for the purpose of rendering services to the officers on tour and other occasions as well as producing the villagers and others for *bethi*" wherever these were required. In case of appointment of Sardars all Padhans and leading raiyats were consulted.

Garnaik or
Sardar

The raiyati tenure of the Kendujhar ex-State may be classed as (1) Mahal raiyat, i.e., (a) Ordinary State raiyat; (b) Ordinary State Thakur; (c) Ordinary State Kotchas and (d) Sikim or sub-tenants, (2) Garpurni or Chirole and (3) Chandna and Patna Chandana.

Raiyati
Tenure

At the 1892-1900 Settlement, the State raiyats were settled with cash rent, but those under State Thakur and holding Koth and Khamar lands had to pay rent in kind. They were previously subject to various "*kirans*" abwabs and had no right of occupancy in their lands. They were not getting any concession or remission for failure of crops or bad harvest. That Settlement abolished, with few exceptions, the long resented *bethi*. In the 1914 Settlement, all *bethis* were abolished and the Khoraki allowance was raised from 5 paise to 2 annas (Re. 0.8 to Re. 0.12). The Nij-chas raiyats had to pay rents in cash except in case of Thakurs, where these raiyats paid the rents in kind.

Mahal raiyat

The Sikim or sub-tenants remained generally under the raiyats or Bajiyaptidars. At the Settlement of 1892-1900, raiyats under the Zamindars of Kaliahata and Dhenka, and other tenure-holders in Lower Kendujhar enjoying Mouzamahal Dans, Panpiks etc., were considered as sub-tenants who did not have permanent right over the lands though holding them for many preceeding years. A kind of chit showing the abstract of area and *jama* called *tipa-patta* was introduced and given to such sub-tenants. At the 1914-15 Settlement this was considered not in accordance with the provisions of the Tenancy Act and all raiyats under the Zamindars and tenure-holders were recorded as raiyats with all the privileges of a raiyat of the ex-State. Those under the raiyats were only designated as Sikim raiyats. Usual *pattas* were given to them.

In cases of raiyats who held lands under a Jagir-holder before the 1892-1900 Settlement and that *jagir* was resumed (*bajyapti*) during the Settlement of 1892-1900 and made raiyati, the Sikim raiyats holding these lands were assessed at Rs. 12-8-0 (Rs. 12.50) per hundred

or two annas (Re. 0'12) per rupee above the prevailing rates for Mahal raiyats, but those who held land after that Settlement were treated as ordinary *sikim* raiyats at the usual raiyati rates.

Gharpurni
and Chirole
Raiyat

Lands held personally by the Ruler were Known as "Mahal Nijchas" or "Chirole". The Gharpurni and Chirole raiyats held land made *khas* by the Durbar and let out to raiyats on rent in kind. At the Settlement of 1914-15, all of these lands had been recorded as non-occupancy tenures, the holders thereof paying rents on annual leases known as *chirole pattas*.

Chandnadars
and Patna
Chandnadars

The Chandnadars possessed only homestead lands and no cultivated lands in the village. They were generally poor and had no cultivation; nor were they considered as permanent raiyats. The Patna Chandanadars lived in the ex-State solely for the purpose of trade and had only houses and the *bari* attached to them. They were mostly well-to-do persons and had enough to pay the rent. They had no other obligation to the Durbar except that they were bound to assist the ex-State officials like ordinary raiyats.

Record-of-
rights

There was no revenue or tenancy law in the ex-state. Matters of policy and procedure were governed by *rubakaris* (circulars) which could be changed at will and their contents to a large extent depended upon personal equation. The record-of-rights laid down to some extent the rights and liabilities of raiyats. The right of occupancy existed in all lands entered as raiyati at the 1914-15 Settlement and in practice rights of occupancy seemed to accrue also in newly-reclaimed lands. The raiyats could not be ejected except by an order of the court for failure to pay rent or to render such service in the shape of *bethi* etc., as he was required to render on payment of *khoraiki* at 2 annas (Re. 0'12) per day. Transfer of land by sale, mortgage, gift etc., was not permitted without the sanction of the Durbar. Mutation fees were charged at 12½ per cent in cases of sale, gift, will or dowry. A standard price was fixed on which the fee was charged, apparently at a minimum rate. The fee was even charged in cases where land which had been abandoned or surrendered was disposed of by auction. On exchanges, the fee was charged from both parties. No fee was charged in cases of succession. If transfer was effected without sanction, the Durbar could confiscate all the lands transferred. Such transfers might be condoned on payment of a *salami* in addition to the mutation fees.

A raiyat could abandon the whole of his holding but not a portion except for sufficient reasons, the onus of establishing which was on the raiyat; he was liable to pay the rent of the portion abandoned until settled with another raiyat. New lands broken with the sanction of the Durbar were held rent-free for 5 years, dry lands might be converted without enhancement for a period of 5 years. Receipts were to be given free on payment of land revenue. Land revenue was payable in

two instalments of 12 annas (Re. 0.75) and 4 annas (Re. 0.25) in the rupee on the 15th January and 15th April ; but in the Bhuyan and Juang areas the date was different.

In dealing with petitions for reclamation of land, the Forest Officer was consulted and a proclamation was issued to elicit objections. The Forest Officer had to say if the grant might be made and to report the royalty on the trees. The charge payable for the land, if sanctioned, was the royalty on the trees and *salami*, if the area was large or valuable or there was competition for it. The *salami* was not prescribed in the rules and was discretionary. It was generally charged for homestead and other valuable lands. If several people wanted the land it was auctioned.

In cases of surrender, the land was put to auction for resettlement. If abandoned land had been taken possession for a long time (10 or 12 years) by an unauthorised person, a *salami* was taken. If the possession had been for a short time only, the land was auctioned.

Lands formed by alluvion were settled by auction, in cases of diluvion the rent was remitted. The raiyats had the right to use the water of any Bundh, tank, *nullah* and well in their villages belonging to the ex-State administration for domestic purpose or for irrigation.

The raiyats had also the right to all trees growing on their holdings whether self-sown or otherwise except *sal* trees with girth exceeding 35 inches. For such trees they had to pay half the royalty rates if they wished to appropriate the trees. Excisable trees were the property of the ex-State.

The record-of-rights prescribed the liability to carry luggage of the members of the Raj family and officials on tour or supply labour for this purpose on payment of diet charges at 2 annas (Re. 0.12) per day. The raiyat was also liable to construct leaf-sheds and supply fire-wood, straw and leaf-plates free of charge to the officials, the ruler and members of his family. He was bound to supply logs for deities on payment of diet charges, but for small *Sal* and *Simuli* logs of inferior description he was not entitled to any payment within a radius of ten miles (16 km.). For large logs he would get *khoraki*. He had to drag cars of deities free of charge. On the occasion of marriage, death or investiture of thread in the Raj family, raiyats were required to construct leaf huts, provide fire-wood and leaf plates at the Garh (headquarters town) on payment of 2 annas (Re 0.12) per day as *khoraki*. In matters such as *bethi* the record-of-rights conferred little protection. It is shown by the fact that 'Shikar Bethi' which was not prescribed in the record-of-rights was abolished in 1938.

There was no fixed revenue payable by the hill Bhuyans before 1868. They only paid a certain tribute and rendered some personal service. As natural in such cases there would be no limit to the demand and any amount of service might be exacted. This was really excessively harassing. Colonel (then Captain) Johnstone who was stationed as the Government Agent in Kendujhar commuted the service and other dues for a fixed plough tax of Re. 0-8-0 (50 paise), and in the case of those who had no ploughs, a house tax of Re. 0-4-0 (25 paise), besides a school cess of one anna (Re. 0-06) per every house. This settlement which took effect from 1870 was in force for ten years. After the expiry of the settlement the then Chief Dhanurjay Bhanja made two settlements in 1881 and 1890, respectively. He raised plough tax to 80 paise, house tax to 40 paise and school cess to 12 paise. Naturally wayward and suspicious of innovations, the Bhuyans did not like the enhancement. This along with some other reasons led to an open rebellion in 1891.

After quelling of the rebellion the then Government Agent Wylly made a fresh settlement for 1894-95. The rates fixed by the Raja were retained in this settlement, but the services they had to render were specifically recorded in the lease granted to the village Padhans. For some reasons re-settlement could not be made on the expiry of the term of Wylly's settlement which remained in force up to 1896-97. A five-year re-settlement was made in 1898. The terms of the leases granted in the settlement of 1894-95 remained unchanged in this re-settlement. The only new feature in the re-settlement was the taking of agreements from the Sardars as well from whom no Kabuliyats had been taken in 1894-95. The terms of the Sardar's lease were the same as those granted to the Padhans, except that for Padhan's *malikana* of Rs. 3'12, the rate of Rs. 6'25 had been put for the Sardars. It is understood that in the settlement of 1916-17 raiyatwari plough tax, house tax, school cess and miscellaneous cess were reassessed in each village. Ekpadias were prepared for plough tax, house tax, school cess and miscellaneous cess (in place of Bethi) as understood from the *jamabandi* of 1931-32. However, after 1942, there was no reassessment of these taxes and cesses. In the Juang villages a produce rent was fixed for the village as a whole and the distribution of rent among the villagers was left to the village headmen. In the above settlements there was no systematic survey and preparation of records in this area. Only houses and ploughs were counted and taxes assessed on them.

It was also obligatory for the village headman of a Bhuyan village to supply two he-goats, one a year old, and another six months old in the month of Aswin (September-October) and the *patta* mentioned the value of these as Rs. 2 and Re. 1, respectively. Further, $1\frac{1}{4}$ *pahi* of grain was realised

from each household for the Jagannath Thakur temple, the headman used to keep $\frac{1}{4}$ *pahi* out of each *pahi* contributed as his remuneration. It was imperative on all adult male villagers to supply rope and materials for the preparation of Jagannath's car and to drag it. They were also to supply Inda wood and rope at the time of Inda festival and carry the Inda *chatra*: they received remuneration for these services according to prevalent practice. They were also required to attend and render services at *parbani parba* and *aghira purnima* festival; to supply coolies to British officers and fuel, straw, twigs, etc. free of cost for the construction of huts. Similar supplies had to be made for the Raja, members of his family and certain officers. If any of these dignitaries went outside the ex-State, coolies had to be supplied free of charge for 15 days (for longer periods wages would be paid). Attendance of all prominent persons at the headquarters in the month of Chaitra (March-April) was obligatory. All these liabilities existed in spite of the alleged commutation of *bethi* and *begari*.

The present survey and settlement operations in this district were taken up in the year 1961-62 under the provisions of the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act and rules framed thereunder. According to 1914-15 settlement, there were 1,925 villages whereas in the present settlement operation the total number of villages comes to 2,130. This increase is due to creation of new villages in the unsurveyed areas and splitting up of bigger villages by following the procedure prescribed under rule 61 of the Orissa Survey and Settlement Rules. According to the villages list available with the Tahsildars, the number of villages, however, comes to 2,114. This district consists of 3 subdivisions, namely, Anandapur-511 villages, Kendujhar—1,189 villages and Champua-430 villages. At first plain table survey was taken up in all the areas of this district except in Bhuyan Pirh and Juang Pirh areas of Sadar (Kendujhar) subdivision and Champua subdivision. Theodolite traverse survey was taken up in Bhuyan Pirh and Juang Pirh areas comprising 164 villages and in Champua subdivision comprising 430 villages.

PRESENT
SURVEY
AND
SETTLEMENT
OPERATIONS

By the year 1984-85, of the 511 villages of Anandapur subdivision, 503 villages have been finally published and *pattas* distributed to the raiyats. The record-of-rights and maps have been handed over to the concerned Revenue authorities. As regards the remaining 8 villages, Bujharat and attestation work are in progress.

Sadar (Kendujhar) subdivision comprises 1,189 villages including 164 villages of Bhuyan Pirh and Juang Pirh. Of the 1,189 villages, 1,176 villages have been finally published and *pattas* distributed to the raiyats.

Record-of-rights of the aforesaid villages have been handed over to the Revenue authorities. As regards the remaining 13 villages, draft publication and objection hearing works are in progress.

Of the 430 villages of Champua subdivision, 388 villages have been finally published and *pattas* distributed to the raiyats. The record-of-rights have been handed over to the concerned Revenue authorities. The remaining 42 villages are under attestation, draft publication and objection hearing stage.

The total land revenue derived from all sources assessed in the last settlement was Rs. 5,10,892. The total rent assessed in respect of 2,067 villages finally published during current settlement has increased to Rs. 25,62,545'25. The increase is due both to substantial increase in the area under survey and the area under cultivation, and also to increase in the rate of rent.

The present settlement operation is a simultaneous proceeding under section 36 of the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act in which preparation of record-of-rights and settlement of rent is being carried on simultaneously. Rent settlement is no longer an executive process as in the Durbar time. It is fixed according to the principle laid down under section 18 of the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act. The Assistant Settlement Officer is supposed to fix the rent keeping in view several factors like average price of crops during the preceding 10 years excluding the famine or abnormal year, crops normally grown, situation of the land, nature of the soil, maximum rent payable for lands of similar quality and productivity elsewhere in the State, etc. Uniformity is sought to be achieved by preparation of a rent policy which is sent by the Settlement Officer to the Government through the Board of Revenue for approval. Rates of rent are fixed by the Assistant Settlement Officer in accordance with the rent chart approved by the Government. Strictly speaking, this process is a reversal of the legal provision under which the Assistant Settlement Officer is alone competent to fix the rent and he is not to make any reference to the Government orders passed on the rent policy. Therefore, factors like price of crops, etc., and the proportion of the net income of the farmer to be taken as the State share are adjusted keeping in view the rates of rent approved by the Government. All the Settlement Blocks of Kendujhar village and town areas have been divided into 3 groups (Class I, Class II and Class III in rural areas and A, B, C in town areas). Government have since approved rates

of rent for different classes of lands in different groups according to which the Assistant Settlement Officers have fixed rent. These rates of rent are given in Appendix V.

Area surveyed and settled was 4,73,154 acres of cultivated and 8,70,591 acres of uncultivated land as per the 1914-15 settlement. The total area surveyed and settled in respect of 2,067 finally published villages comes to 9,51,544.23 acres of cultivated land and 9,31,773.66 acres of uncultivated land according to the present settlement operation. During the current settlement operation the areas inhabited by the Bhuyans and Juangs have been surveyed which were left out in the settlement made during 1914-15. The area in respect of the 63 villages in which the settlement operations are not completed is 59,033.95 acres. This includes both cultivated and uncultivated areas.

The areas arrived at the present settlement shows a considerable increase in comparison to the 1914-15 settlement. This increase is due mainly to the following reasons.

Firstly the areas inhabited by the Bhuyans and Juangs have been covered under the present survey.

Secondly 11 villages of Ambo ex-estate of Baleshwar district were added to the district of Kendujhar in 1949.

Lastly areas de-reserved from reserved forest areas for creation of new villages.

Formerly, the villages in Upper Kendujhar were grouped together according to their relative situation and made into Dandapats and an official called Sardar put in charge of each Dandapat for collection of rent. He was remunerated by a commission. At the 1892 Settlement, these Sardars were replaced by regularly paid officers called Tahsildars (rent collectors) assisted by Moharirs and peons. The Tahsildars used to get pay varying from Rs. 25 to Rs. 5 per month and Moharirs from Rs. 8 to Rs. 3 and the peons from Rs. 4 to Rs. 3 per month. Altogether there were 13 Tahsildars, 11 Moharirs and 16 peons *

COLLECTION

*Final Report of the Survey and Settlement Operations of Keonjhar State 1914-15 p. 27

The Padhan or the village headman in each village was responsible for the collection of rent. He was realising the rent in three *kists* as follows¹.

Magh (January to February)-10 annas (About Re 0·62½ per cent)

Baisakh (April to May) - 4 annas (Re 0·25 per cent)

Bhadrab (August to September) - 2 annas (About Re. 0·12½ per cent)

For this he received remuneration, a grant of rent-free land called 'Padhani Jagir' calculated at 2 *manas* (nearly one acre) of land per *bati* (20 *manas*, nearly 10 acres) of assessed land, that is 10 per cent. He was responsible for the payment of the village rent in due time and was liable in default to have the dues realised from himself. He was assisted by one Dangua or village peon and one Dehuri or the village priest and several other service *jagir* holders, such as, barber, blacksmith, carpenter, ect. The Dangua also enjoyed for his service one *mana* of land per *bati* of assessed land. The Tahsildars collected the revenue from the Padhans in the Dandapats under them and paid it to the ex-State treasuries.

In the 1914-15 Settlement, the Padhani system was allowed to continue but on a different basis of payment. The Padhans were allowed to retain their Padhani *jagir* lands, but a commission of 20 per cent on the total assessed *jama* of the village was allowed to a Padhan. Therefore, the valuation *jama* on the *jagir* held by them was taken into account along with the village *jama* and then the commission was calculated on the whole at 20 per cent.

The Padhan was responsible for the payment of revenue in two *kists*: 12 annas (Re 0·75 per cent) by 15th February and 4 annas (Re 0·25 per cent) by 15th May every year.

In Lower Kendujhar, the collecting agency was somewhat different. There were previously 108 collectors of rent under various designations, such as, Tahsildar, Sardar, Sarbarakar, Bisoi, Padhan, etc. They were merely collecting Padhans but differently designated according to the powers they exercised. Some of them were remunerated by commission, some by small pay and some by pay and commission both. The Settlement Officer of the 1892-1900 Settlement selected best men from them and appointed them under the common designation of Padhan and remunerated them on a commission of 8 per cent of the total collection.

1. Feudatory States of Orissa-p. 229

In the 1914-15 Settlement, due to the disintegration of the Padhani system in Lower Kendujhar, the Padhans were replaced by a number of Kanoongos on fixed monthly pay. Each Kanoongo was responsible for the collection of land revenue of a group of villages called 'Chakla'. The Kanoongos worked under a Tahsildar, who, besides being responsible for the collection of revenue, performed multifarious executive duties under the control of the Subdivisional Officer. The Subdivisional Officer was also the Assistant Collector. The Dewan, as the chief executive officer of the ex-State, was the controller of revenue administration.

The two Dandapats of Santosapur and Padhiaripali which had only jungle villages, were exceptions to this system. The Padhani system continued there.

In the unsurveyed areas of the 165 villages of Bhuyan Pirh and Juang Pirh, the Government revenue in the shape of plough tax, house tax and school cess was being collected as before from each holding. The demand was fluctuating. The village Sardars were collecting the above taxes and cess and paying them to the ex-State treasuries. They used to prepare the demand list each year and getting it approved by the appropriate authorities. This system of collection continued till 1966-67 in this area. Since 1st April, 1967, collection of the annual rent from the Bhuyan Pirh and Juang Pirh has been kept in abeyance.

By the enactment of the Orissa Merged Territory (Village Offices Abolition) Act, 1963, the old system of collection of land revenue through Padhans, Sardars and Chakla Kanoongos was abolished. For a brief period, the district was divided into Naib Tahsildar circles and collection of land revenue through the agency of Naib Tahsildars was introduced. In order to ensure uniformity on the analogy of the Khasmahal pattern, the district, at present, has been divided into seven Tahsils and fifty Revenue Inspector Circles. Since 1967, the Revenue Inspectors are collecting land revenue, cesses including Nistar cess, Sairat, miscellaneous revenue and water tax. They also collect Taccavi loan dues from the tenants throughout the district under the close supervision of the Tahsildars.

The Collector is the head of the revenue administration of the district. He belongs to the cadre of the Indian Administrative Service. He is assisted in the district headquarters by an Additional District Magistrate and other gazetted officers of the Orissa Administrative Service cadre. The district is divided into three subdivisions viz, Kendujhar, Champua and Anandapur. Each of the subdivisions is in charge of a Subdivisional Officer of the junior class I Orissa Administrative Service cadre. As mentioned elsewhere, the district has been divided into seven Tahsils, two each in the subdivisions of Anandapur and Champua, and three in the subdivision of Kendujhar. These Tahsils are

Kendujhar, Ghatagan and Telkoi (Kendujhar subdivision), Champua and Barbil (Champua subdivision), and Anandapur and Hatadihi (Anandapur subdivision). Each Tahsil has been divided into a number of Revenue Inspector Circles. Each of the Circles which covers a number of villages has one Revenue Inspector in charge with a Moharir and a peon. The Revenue Inspector collects the land revenue, cess etc., from the tenants of his circle and deposits the same in the Tahsil office which again is deposited by the Tahsildar in the State treasury. Revenue Supervisors have been posted in all the Tahsils to look into the proper and correct maintenance of accounts in all the Revenue Inspector Circles.

The district comes under the Revenue Divisional Commissioner of Northern Division with headquarters at Sambalpur. The Member, Board of Revenue, Orissa, Cuttack exercises overall control over the revenue administration in the district with the Revenue and Excise Department as the Head of the Department in the State Secretariat level.

From the 1st April, 1967, the State Government abolished the land revenue in the entire State, and only cess, miscellaneous revenue and loans were being collected through the Revenue Inspectors. The land revenue was reimposed on the 1st April, 1976. But after a year the same was again abolished. The present position is that except in Municipal areas for lands held for non-agriculture, no land revenue is realised from raiyats or tenants. The rate of rent for such lands (non-agricultural land) in urban areas is now fixed at one per cent of the market value for lands used for industrial, commercial and trade purposes and at one-fourth per cent for residential purposes, and also for public institutions including educational institutions and charitable institutions. However, it has been decided by the Government to collect cess at the rate of 50 per cent of the land revenue.

A statement given in Appendix VI shows the demand and collection of rent and cess including Nistar cess, etc., in the district from 1980-81 to 1984-85.

Relationship
between
landlord and
tenants

Like most of the ex-States here too the relationship between the landlord and the tenants was not cordial during the Durbar administration. The village officers were exploiting the raiyats at the instance of the ruler and the landlords. As seen from the record-of-rights, the rights of the raiyats over their land were limited. They were also compelled to render Bethi etc. The picture has completely changed after the merger. The zamindari and other intermediary systems have been abolished. Now there is no intermediary between the raiyats and the State. The State Government takes keen interest in safeguarding the rights of the tenants, especially, that of the weaker section.

Agrarian
Movement

There were two major Bhuyan risings in the ex-State during the last century. These two *melees* took place in 1867 and 1891. The rising of 1867 was mainly a political one as after the death of Gadadhar Bhanja,

the then Ruler of Kendujhar, the Bhuyans were instigated by the chief Rani to revolt against the Durbar on the question of succession to the Gadi. Soon after the suppression of the disturbance, Col (then Captain) Johnstone, the then Government Agent, commuted the service and other dues of the Bhuyans to a fixed plough tax and in the case of those who had no plough, house tax, besides a school cess.

The *melee* of 1891 took place under the veteran leadership of one Dharanidhar Naik. The discontentment of the Bhuyans due to enhancement of rent, extraction in various *abwabs* and forced labour took the shape of an open rebellion. It was during this disturbance that the famous Oriya poet and novelist Fakir Mohan Senapati, the then Assistant Dewan of Kendujhar, played an important role in bringing the rebels to submission. Under the Government orders, Wylly, the then Government Agent, made a fresh settlement of the area in 1894-95 and recommended some relief for the Bhuyans.

Since then no other agrarian movement of note has taken place in the area comprising the present district of Kendujhar.

Like other princely States, the wheel of land reforms started moving in Kendujhar soon after its merger with Orissa in 1948. With the implementation of the Administration of Orissa States Order, 1948, the raiyats of the ex-State were given a number of rights including the rights not to be ejected from the land except in execution of a decree for ejectment in the Court of Law. They also got the right to freely transfer their holdings, and the right over the trees standing on the holdings. The ruler and/or his family members were debarred from getting any service from the service-tenure-holders. The raiyats holding private lands of the ruler were given occupancy right on application. The rights given under this order were further simplified and made into an enactment titled 'the Orissa Merged States (Laws) Act, 1950. The land held on the date of merger by the ex-ruler and his relatives and dependents free from payment of rent were assessed to rent under provisions of the Orissa Private Lands of the Rulers (Assessment of Rent), 1958.

LAND REFORMS

The private lands of the Ruler and their kinsmen could be broadly classified into two types, (i) land held by him under Khass possession and (ii) tenanted land. The tenanted land was classified further into two types, i. e. (i) land held by a permanent or occupancy tenant and (ii) land held by temporary tenants. Consequent upon vesting of the private lands, raiyati right was conferred under sections 6 and 7 of the Orissa Estates Abolition Act in respect of Khass possession lands. Raiyati right was also conferred under section 4 (1) of the Orissa Land Reforms Act in respect of the lands held by temporary tenants.

The lands held by occupancy tenants under the ruler and his kinsmen were treated as estates and on vesting under section 3-A of the Orissa Estates Abolition Act raiyati right was conferred under

provisions of the Orissa Estates Abolition Act and rules made thereunder. They were also treated as raiyats under section 4 (1) (a) of the Orissa Land Reforms Act.

A significant step towards land reforms was the passing of the Orissa Estates Abolition Act of 1951. It provides for the abolition of the age-old zamindari and other forms of intermediaries existing in the entire State of Orissa. Under the provisions of this Act the three zamindaris of the district viz, Dhenka, Kaliahata and Ambo were abolished in November 1952. This apart, the State Government also took action for the abolition of 3,419 other intermediary interests including 310 trust estates in the district from time to time ending in March 1974. Follow-up action has been taken for the settlement of the vested lands with the ex-intermediaries and personal service-tenure-holders under sections 6, 7 and 8 (3) of the Orissa Estates Abolition Act/Orissa Estates Abolition lease and *suomotu* cases. By the end of January 1985, 14,459.65 acres of lands have been converted to raiyati. Steps have been taken for the settlement of remaining areas of 23,181.38 acres by *suomotu* action. There were 6,002 *jagirs* in the district out of which 4,933 including 3,064 service *jagirs* have been enfranchised.

The remaining 1069 *desheta* (communal) *jagirs* like Dehuri Jagir, Sebayat Jagir, Mali Jagir, Rathagadha Jagir are continuing as before for religious purposes.

The Orissa Bhoodan Yagna Act of 1952 was passed to facilitate donation and settlement of land in connection with the Bhoodan Yagna movement. The Bhoodan work started in this district from 1st January, 1953. Progress of work up to 31st March, 1978, is given in the following statement.

1. Total extent of land donated (Bhoodan and Gramadan), number of declarations and number of Gramadan villages:

Bhoodan:	Number of Declarations:	535
	Extent of land:	Ac. 349.63
Gramadan:	Number of Declarations:	2,175
	Extent of land:	Ac. 14,579.72
	Number of Gramadan villages:	83

2. Total extent of land distributed (Bhoodan and Gramadan), number of declarations and number of Gramadan villages:

Bhoodan:	Number of Grantees:	393
	Extent of Land:	Ac. 349.63
Gramadan:	Number of Grantees :	2,713
	Extent of Land :	Ac. 13,972.46
	Number of Gramadan villages :	78

3. Total extent of land for which declarations with distribution lists have been filed before the Revenue Officers and number of declarations:

Bhoodan :	Number of declarations :	535
	Extent of land :	Ac. 349.63
Gramadan :	Number of declarations :	1,979
	Extent of land	Ac. 13,176.07

4. Total extent of land confirmed with number of declarations and number of Gramadan villages :

Bhoodan :	Number of declarations :	334
	Extent of land :	Ac. 101.36
Gramadan :	Number of declarations :	360
	Extent of land :	Ac. 1,575.21
	Number of Gramadan villages	17

5. Total extent of land rejected with number of: declarations:

Bhoodan :	Number of declarations :	201
	Extent of land :	Ac. 343.27
Gramadan :	Number of declarations :	187
	Extent of land :	Ac. 1,243.97

6. Total extent of land pending with the Revenue Officers with number of declarations :

Bhoodan :	Number of declarations :	Nil
	Extent of land :	Nil
Gramadan :	Number of declarations :	1,432
	Extent of land :	Ac. 10,356.89

7. Financial assistance given to the Bhoodan and Gramadan grantees : Rs. 37,397.00.

By the operation of the Orissa Merged Territories (Village Offices) Abolition Act, 1963, *jagirs* enjoyed by Padhans, Garnaiks, Dakuas and Danguas, etc. of the district were enfranchised, and Padhani system was abolished with effect from 1st April, 1967.

By the enactment of the Orissa Offices of the Village Police (Abolition) Act, 1964, the Chawkidari system was abolished from 1st July, 1965 as a result of which 1,870 Chawkidars holding Ac. 4,125.14 *jagir* lands became raiyats.

The most important step taken so far in the direction of land reforms is the passing of the Orissa Land Reforms Act, 1960. This Act which has been amended in 1965, 1967, 1969, 1970, 1973, 1974, 1975 and 1976 provides for resumption of land for personal cultivation, uniformity in land rights, conferment of right of ownership, protection of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes raiyats from illegal alienation of land, fixation of ceiling on agricultural holdings and acquisition of surplus land. The Act (excluding Chapters

III and IV) came into force in the district with effect from 1st October, 1965. Chapter III of the Act became operative from 9th December, 1965 and Chapter IV came into force from 7th January, 1972.

The statement given below shows the number of beneficiaries and the areas settled up to the end of March 1985 in the district under some important sections of Chapter II of the Orissa Land Reforms Act.

Sections		Number of beneficiaries	Area settled (Acres)
4 (i) (g) ..	..	7	21.72
4 (2) ..	..	47	57.45
4 (5)	..	187	119.00
9	..	23	1.53
10	..	1	0.01

By the implementation of the provisions of the sections 22 and 23 of Chapter II of this Act, so far (31st March, 1985) 1,336 unauthorised transactions by the Scheduled Castes or Tribes to non-Scheduled Castes or Tribes have been detected and restoration made to 311 Scheduled Castes beneficiaries for an area of 200.82 acres, and 273 Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries for an area of 187.78 acres,

Two subdivisions, namely, Kendujhar and Champua have been declared as "Scheduled Areas" with effect from 31st December, 1977 under the Scheduled Areas (Constitution) Order No. 109. Transfer of land of those areas appertaining to the tribals are being regulated under the provisions of Regulation 2 of 1956.

By implementing sections 26 and 36-A of Chapter III of the Orissa Land Reforms Act, 146 Bhaga tenants became raiyats for an area of 262.29 acres till end of March 1985.

Implementaton of ceiling laws under Chapter IV of the Orissa Land Reforms Act became operative with effect from 2nd October, 1973, 1,468 ceiling cases were initiated till the end of March 1985 out of which 1307 cases were dropped as having no surplus land. Ceiling surplus land to the extent of 1,286 acres were found out in 161 cases. 1,133 acres of surplus land have been distributed to 1,236 beneficiaries till the end of March 1985.

The balance 153 acres of vested ceiling surplus land is as follows :

(1) Locked up in litigation	..	122 acres
(2) Possession to be taken over	..	1 acre
(3) Proposed for reservation, being unsuitable for agriculture.		30 acres

Total .. 153 acres

Censolidation operation has been taken up in 116 villages of Anandapur subdivision since 1982.

Government lands are being allotted to the landless persons up to the extent of one standard acre under the provisions of the Orissa Government Land Settlement Act, 1962.

Settlement of
Government
Waste Land

Besides , unobjectionable encroachment on Government lands are also being settled under provisions of the Orissa Prevention of Land Encroachment Act in favour of landless persons.

Accordingly, 47,193.72 acres of Government land have been allotted to 46,445 beneficiaries which includes 5,540 Scheduled Castes and 32,848 Scheduled Tribes for the period from 1972-73 to 1984-85.

4 decimals of Government lands for homestead purpose are being provided to each homesteadless person free of *salami*. Accordingly, 16,150 beneficiaries have been provided with homestead lands, which includes 10,977 Scheduled Tribes, 2,206 Scheduled Castes and 2,947 others during the period from 1972-73 to 1984-85.

Wages of the agricultural labourers in this district vary from place to place and from season to season. Male labourers get more than female labourers. So also the case with skilled labourers when compared with unskilled labourers. Except in mining areas, the labourers do not get employment throughout the year. During off season most of the rural labourers depend on fruits and roots of the forest. Agricultural labourers, in most cases, are paid in kind. Nowadays various developmental projects have been taken up which provide employment opportunity to a number of labourers. The Minimum Wages Act is in force in the district. A detailed discussion in the matter finds mention in the Chapter IX 'Economic Trends'.

Rural wages
and
condition of
agricultural
labourers

The entire district forms a part of the Cuttack III Commercial Tax Circle, the headquarters of which is located at Jajpur Road. The Circle has started functioning from 15th August, 1961 under a Commercial Tax Officer. He is assisted by Additional Commercial Tax Officers and Commercial Tax Inspectors in the assessment and collection of taxes under the Orissa Sales Tax, Central Sales Tax, Agricultural Income-tax, Orissa Entertainment Tax and Motor Spirit Tax Acts. Details of collection of such taxes have been given in Appendix VII.

ADMINISTRA-
TION OF
OTHER
SOURCES OF
REVENUE
STATE:
Commercial
Taxes

Excise Revenue

The Superintendent of Excise, Kendujhar, administers the excise revenue of the district. He is assisted by 3 Inspectors and 9 Sub-Inspectors. The Superintendent exercises the powers of a Collector in excise matters under the administrative control of the District Collector. He also supervises the work of all subordinate officers (Excise) in the district.

There are two ranges in the district viz., Sadar (Kendujhar) and Anandapur. Each of the ranges is in charge of an Inspector. Jurisdiction of the Inspector, Sadar (Kendujhar) Range covers the whole of the subdivision of Champua and a part of the Kendujhar subdivision whereas the whole of the Anandapur subdivision and the remaining portion of the Kendujhar subdivision come under the Anandapur Excise Range.

The Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors are primarily responsible for the collection of excise revenue and to check excise crimes.

The demand and collection of excise revenue in the district from 1973-74 to 1977-78 have been given in Appendix VIII.

Registration

The Registration Department of the district was organised in 1948 with the opening of registration offices at Kendujhar, Anandapur and Champua. The Sub-Registration Office at Barapada which was subsequently redesignated as the Sub-Registration Office, Sainkula, came into existence in 1966. The Registration office at Kendujhar is managed by the District Sub-Registrar and departmental Sub-Registrars have been posted at Anandapur and Sainkula. But the Revenue Officer of the local subdivisional office is functioning as the *ex-officio* Sub-Registrar of Champua. The Additional District Magistrate who is also the District Registrar controls the registration organisation of the district.

The income realised from registration from 1973-74 to 1977-78 is furnished below.

1973-74	.. Rs. 1,74,958.80
1974-75	.. Rs. 2,24,358.75
1975-76	.. Rs. 2,95,158.50
1976-77	.. Rs. 2,48,073.25
1977-78	.. Rs. 2,74,492.00

Revenue is also collected by sale of both judicial and non-judicial stamps. The following are the receipt figures of stamps from 1973-74 to 1977-78.

Year	Judicial Rs.	Non-Judicial Rs.
1973-74	1,55,228.60	6,64,154.55
1974-75	1,69,492.95	7,15,564.30
1975-76	1,81,845.68	7,51,592.00
1976-77	1,97,883.47	8,20,787.75
1977-78	2,24,453.10	10,57,333.35

The district is under the jurisdiction of the Income-tax Officer, Kendujhar Circle, Kendujhar. This circle started functioning from 1973. The Income-tax Officer is responsible for the assessment and collection of income-tax in the district. The income-tax demand, arrear and collection figures of the district from 1973-74 to 1977-78 are given in Appendix IX

CENTRAL :
Income-tax

For the purpose of Central Excise Administration, the district, excluding the Champua subdivision, comes under the Jajpur Sector controlled by an Inspector. This Sector is under the control of the Superintendent of Central Excise, Baleshwar, who in turn is controlled by the Assistant Collector, Central Excise Division, Cuttack. There is no Central Excise revenue yield from this part of the district. The Champua subdivision comes under the Barbil Sector which started functioning from 1960. The production-based Central Range of Rourkela Central Excise Division controls this Sector.

Central
Excise

The central excise and customs collection figures of the district from 1973-74 to 1977-78 have been given in the following table

Year	Central Excise Rs.	Customs Rs.
1973-74	34,67,697.00	300
1974-75	25,93,144.00	..
1975-76	17,45,947.15	..
1976-77	28,94,513.48	100
1977-78	55,57,824.33	..

APPENDIX I

Total village area of Kendujhar ex-State as arrived at in the Settlement of 1892-1900
(in acres*)

Subdivision	Village Area		
	Cultivated village area	Uncultivated village area	Total village area
1	2	3	4
Kendujhar ..	85,892.62	1,27,800.78	2,13,693.40
Champua ..	54,482.98	1,34,839.92	1,89,322.90
Anandapur ..	78,212.88	2,08,715.40	2,86,928.28
Total ..	2,18,588.48	4,71,356.10	6,89,944.58

APPENDIX II

Total village area of Kendujhar ex-State as arrived at in the Settlement of 1914-15
(in acres)

Subdivision	Village Area		
	Cultivated village area	Uncultivated village area	Total village area
1	2	3	4
Sadar (Kendujhar) ..	2,43,090.28	5,34,291.01	7,77,381.29
Champua ..	1,10,029.49	2,13,631.17	3,23,660.66
Anandapur ..	1,20,034.17	1,22,669.13	2,42,703.30
Total ..	4,73,153.94	8,70,591.31	13,43,745.25

APPENDIX III

Land Revenue assessed at 1914-15 Settlement (in rupees)

Source of Revenue	Upper Kendujhar	Lower Kendujhar	Total
1	2	3	4
1. State demands from raiyati and Tanki, and Zamindari, etc.	1,89,728	2,11,769	4,01,497
2. From Debottar, Tikait and Rani Saheba ..	14,788	17,330	32,118
3. School and Dispensary cesses ..	15,305	15,826	31,131
4. Nistar cess, etc. ..	32,563	13,583	46,146
Total ..	2,52,384	2,58,508	5,10,892

* One acre—404687 hectare

APPENDIX IV

Total village area under each class of tenure in the ex-State (both cultivated and uncultivated) as per 1914-15 Settlement

Class of Tenure		Upper Kendujhar (acres)	Lower Kendujhar (acres)	Total (acres)
I. Niskar Lakhraj Tenure				
1. Debottar	..	27,789·72	17,341·31	45,131·03
2. Perottar	..	..	21·64	21·64
3. Brahmottar	..	8,029·50	6,217·46	14,246·96
4. Dakhina	..	15·36	222·98	238·34
5. Khairat	..	0·81	18·21	19·02
6. Khanja (a) Rani	..	4,601·35	1,588·73	6,190·08
(b) Tikait	..	10,194·26	922·56	11,116·82
7. Khorposh Babuyan	..	25·20	..	25·20
8. Panpika	..	301·24	520·47	821·71
9. Dutta Niskar	..	..	89·40	89·40
10. Service Jagir	..	4,531·28	948·26	5,479·54
11. Mohatran	..	..	27·76	27·76
12. Chada Niskar	..	..	3·08	3·08
13. Chinra Jagir	..	..	5·60	5·60
II. Tanki Lakhraj Tenure				
1. Panpika	..	485·11	643·75	1,128·86
2. Dutta	..	121·61	1,200·02	1,321·63
3. Brahmottar	..	61·52	1,524·23	1,585·75
4. Mohatran including Sounti Grant	..	277·91	54·43	332·34
5. Debottar	..	71·24	412·91	484·15
6. Other Tankis	..	41·11	195·08	236·19

APPENDIX IV (Concl'd.)

Class of Tenure		Upper Kendujhar (acres)	Lower Kendujhar (acres)	Total (acres)
III. Tanki Jagir				
1. Jagir	..	..	195·39	195·39
2. Chada	..	..	467·17	467·17
3. Raktapatta ..	..	..	45·42	45·42
4. Kharposh Tanki	..	..	2,934·98	2,934·98
IV. Zamindari Jagir				
1. Kaliahata	..	18,866·86	..	18,866·86
2. Dhenka	..	..	1,183·94	1,183·94
V. Raiyati				
(a) State	..	3,21,262·28	95,528·40	4,16,790·68
(b) Nij-chas	..	704·70	261·39	966·09
(c) Chirol	..	131·02	433·28	564·30
VI. British Government				
	..	..	129·41	129·41
VII. Waste Patit Jungle, etc., within the village area				
		73,529·87	1,09,566·04	1,83,095·91

APPENDIX V

Rates of rent fixed on different classes of land in the district

Approved classification of land	Approved rates of rent per acre (in Rs.)						
	Block A (Anandapur subdivision)			Block B-1 (Ghatagan, Harichandanpur and Kendujhar police-stations of Kendujhar subdivision)			
	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class I	Class II	Class III	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sarad I ..	..	..	..	6.00	5.00	4.00	
Sarad II ..	..	..	—	5.00	4.00	3.00	
Sarad III ..	..	..	..	4.00	3.00	2.00	
Sarad Dofasali I ..	..	..	..	7.00	6.00	5.00	
Sarad Dofasali II ..	..	..	..	6.00	5.00	4.00	
Sarad Dofasali III ..	..	..	..	5.00	4.00	3.00	
Sarad Jala I ..	..	8.00	7.00	6.00	7.00	6.00	5.00
Sarad Jala II ..	..	7.00	6.00	5.00	6.00	5.00	4.00
Sarad Jala III ..	..	6.00	5.00	4.00	5.00	4.00	3.00
Sarad Jala Dofasali I ..	..	10.00	8.75	7.50	8.75	7.50	6.25
Sarad Jala Dofasali II ..	..	8.75	7.50	6.25	7.50	6.25	4.50
Sarad Jala Dofasali III ..	..	7.50	6.25	5.00	6.25	5.00	3.75
Dalua I ..	..	5.00	4.00	3.00	5.00	4.00	3.00
Dalua II ..	..	4.00	3.00	2.00	4.00	3.00	2.00
Biali ..	..	..	..	..	4.00	3.00	2.00
Biali Dofasali ..	..	..	..	..	5.00	4.00	3.00
Baje Fasal I ..	..	..	..	..	7.00	6.00	5.00
Baje Fasal II ..	..	..	..	..	6.00	5.00	4.00
Taila I ..	..	..	..	..	3.00	2.50	2.00
Taila II ..	..	..	..	..	2.50	2.00	1.50

APPENDIX V (Contd.)

Approved rates of rent per acre (in Rs.)							
Approved classification of land	Block A (Anandapur subdivision)			Block B-1 (Ghatagan, Harichandanpur and Kendujhar police-stations of Kendujhar subdivision)			
	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class I	Class II	Class III	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Bagayat I ..	..	..	..	5·00	4·00	3·00	
Bagayat II ..	..	..	..	4·00	3·00	2·50	
Bagayat III ..	..	..	..	3·00	2·50	2·00	
Jalasaya I ..	..	..	..	7·00	6·00	5·00	
Jalasaya II ..	..	..	..	4·00	3·00	2·00	
Pala I ..	..	..	..	7·00	6·00	5·00	
Pala II ..	..	..	..	6·00	5·00	4·00	
Pala III ..	..	..	..	5·00	4·00	3·00	
Miscellaneous land ..	..	..	..	1·00	1·00	1·00	
Homestead (Rural)* ..	..	..	..	7·00	6·00	5·00	
Rates of rent of homestead land in Anandapur Town (in Rs.)				Rates of rent of homestead land (in Rs.) in urban areas			
	100·00	60·00	30·00	Group of Units	Ghar-bari I	Ghar-bari II	Ghar-bari III
				A	150·00	100·00	25·00
				B	50·00	25·00	12·50
				C	12·50	10·00	7·50
(Approved rates of rent of the lands used for industrial and commercial purposes)							
				A	..	Rs. 800·00	
				B	..	Rs. 300·00	
				C	..	Rs. 100·00	

* For group of villages.

Approved rates of rent per acre (in Rs.)

Approved classification of land	Block B-2 (Patana, Kanjipani, Panda- pada and Telkoi police-stations)			Block C (Champua subdivision)		
				Class I	Class II	Class III
	Class I	Class II	Class III			
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Sarad I ..	6·00	5·00	4·00	7·00	6·00	5·00
Sarad II ..	5·00	4·00	3·00	6·00	5·00	4·00
Sarad III ..	4·00	3·00	2·00	5·00	4·00	3·00
Sarad Dofasali I..	7·00	6·00	5·00	8·00	7·00	6·00
Sarad Dofasali II	6·00	5·00	4·00	7·00	6·00	5·00
Sarad Dofasali III	5·00	4·00	3·00	6·00	5·00	4·00
Sarad Jala I ..	7·00	6·00	5·00	8·00	7·00	6·00
Sarad Jala II ..	6·00	5·00	4·00	7·00	6·00	5·00
Sarad Jala III ..	5·00	4·00	3·00	6·00	5·00	4·00
Sarad Jala .. Dofasali I	8·75	7·50	6·25	9·00	8·00	7·00
Sarad Jala .. Dofasali II	7·50	6·25	4·50	8·00	7·00	6·00
Sarad Jala .. Dofasali III	6·25	5·00	3·75	7·00	6·00	5·00
Dalua I ..	5·00	4·00	3·00	5·00	4·00	3·00
Dalua II ..	4·00	3·00	2·00	4·00	3·00	2·00
Biali ..	4·00	3·00	2·00	4·00	3·00	2·00
Biali Dofasali ..	5·00	4·00	3·00	5·00	4·00	3·00
Baje Fasal I ..	7·00	6·00	4·00	8·00	7·00	6·00
Baje Fasal II ..	..	..	..	7·00	6·00	5·00
Taila I ..	3·00	2·50	2·00	4·00	3·00	2·50
Taila II ..	2·50	2·00	1·50	3·00	2·50	2·00
Bagayat I ..	5·00	4·00	3·00	7·00	6·00	5·00
Bagayat II ..	4·00	3·00	2·50	6·00	5·00	4·00
Bagayat III ..	3·00	2·50	2·00	4·00	3·00	2·00
Jalasaya I ..	7·00	6·00	5·00	8·00	7·00	6·00
Jalasaya II ..	4·00	3·00	2·00	5·00	4·00	3·00
Pala I ..	7·00	6·00	5·00	8·00	7·00	6·00

APPENDIX V (Contd.)

Approved rates of rent per acre (in Rs.)						
Approved classification of land	Block B-2 (Patana, Kanjipani, Pandapada and Telkoi police-stations)			Block C (Champua subdivision)		
				Class I	Class II	Class III
	Class I	Class II	Class III			
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Pala II ..	6·00	5·00	4·00	7·00	6·00	5·00
Pala III ..	5·00	4·00	3·00	..	..	..
Miscellaneous land	1·00	1·00	1·00	2·00	2·00	2·00
Homestead (Rural)*	7·00	6·00	5·00	8·00	7·00	6·00
Rates of rent in urban areas			Rates of rent (in Rs.) for lands used for residential and charitable purposes			
Classification of land	Rent per acre (in Rs.)		Group	Gharbari I	Gharbari II	Gharbari III
Gharbari I	25·00		A	200·00	175·00	150·00
Gharbari II	20·00		B	175·00	150·00	125·00
Gharbari III	10·00		C	125·00	100·00	75·00
Lands under trade, industries and commerce	80·00		Rates of rent per acre (in Rs.) of lands used for industrial and commercial purposes			
			Group	Gharbari I	Gharbari II	Gharbari III
			A	800·00	700·00	600·00
			B	700·00	600·00	500·00
			C	500·00	400·00	300·00

* For group of villages.

		Approved rates of rent per acre (in Rs.)		
Approved classification of land		Block D (Bhuyan Pirh and Juang Pirh)		
		Class I	Class II	Class III
1		14	15	16
Sarad I	..	8.00	6.00	4.00
Sarad II	..	6.00	5.00	3.50
Sarad III	..	4.00	3.50	2.50
Sarad Dofasali I	..	..	..	..
Sarad Dofasali II	..	..	..	..
Sarad Dofasali III	..	..	..	..
Sarad Jala I	..	8.50	6.50	4.50
Sarad Jala II	..	6.50	5.50	4.00
Sarad Jala III	..	4.50	4.00	3.00
Sarad Jala Dofasali I	..	10.50	8.50	6.00
Sarad Jala Dofasali II	..	8.50	7.50	5.50
Sarad Jala Dofasali III	..	6.50	6.00	4.50
Dalua I	..	..	..	..
Dalua II	..	..	..	..
Biali	..	4.00	3.50	2.50
Biali Dofasali	..	6.00	5.00	3.50
Baje Fasal I	..	8.50	6.50	4.50
Baje Fasal II	..	6.50	5.50	4.00

KENDUJHAR
APPENDIX V (Concl'd.)

Approved classification of land		Approved rates of rent per acre (in Rs.)		
		Block D (Bhuyan Pirh and Juang Pirh)		
		Class I	Class II	Class III
1		14	15	16
Taila I } Taila II }	..	3.50	3.00	2.50
Bagayat I	..	6.00	5.00	3.50
Bagayat II	..	4.00	3.50	2.50
Bagayat III	..	3.50	2.50	2.00
Jalasaya I	..	8.50	6.50	4.50
Jalasaya II	..	4.00	3.50	2.50
Pala I	..	8.50	6.50	4.50
Pala II	..	6.50	5.50	4.00
Pala III	..	4.50	4.00	3.00
Miscellaneous land	..	2.00	2.00	2.00
Homestead (Rural)*	..	10.00	8.00	6.00
		Rates of rent for rural areas (Industrial and commercial)		
		Group of villages	Rate of rent per acre (in Rs.)	
		I	40.00	
		II	32.00	
		III	24.00	

* For group of villages.

APPENDIX VI

Demand and Collection of rent, cess etc, from 1980-81 to 1984-85 of the district

1980-81		
	Demand	Collection
Part-I	15,59,689.31	10,73,854.38
Part-II	44,52,749.13	34,35,454.73
Part-III	1,19,319.48	67,770.67
Total	61,31,757.92	45,77,079.78
1981-82		
Part-I	15,09,555.34	9,55,763.45
Part-II	23,57,213.49	11,37,249.96
Part-III	2,05,016.16	99,414.18
Total	40,71,784.99	21,9,427.59
1982-83		
Part-I	16,89,278.24	8,68,692.39
Part-II	24,58,916.76	11,78,635.44
Part-III	2,81,712.43	1,22,546.87
Total	44,29,907.43	21.69,874.70
1983-84		
Part-I	21,46,896.82	15,18,981.57
Part-II	18,50,203.87	6,33,915.99
Part-III	3,36,540.54	2,16,267.01
Total	43,33,641.23	23,69,164.57
1984-85		
Part-I	21,08,212.32	16,25,915.75
Part-II	17,44,190.51	5,69,115.92
Part-III	2,99,854.76	1,64,685.20
Total	41,52,257.59	23,59,716.87
Part-I	.. Rent, Cess including Nistar Cess	
Part-II	.. Sairat and Miscellaneous Revenue	
Part-III	.. Water tax	

APPENDIX VII

**Sales Tax, Agricultural Income-tax, Entertainment Tax and Tax
collected from Sale of Motor Spirit**

Year	Central Sales Tax (Rs.)	State Sales Tax (Rs.)	Agricultural Income-tax (Rs.)	Orissa Entertain- ment Tax (Rs.)	Motor Spirit Tax (Rs.)
1973-74 ..	10,33,106	14,98,704	2,417	52,477	8,29,362
1974-75 ..	13,34,786	20,24,202	359	70,160	6,24,472
1975-76 ..	14,37,929	32,40,248	1,488	1,46,440	8,02,928
1976-77 ..	15,14,656	34,86,367	4,134	2,14,108	7,25,103
1977-78 ..	16,63,710	39,81,630	1,539	1,71,105	5,71,345

APPENDIX VIII

Collection of Excise Revenue during the years 1973-74 to 1977-78

Year	Demand (Rs.)	Collection (Rs.)
1973-74 ..	25,98,646	23,56,264
1974-75 ..	28,63,080	26,25,548
1975-76 ..	40,95,829	37,99,017
1976-77 ..	44,48,516	44,34,954
1977-78 ..	23,84,326	23,53,798

APPENDIX IX

**Income-tax demand and collection figures of the district from 1973-74 to
1977-78**

Year	Demand (Rs.)	Arrear (Rs.)	Collection (Rs.)
1973-74 ..	10,07,337	14,78,095	10,02,057
1974-75 ..	7,03,412	14,83,375	10,04,070
1975-76 ..	9,21,700	11,82,717	10,79,740
1976-77 ..	17,80,681	10,24,677	13,08,205
1977-78 ..	11,41,670	14,97,153	15,80,922