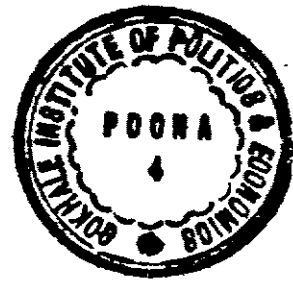


**FINAL REPORT**  
**ON THE**  
**LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT**  
**OF THE**  
**SAMBALPUR DISTRICT**  
**1926.**



---

**BY**  
**KHAN BAHADUR MUHAMMAD HAMID,**  
*Settlement Officer.*



**PATNA :**  
**Superintendent, Government Printing, Bihar and Orissa**

**1927.**

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## INTRODUCTION.

THIS is the fourth Settlement report of the Sambalpur district. The last report written by Mr. F. Dewar, I.C.S., Settlement Officer, in 1906, contains a mass of interesting and instructive information regarding the district and its revenue system which is of permanent value. In the present report I have endeavoured in Part I to bring Mr. Dewar's figures and information up to date, and in Part II to give a full account of the present operations and the modifications made at this revision in the settlement procedure and in the system of rent enhancement. The important papers relating to these two subjects are printed in Appendices I and J.

I am indebted to Mr. F. C. King, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur, for the two lists of laws in force in the Sambalpur district, printed in Appendix Q, which were prepared in his office.

M. HAMID.

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**APPENDICES.**

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## APPENDIX A.

## Comparative statement of Revenue demand for Khalsa.

Serial number.	Name of Tahsil.	At last settlement.		Before revision.		As now revised.		Percentage of increase (difference of columns 8 and 6 on column 6).	Remarks.
		Revenue assessed.	Actual revenue demand after exclusion of muada.	Revenue assessed.	Actual revenue demand after exclusion of muada.	Revenue assessed.	Actual revenue demand after exclusion of muada.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Per cent.	
1	Bargrah Tahsil	1,15,368 8 0	1,04,416 8 0	1,13,148 12 0	1,04,024 12 0	1,41,907 3 0	1,33,110 0 0	68	
2	Sadr Tahsil	86,157 6 0	87,473 11 11	94,808 8 8	89,660 7 6	1,12,423 15 8	99,601 6 0	34	
	Total of the district	1,99,415 14 0	1,91,890 12 11	1,98,717 1 6	1,74,885 8 8	2,77,431 2 0	2,44,610 14 0	60	

## APPENDIX B.

## Comparative statement of Takoli payments of the Zamindaris.

Serial number.	Name of Zamindari.	At last settlement.					At present settlement.					Remarks.
		Total valuation of the estate including Sewal.	Kamil Janna.	Percentage of Kamil Janna on total assets.	Takoli payment.	Percentage of takoli on Kamil Janna.	Total valuation of the estate including Sewal.	Kamil Janna.	Percentage of Kamil Janna on total assets.	Takoli payment.	Percentage of takoli on Kamil Janna.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs.		
1	Barpali	19,567 12 0	11,700	60	2,600	23	26,865 2 0	17,325	60	6,020	40	
2	Bijapur	6,398 14 0	4,020	60	1,600	25	13,766 1 0	6,360	60	2,306	40	
3	Ghes	4,280 4 0	2,600	60	1,300	30	6,528 2 0	2,920	60	1,060	50	
4	Kharsal	2,865 4 0	2,020	60	860	43	5,107 7 0	2,070	60	1,685	50	
5	Paharsingra	850 2 0	500	59	300	40	1,628 8 0	895	60	500	50	
6	Bheron	6,169 10 0	3,700	60	1,700	46	8,323 2 0	4,925	60	2,495	50	
7	Mundomohul	465 6 0	275	59	120	44	673 15 0	325	60	265	50	
8	Fatkulanda	736 14 0	445	60	300	67	1,069 2 0	640	60	320	50	
9	Borsambar	38,408 8 0	22,815	59	2,500	37	66,648 8 0	32,767	60	21,505	40	
	Total of Bargrah Tahsil Zamindaris.	82,311 16 0	49,108	60	17,170	35	1,55,838 0 0	92,467	60	38,916	42	
1	Rajpur	2,076 10 0	1,085	52	500	26	4,712 1 0	2,520	60	1,190	40	
2	Rampur	8,479 14 0	4,664	55	2,000	43	16,323 5 0	9,730	60	4,668	50	
3	Kulabira	16,072 2 0	9,040	56	3,400	37	31,146 7 0	18,702	60	9,350	50	
4	Machhda	672 4 0	370	55	150	41	1,427 8 0	665	60	420	50	
5	Kodabaga	2,584 8 0	1,590	55	600	50	4,702 12 0	2,680	60	1,420	50	
6	Lakra	2,081 0 0	1,085	52	700	43	5,662 1 0	2,980	60	1,672	50	
7	Gachhloindgh	2,525 6 0	1,254	55	600	41	5,311 15 0	2,730	60	1,765	50	
	Total of Sadr Tahsil Zamindaris	39,702 10 0	21,066	55	6,530	30	70,098 2 0	42,087	60	20,646	46	
	Total of Zamindaris of the district.	1,22,104 4 0	70,873	59	28,720	36	2,26,936 2 0	1,34,554	60	59,562	44	

N.B.—Percentage of increase in the Takoli payments of all zamindaris in the district, 181.



## APPENDIX C.

## Details of village area in acres.

Name of tahsil.	Occupied area.		Unoccupied area.					Total.		Remarks.
	At last settlement.	At present.	Groves.	Tree forest.	Scrub jungle and grass.	Under water, hills, roads, and <i>baatia</i> .	Total.	At last settlement.	At present.	
3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bargarh tahsil Khalsa ...	3,96,005	3,96,950	875	13,827	68,534	62,685	1,35,921	5,36,985	5,32,771	The decrease in village area in the khalsa portion is due to the fact that 10 square miles in Bargarh and 13 square miles in Sadr were made reserved forests after last settlement.
.. Zamindaris ...	3,75,787	4,81,373	307	55,891	97,485	47,189	1,00,963	5,60,798	6,62,258	
Total of the Bargarh tahsil ...	7,71,792	8,78,323	1,182	69,718	1,66,119	110,874	2,36,884	10,97,783	11,95,029	
Sadr tahsil Khalsa ...	3,63,985	2,33,676	1,638	46,328	82,536	42,012	1,72,568	4,76,373	4,66,444	
.. Zamindaris ...	1,48,503	1,22,905	838	87,428	66,950	26,465	1,81,681	3,46,412	3,54,136	
Total of the Sadr tahsil ...	5,12,488	3,56,581	2,476	1,33,756	1,49,486	68,477	3,54,249	8,22,785	8,20,580	
Grand total of the district ...	11,77,280	12,34,904	3,658	2,03,474	3,15,605	1,79,351	5,91,133	19,20,568	20,15,609	951 Sambalpur mahal.

N.B.—The figures in column 6 include old *fallow* area the total of which for the whole district is 140,537 acres.

## APPENDIX D.

## Area in acres under cultivation classed according to position.

Name of tahsil.	Pahal.		Berna.		Mal.		At.	Barchha (Irrigated).	Pa-l.		Increase in irrigation since last settlement.
	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.			Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	
3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bargarh Khalsa ...	30,501	18,095	23,017	39,746	21,521	1,70,430	1,30,130	8,543	1,370	697	26,831
.. Zamindaris ...	21,780	24,048	12,480	30,132	14,084	1,13,935	2,34,513	3,765	1,037	1,820	27,665
Total of the Bargarh tahsil ...	52,281	42,143	35,497	69,878	35,605	2,84,365	3,64,643	12,308	2,407	2,517	54,496
Sadr Khalsa ...	26,700	16,374	18,383	34,572	15,753	89,792	68,396	3,641	1,647	1,521	10,062
.. Zamindaris ...	7,000	6,140	3,320	18,580	6,034	26,432	67,365	1,710	941	1,575	2,741
Total of Sadr tahsil ...	33,700	22,514	21,703	53,152	21,787	1,16,224	1,35,761	5,351	2,588	3,096	12,803
Grand Total of the district ...	85,981	64,657	57,200	1,22,030	57,392	3,00,589	4,99,404	17,659	5,005	5,613	67,300

APPENDIX E.

Cropped area classified according to crops.

Serial no.	Name of tahsil.	Rice.	Bengal-cane.	Til.	Cotton.	Urid and mung.	Kulihl.	Wheat.	Kodan and gujji.	Other crops.	Total.	Do crop
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Bargarh Khalsa	253,484	2,821	4,758	342	18,038	8,881	144	2,432	6,808	291,886	
2	.. Zamindari	225,779	1,887	25,175	4,740	27,278	12,657	274	20,125	10,812	349,878	
	Total of Bargarh Tahsil	479,263	4,708	29,933	8,082	45,316	21,538	418	22,557	17,620	641,764	
3	Sadr Khalsa	199,039	1,050	11,184	190	14,494	9,108	118	4,832	8,775	245,790	
4	.. Zamindari	100,054	579	9,468	848	8,309	8,287	14	8,406	4,288	136,479	
	Total of Sadr Tahsil	299,093	1,629	20,652	1,038	22,803	17,395	132	13,238	13,063	382,269	
	Grand Total of the district	778,356	6,337	50,585	7,120	78,119	38,933	550	35,795	30,683	1,024,033	

APPENDIX F.

Abstract of record-of-rights.

Serial no.	Name of tahsil.	Home farm land.						Occupancy land.				Total of occupancy area.	Service land.		Revenue in grains.	
		Bhogra	Bhogra bhog.	Sir.	Khudkast.	Total.	Percentage on total occupied area.	Held by Gountias.		Held by occupancy tenants.			Number of holdings.	Area.		Number of holdings.
								Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
1	Bargarh Khalsa	53,710	2,816	2,483	810	65,619	17	401	18,765	26,681	297,195	213,980	1,285	16,125	24	
2	.. Zamindari	...	...	72,437	24,125	96,572	21	...	...	20,892	239,790	239,790	1,024	14,901	1,444	
	Total of Bargarh Tahsil.	53,710	2,816	74,920	24,945	162,191	19	401	18,765	46,573	636,985	653,770	2,309	31,026	1,888	
3	Sadr Khalsa	37,012	716	2,176	2,615	43,719	15	423	11,239	26,808	224,065	224,304	1,061	14,072	70	
4	Sadr Zamindari	...	...	24,436	2,587	27,023	19	...	...	12,740	120,494	120,494	681	6,187	681	
	Total of Sadr Tahsil.	37,012	716	27,612	11,382	70,742	18	423	11,239	39,548	344,559	344,798	1,742	20,259	781	
	Grand Total of the district.	90,722	3,532	102,532	36,327	232,933	18	914	29,004	66,321	980,544	1,019,568	4,051	51,285	2,669	

Note—This total includes 188 acres of malikmahua lands in four villages—viz, Bargarh, Chakarkend, Baria, and Bardol.

**APPENDIX G.**

**Detailed comparative statement of rent assessment.**

Serial no.	Name of tahsil.	On home-farm holdings.		On occupancy holdings.		On mraaf holdings.	
		At last settlement.	As now settled.	At last settlement.	As now settled.	At last settlement.	As now settled.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Bargarh Khalsa	30,008 2 0	48,801 18 0	1,15,519 9 0	1,03,068 4 0	541 2 0	731 1 0
2	.. Zamindaris	19,361 9 0	29,972 13 0	51,218 13 0	60,028 13 0	...	...
	<b>Total of Bargarh Tahsil</b>	<b>49,369 11 0</b>	<b>78,773 31 0</b>	<b>1,66,737 22 0</b>	<b>1,63,096 17 0</b>	<b>541 2 0</b>	<b>731 1 0</b>
3	Sadr Khalsa	22,599 4 0	29,057 13 0	86,757 0 0	1,18,061 16 0	379 0 0	514 12 0
4	.. Zamindaris	6,813 14 0	12,033 14 0	24,571 0 0	37,202 5 0	...	...
	<b>Total of Sadr Tahsil</b>	<b>29,412 8 0</b>	<b>41,090 27 0</b>	<b>1,11,328 0 0</b>	<b>1,55,263 21 0</b>	<b>379 0 0</b>	<b>514 12 0</b>
	<b>Total of the district</b>	<b>78,781 19 0</b>	<b>1,19,863 58 0</b>	<b>2,78,065 22 0</b>	<b>3,18,359 38 0</b>	<b>920 2 0</b>	<b>1,245 13 0</b>

Serial no.	Name of tahsil.	On service holdings.		Total assessment.		Incidence per acre.	
		At last settlement.	As now settled.	At last settlement.	As now settled.	At last settlement.	As now settled.
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Bargarh Khalsa	5,979 13 0	8,645 2 0	1,52,234 9 0	2,10,234 4 0	0 6 4	0 6 9
2	.. Zamindaris	3,193 4 0	7,596 7 0	75,773 8 0	1,16,288 0 0	0 3 4	0 4 1
	<b>Total of Bargarh Tahsil</b>	<b>9,172 17 0</b>	<b>16,241 9 0</b>	<b>2,28,007 17 0</b>	<b>3,26,522 4 0</b>	<b>0 10</b>	<b>0 6 3</b>
3	Sadr Khalsa	6,461 4 0	8,074 13 0	1,16,216 8 0	1,48,299 8 0	0 6 11	0 6 6
4	.. Zamindaris	3,527 13 0	5,511 15 0	36,442 10 0	53,346 2 0	0 3 11	0 4 11
	<b>Total of Sadr Tahsil</b>	<b>9,988 7 0</b>	<b>13,585 28 0</b>	<b>1,52,658 18 0</b>	<b>2,01,645 10 0</b>	<b>0 8 10</b>	<b>0 7 2</b>
	<b>Total of the district</b>	<b>19,160 24 0</b>	<b>29,826 37 0</b>	<b>3,80,665 35 0</b>	<b>5,28,167 14 0</b>	<b>0 8 2</b>	<b>0 6 7</b>

APPENDIX H.

Agricultural stock list.

Serial No.	Name of tahsil.	Bullocks.	Bulls.	Cows.	Buff buffaloes.	Cow buffaloes.	Young stock (including buffalo calves).	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses and ponies.	Ploughs.	Carts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Bargarb Khalsa ...	70,407	508	27,611	14,128	1,183	27,187	4,001	4,729	103	41,700	10
2	.. Zamindari ...	18,695	440	41,973	13,206	3,717	30,689	4,363	8,719	275	28,800	9
	Total of Bargarb Tahsil ...	1,29,102	967	69,584	27,334	4,870	57,876	8,364	13,448	378	70,500	19
3	Sadr Khalsa ...	62,708	212	28,865	8,089	2,001	25,375	2,204	11,527	168	25,131	1
4	.. Zamindari ...	27,350	81	15,862	5,880	681	14,053	1,070	6,548	88	16,208	1
	Total of Sadr Tahsil ...	80,058	293	44,727	13,969	2,682	39,428	3,274	18,075	256	41,339	2
	Grand Total of the district	2,10,060	1,331	1,14,311	41,303	7,552	1,07,304	11,638	31,523	634	1,21,839	21

## APPENDIX I.

## Correspondence regarding the modification of settlement procedure in the district of Sambalpur.

## I.

No. 219, dated Sambalpur, the 13th February 1923.

From—Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HAMID, Settlement Officer, Sambalpur,

To—The Director of Land Records and Surveys, Bihar and Orissa.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the results of the enquiries made by me at Nagpur and Chanda where I was deputed to study the Central Provinces Settlement procedure :—

2. I arrived at Nagpur on the 2nd February 1923, as desired by the Settlement Commissioner, Mr. J. F. Dyer, J.L.C.S. On that date, and on the 3rd I attended the Settlement Commissioner's office and discussed various matters with him. On the 4th I went to Chanda under Mr. Dyer's advice, and from the 4th to the 7th I spent at Chanda. There are two Settlements at Chanda—Chanda West and Chanda East. The former has just closed its operations having taken 4½ years to finish 1,445 villages. The Settlement Officer, Mr. R. S. Thakur, personally explained the whole procedure to me and gave me every facility in my enquiries. The Chanda East Settlement has to deal with 1,555 villages in a three years' programme; the greater part of the tract is Zamindari where the Settlement Officer has not to inspect the villages personally and rents are settled by consent between the Zamindar and the tenants under the new Central Provinces Tenancy Act. The Settlement Officer, Rao Sahib D. L. Swamy, was touring in a remote part of the district—two days' journey from headquarters—and I could not find time to meet him in camp. But I spent a day in his office at Chanda and studied the working of the statistical branch.

3. I have brought away a mass of notes and papers which I hope to find very useful in my work here and my only regret is that it was not possible to depute the Settlement Officer of Sambalpur to the Chanda Settlement for training before the operations here were started. In this letter I submit three proposals for your consideration and I request that orders may be passed on them as soon as possible to enable me to start the statistical branch.

(1) *Settlement Officer's inspection of villages.*—In the Central Provinces the Settlement Officer inspects every village in the khalsa area personally. His inspection is mainly directed to a check of field classification and he examines the soil of those fields which the Assistant Settlement Officer has noted that the Settlement Officer should see. If there is no such note the Settlement Officer just passes through the village and goes on to the next. The classification is entirely a soil classification in which the chances of error are large and the Settlement Officer has to turn up the sod of each field which he inspects in order to be sure about its classification. In Sambalpur the classification is purely a position classification in which the chances of error are very small; the field staff are all local men who are thoroughly familiar with the system of classification and the Assistant Settlement Officers are either local men or have served for many years in this district. In these circumstances I submit that there is not in this district the same necessity for the Settlement Officer's personal inspection of each village as in the Central Provinces, and I propose that the old practice be considerably relaxed. There are nearly 1,000 villages in the khalsa portion of the district and if the programme is to be finished in 1925, as proposed, I could not inspect more than 25 per cent. of the villages in all. If the senior Assistant Settlement Officer, Baba Uma Charan Das, is also specially empowered to make village inspections, the percentage might be raised to 40. I would vary the percentage from group to group according to necessity. In the Zamindari area, I would continue the old practice (followed at the last Settlement) according to which the Settlement Officer toured through the zamindari, to get an idea of the local conditions and did not have to make any regular village inspections.

(2) *Reports to be submitted to Government.*—In the Central Provinces the following reports are submitted by the Settlement Officer :—

## KHALSA.

- (1) Forecast report for district with figures by Tahsils.
- (2) Group rent rate and assessment reports.
- (3) Summarised Tahsil reports showing only differences from the forecast.
- (4) District final report, on which Government confirms the Settlement.

## ZAMINDARI.

- (1) Forecast as above.
- (2) Takoli report for each zamindari.
- (3) Tahsil reports as above.
- (4) Final report.

All these reports are submitted to the local Government through the Settlement Commissioner and with the group rent rate and assessment report are submitted mahalwar statements with the Settlement Officer's notes on all villages of the group. The Settlement Commissioner also notes on each mahalwar statement regarding the suitability of the proposed unit rate. I submit for your perusal a copy of the rent rate and assessment report of the Chanda group and also a copy of the mahalwar statement of village Ghugus of that group. The procedure is very elaborate and it should be considered whether it is necessary to insist on this report. The impression I gathered at Nagpur and Chanda was that the Central Provinces authorities had realised that their very elaborate procedure with its multiplicity of reports and statements was not necessary or suitable in many tracts and this had led them to introduce the simplified procedure of assessment described in Settlement instruction no. XVI, under which the Settlement Officer is left to fix rents without having to take the previous orders of Government in every village. This is also in consonance with the practice followed in the rest of this province. In Sambalpur the rents are extraordinarily low in pitch and generally small in amount; the object aimed at is to secure an enhancement of 25 per cent. on the whole, and it does not seem to me necessary to follow the very elaborate procedure of the Central Provinces in the matter of reports. In the circumstances, it should be considered whether the group rent rate and assessment report should not be discontinued. All necessary information will be submitted to Government in the summarised report (no. 3 of the above list) and any modification ordered by Government can easily be made before announcement.

(3) *Working of the Statistical branch.*—The Central Provinces authorities have modified the old jamabandi (Khatian) form, adding five new columns as under :—

*Rental calculations not part of record-of-rights.*

Soil class.	Area.	Rate per acre.	Deducted rent.	Proposed rent.
1	2	3	4	5

This does away entirely with the Raiyatwari Abstract (which has been abolished in the Central Provinces) and effects a great saving of time and expense. I propose to follow a similar procedure and make the rental calculations on the working or attestation Khatian adding the following four columns :—

Number of soil units in the holding.	Soil unit rate.	Deducted rent.	Proposed rent.
1	2	3	4

It was suggested to me by Mr. Thakur at Chanda that I should borrow a Superintendent of the statistical branch from the Central Provinces to organise and train the staff here for a few months. I have enquired from Mr. Dyer whether he will be able to let me have an officer and on receipt of his reply, I shall go up for sanction.

Messrs. Dyer and Thakur were very kind and helpful to me and I suggest that they should be thanked officially for the help and facilities they afforded me.

## II.

No. 831, dated Patna, the 19th February 1923.

From—A. D. TUCKER, Esq., I.C.S., Offg. Director of Land Records and Surveys, Bihar and Orissa,  
To—The Settlement Officer of Sambalpur.

With reference to your letter no. 219, dated the 13th February 1923, I have the honour to state that I am sending up the proposals for sanction on the lines of your report. I am proposing that the reports to be submitted should be three:—

- (1) A Tahsil preliminary report.
- (2) A Tahsil rate report (summarised) to be submitted after the statistical work is done, on which orders are to be obtained before announcement.
- (3) A district final report, on which Government confirms the settlement.

The preliminary report should, I think, be continued on the lines of that submitted for Bargarh tahsil though the other preliminary reports may be made a good deal briefer. You have not made any proposal for its alteration. I think that the reports for the Bargarh Zamindaris and Sambalpur Khalsa should be submitted as soon as possible while that for Sambalpur Zamindaris may wait till next December after attestation has started. I request that you will let me have your opinion as to the form of the Tahsil rent rate report which should, without being elaborate, give, as you say, necessary information showing what variations have been made from the proposals sanctioned and what the total increase in rent will be.

With regard to your proposal for the working of the statistical branch by abolishing the raiyatwari abstract and doing the calculations on the khatian, which I am recommending I have to ask how you intend to add the proposed four columns to the attestation khatian. Will you be able to do this with a rubber stamp? This would seem to be the simplest method if there is room in the khatian.

## III.

No. 421, dated Sambalpur, the 24th March 1923.

From—Khan Bahadar MUHAMMAD HAMID, Settlement Officer, Sambalpur,  
To—The Director of Land Records and Surveys, Bihar and Orissa.

With reference to your letter no. 831, dated the 19th February 1923, I have the honour to report as follows:—

(1) As regards the form of the preliminary reports now to be submitted I think that the only portion which can be omitted is the introductory paragraphs of the preliminary report for the Bargarh Tahsil submitted by my predecessor last year, in which he gave a history of the previous settlements and a general description of the district. On all the other heads of that report I am afraid something will have to be said in the reports now to be submitted.

(2) As regards the preliminary report for Sambalpur Khalsa I have only seen two groups which are under attestation during this season and I should like to see more of the Tahsil in the early part of the next field season when all the attestation camps will be working there, before I submit the preliminary report for it. I therefore request your permission to submit the preliminary reports for Sambalpur Khalsa and Sambalpur Zamindaris in the beginning of 1924. The preliminary report for the Bargarh Zamindaris will be submitted during May next.

(3) As regards the form of the summarised Tahsil report (showing differences from the forecast) I find that in the Chanda Settlement this report comprises the following heads:—

Position of the Tahsil, general description, rainfall, population, communication and trade, prices, value of land, soils and soil factors, cultivation, cropping, occupied area, history of rents, malguzars, tenants, rental enhancement, valuation of home-farm, sewai, revenue malikana and period of settlement. It will be seen that all the heads except the last six merely repeat the information and figures already submitted in the preliminary report and which will be included in their final form in the District Final Report. It seems to me quite unnecessary to include these heads in the summarised Tahsil report which I would confine strictly to showing the variations from the proposals sanctioned and the total increase in rent. This is now proposed to be done in the Central Provinces and the Settlement Commissioner at Nagpur told me in a discussion on this point that the summarised Tahsil report could very well be condensed into a page and a half of printed matter. I propose that the summarised Tahsil report should be a brief general report for which it is not necessary to prescribe any heads.

(4) As suggested in the last paragraph of the letter under reply I have obtained rubber stamps for adding the proposed four columns to the attestation khatian and I think it will work very well.

## IV

No. 890, dated Patna, the 21st February 1923.

From—A. D. TUCKER, Esq., I.C.S., Offg. Director of Land Records and Surveys, Bihar and Orissa,

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Bihar and Orissa.

I have the honour to address you on the subject of certain matters connected with the Settlement procedure in Sambalpur. The Settlement Officer has now returned from his visit to Nagpur and Chanda where he went to study the Central Provinces system, and has submitted a report asking for early orders on three points. These are (1) The Settlement Officer's village inspections, (2) Assessment reports to be submitted to Government, (3) Working of the statistical branch (raiayatwari).

I enclose a copy of the report with the enclosures in original which may kindly be returned when done with.

(1) The Settlement Officer's village inspections.—The present rules for village inspections are contained in Articles 178 to 181 of the Central Provinces Settlement Code. It is prescribed that every village will be inspected before assessment by the Settlement Officer or by one of his assistants specially authorised by the Settlement Commissioner to make village inspections. In Article 180 a list is given of matters which should receive special attention at inspection. As I explained in paragraph 10 of my last inspection note all these matters have already been dealt with by the Assistant Settlement Officer and embodied in his village note and the Settlement Officer's work is really to check that of the Assistant Settlement Officer. The Settlement Officer now reports that in the Central Provinces the Settlement Officer's inspection is mainly directed to a check of soil classification; in Sambalpur there is no soil classification but a position classification; and this classification has not been done on any new principles but follows exactly those of last settlement so that there is not very much likelihood of serious error.

Again in Sambalpur the rents are so low that the present elaborate system of classification is hardly necessary, and was retained mainly because the people were said to be used to it. There is no fear of any raiyat being assessed to a rent which he would be unable to pay. I have explained in my inspection note referred to my ideas of how the inspection work of the Settlement Officer should be done, and I think that it will be quite sufficient if 25 per cent of the villages in the Khalsa area are inspected by him. In the zamindari area inspection should I think be done by the Settlement Officer in the eight zamindaris which lie in the Bargarh plain and in which the same classification system is in force as in the khalsa area (see paragraph 151 of Dewar's Final Report). As, however, the rents in these zamindaris are lower than in the khalsa area, a 10 per cent inspection would be sufficient. In Borasambar and the zamindaris of the Sambalpur Tahsil which are more jungly and in which either a simpler classification was used, or a summary settlement was made, I recommend the acceptance of the Settlement Officer's proposal that he should not have to make any regular village inspections. I do not think that it is necessary to raise the percentage of inspection of villages in the khalsa area to 40 by empowering Babu Uma Charan Das to make village inspections. This would mean that he would not be able to do the other work allotted to him and would raise the cost of the settlement. If the Settlement Officer found that the work of any of his officers was bad and that it was necessary that a larger percentage of the villages attested by him should be inspected, Babu Uma Charan Das could be empowered to make a further check in that area.

(2) Reports to be submitted to Government.

At the last settlement of Sambalpur the following reports were submitted —

(i) Inception report for the district, in which it was proposed that an enhancement of 50 per cent should be aimed at.

(ii) Preliminary assessment report for each tahsil, or tahsil report (Settlement Code, Article 196).

(iii) Rent rate report for each group, or group report (Settlement Code, Article 203).

(iv) Assessment report for each group (Settlement Code, Article 234). On each of these reports the Settlement Commissioner wrote a memorandum, and Government passed orders. The amount of work involved in these reports and the enormous mass of writing produced can be seen in the four stout volumes of the annexure to Dewar's final report. For the khalsa area of the Bargarh tahsil alone, the total result is 688 printed foolscap pages.

The present procedure in the Central Provinces is, as can be seen from the Settlement Officer's report, only slightly less elaborate. Such detailed reports do not appear to me to be at all necessary in Sambalpur and are certainly out of consonance with what is done in the rest of this province. There was no forecast report in the present settlement, as explained in my letter submitting the tahsil report for Bargarh. This tahsil report proposed an enhancement of 25 per cent on the rates of the previous settlement and this has been approved. The group system in Sambalpur I have discussed in that letter (paragraph 13); it is quite artificial and is not of much use. The lines on which the assessment is to be made have already been determined to some extent by sanction to an enhancement in rates instead of to a total enhancement, for presumably that principle will be applied to the whole district.



As there has been no forecast report the tahsil preliminary report should be continued. It would be considered a grievance if the consultation of non-officials on this report was stopped. I recommend that the group rent rate and assessment report should be abolished and that the reports should consist of:—

(i) Tahsil preliminary report. This has already been submitted for Bargarh tahsil (Khalsa) and should now be sent up, though in a briefer form, for Bargarh tahsil zamindaris and for Sambalpur tahsil khalsa, and will be due in December 1923 for Sambalpur Tahsil zamindaris.

(ii) A Tahsil rent rate report (summarised), to be submitted after the statistical work is done, on which orders are to be obtained before announcement.

(iii) A district final report on which Government confirms the settlement.

The form of the Tahsil rent rate report will be considered after a further reference to the Settlement Officer but it need not be elaborate. This report has to be sanctioned by the Board, under section 52 of the Land Revenue Act, 1881, and should be submitted through the Director of Land Records. I do not, however, think it is necessary that it should be submitted through the Commissioner. It is essential that orders should be received promptly in order that the announcement may be made according to the programme.

(iv) Working of the statistical branch. The Raiyatwari Abstract is described in Article 176 (3) of the Settlement Code. This has now been abolished in the Central Provinces, as the Settlement Officer reports and the work is done in the khatian itself. The Settlement Officer proposes to do this work on the working or attestation khatian by the addition of four columns showing (1) the number of soil units in the holding, (2) the soil unit rate, (3) the deduced rent, and (4) the proposed rent. This proposal may be approved. The calculations for rent settlement are done on the khatian in a similar manner in the Santal Parganas and the procedure is suitable to a rent settlement which is made under the orders of Government, though not to one which is made in a legal proceeding on application.

Finally I endorse the suggestion that Messrs. Dyer and Thakur, the Settlement Commissioner of the Central Provinces and the Settlement Officer of Chanda, should be thanked officially for help they have given to the Settlement Officer of Sambalpur, and I request that very early orders may be issued on these three points.

## V.

No. 17-64—2, dated the 16th March 1923.

From—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Bihar and Orissa,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Revenue Department.

SUBJECT.—Modification of settlement procedure in the district of Sambalpur.

I am directed to submit for the consideration and early orders of Government a copy of letter no. 880, dated the 21st February 1923, from the Director of Land Records and Surveys (with the original reports of the Settlement Officer of Sambalpur) on the subject noted above with the following observations of the Board.

2. The existing procedure in Sambalpur is unnecessarily elaborate and complicated and no useful purpose is served, in the Board's opinion, in prolonging the settlement operations. The Director of Land Records has given full reasons to support his proposals for shortening the procedure. The quality of the work will not, in the Board's opinion, be in any way affected by the curtailment of the procedure as suggested by the Director. Even with the proposed modifications the procedure in Sambalpur will be more elaborate than in the rest of the province and the justification for maintaining the distinction seems to be that the district has been long used to a particular system and a sudden change in the system may be looked upon as a grievance.

3. In the circumstances the Board fully supports the Director of Land Records' proposals. It, however, feels doubtful about the advisability of entirely dissociating the Commissioner from the channel of correspondence. The Director of Land Records proposes that the Tahsil reports should be submitted direct to the Board through the Director of Land Records and Surveys and not through the Commissioner as under the present procedure. In a backward district like Sambalpur with a large aboriginal and semi-aboriginal population it may be of advantage to keep the local officers in close touch with the Settlement and the Board would suggest that a copy of the report should be sent to the Commissioner simultaneously for any opinion he may wish to express to the Board.

4. The Board cordially endorses the Director of Land Records and the Settlement Officer's suggestion that Messrs. Dyer and Thakur, the Settlement Commissioner of the Central Provinces and the Settlement Officer of Chanda, should be thanked officially for the help they have given to the Settlement Officer of Sambalpur.

5. It is requested that the original enclosures may be returned.

## VI.

No. 3868-B.—S. 76, dated Patna, the 10th April 1923.

Order by—The Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Revenue Department.

REFERENCE.—Letter no. 17-64—2., dated the 16th March 1923, from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Bihar and Orissa.

SUBJECT.—Modification of settlement procedure in the district of Sambalpur.

ORDER.—Government accept the Director of Land Records and Surveys' proposals subject to the modification suggested by the Board in paragraph 3 of its letter.

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No. 3869-B., dated Patna, the 10th April 1923.

Memo. by—The Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Revenue Department.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Bihar and Orissa, for information of the Board.

2. As requested in paragraph 4 of the Board's letter, an official letter conveying thanks of Government to the Settlement Commissioner of the Central Provinces and the Settlement Officer of Chanda is being issued to the Central Provinces Government for the assistance they have given to the Settlement Officer of Sambalpur.

3. The original enclosures are returned herewith

## APPENDIX J.

### Papers regarding Rent Settlement in Sambalpur.

#### I.

Note on the discussion on the Settlement Officer, Sambalpur's proposal regarding the assessment of the khalsa groups of Bargarh Tahsil.

#### PRESENT :

Mr. Morshead, Member of the Board of Revenue, Bihar and Orissa.

Mr. Hubback, Director of Land Records and Surveys, Bihar and Orissa.

Mr. Dain, Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Revenue Department.

Mr. Lewis, Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur.

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Hamid, Settlement Officer of Sambalpur.

(Mr. Dain stated that while ready to join in the discussion, he was not in a position to give his views on the subject to be discussed, and therefore his concurrence in the conclusions reached cannot be assumed.)

1. The question of putting an assessment on old fallow was first considered. It was noticed that old fallow (i.e. land fit for cultivation but uncultivated for the last three years) amounts to about 13½ per cent. of the total occupied area of the district, while in Bargarh khalsa itself the percentage is nearly 18. Mr. Hamid stated that very occasionally land, which was practically unculturable, i. e. rock outcrops, had been recorded as old fallow. Mr. Lewis said that there was some ground for the statement that raiyats had deliberately left land fallow in the hope of thereby avoiding assessment. He also pointed out that if raiyats abandoned land because it was assessed the landlord might have difficulty in resettling it or cultivating it himself and yet could not get his own land revenue demand reduced. After considering these aspects of the matter the conference agreed that there was no hardship to any one in putting an assessment of from one to two annas an acre on old fallow in occupation of raiyats, which is what the Settlement Officer's proposal to assess at the lowest rate for "at" (upland) amounts to. In the recent settlements in the Central Provinces this practice has been followed, while there are precedents for bringing under assessment classes of land which were previously unassessed in Palamu and the Kolhar, where in the earlier settlements upland was left unassessed.

2. The second point was the manner in which the range of soil unit rates should be selected for a group of villages. The general increase of soil unit rates by 25 per cent. has already been accepted by Government. If applied rigorously this enhancement would of course raise the soil unit rate of each village precisely by 25 per cent. and would at the same time produce a much larger enhancement in villages where cultivation has materially expanded and where cultivated land has improved in class or where both factors have operated. Mr. Tuckey in paragraph 13 of his letter no. 615-T., dated 2nd September 1922, quoted instructions issued to the Settlement Officer, at the instance of the Hon'ble Mr. McPherson, that "in assessment, so far as possible and equitable, the village rates should be brought within a closer range than they are now, and that the number of different rates should be reduced". Following these instructions the Settlement Officer has proposed in the Tamparsara group, that in lieu of soil unit rates ranging from '55 of an anna to '90 of an anna by differences of '05 (eight different rates) he should adopt soil unit rates ranging from '70 of an anna to 1'10 of an anna by differences of '10 (five different rates).

3. The conference doubted whether the number of rates could be reduced in this manner without inequity to those villages where the result of applying a 25 per cent. increase of rate and then taking the nearest of the series '70, '80, etc.; to 1'10 would be an enhancement of rate much exceeding 25 per cent.

4. Though the figures were not before the conference I add here a statement which explains the point. The soil unit rates proposed by Mr. Dewar in his rent-rate reports for the ten groups in Bargarh khalsa (vide pages 42, 140, 200, 251, 333, 405, 475, 524, 523 and 628 of volume III of the annexures to the Sambalpur Settlement Report) ranged from '25 to 1'00. They seem to have been modified slightly by higher authorities, for example the highest rate of '95 was cut out from Tamparsara group. But these modifications do not affect the question. I show below alternative methods of fixing new rates, which give approximately an increase of 25 per cent.

Existing rate.	Existing rate increased by 25 per cent.	Percent of the series proceeding by intervals--		Percentage of enhancement given by--	
		of (A) '08.	of (B) '10.	(A)	(B)
1	2	3	4	5	6
.25	.3125	.30	.30	30	30
.30	.3750	.35	.40	17	33
.35	.4375	.45	.40	39	14
.40	.5000	.50	.50	25	25
.45	.5625	.55	.50	23	33
.50	.6250	.60	.60	30	30
.55	.6875	.70	.70	27	27
.60	.7500	.75	.70	25	17
.65	.8125	.80	.80	23	23
.70	.8750	.85	.90	21	30
.75	.9375	.95	.90	16	20
.80	1.0000	1.00	1.00	25	25
.85	1.0625	1.05	1.10	23	29
.90	1.1250	1.10	1.10	22	23
.95	1.1875	1.20	1.20	26	26
1.00	1.2500	1.25	1.20	25	20
16 different rates.		16 different rates	10 different rates		

5. It will be seen that both (A) and (B) necessarily result in apparently large variations from the normal increase of 25 per cent. and that these variations do not on the whole go in the direction of equalizing rates. But when it is considered that the rents in Sambalpur are very low the variations are not so formidable as they look. On second thoughts, though I accepted the view of the conference that to reduce the number of different rates might be inequitable, I am now not satisfied that this is so. In fact I now feel that even more might be done to reduce the number of different rates and to equalize them within the Tahsil. The highest soil factor for any class of land adopted in Mr. Dewar's settlement and again in this settlement is 38 and the lowest 2. The average land, which is of course a pure abstraction, contains about 10 soil units, seeing that the arithmetical mean of the unit rates is .625 of an anna and the average rate per acre for all classes of land is 6 annas 1 pie in Bargarh khalsa. Taking for simplicity of calculation the highest soil factor at 40 instead of 38, and examining the result of reducing the different rates to 8 ranging from .40 to 1.10 I get the following results:—

Old soil unit rate.	Proposed new soil rate (C).	Rent in annas per acre of land containing 40 soil units.	
		By enhancement of exactly 25 per cent.	By applying the rate in column B.
1	2	3	4
.25	.40	12.5	18
.30		15	
.35	.50	17.5	20
.40		20	
.45	.60	22.5	24
.50		25	

Old soil unit rate.	Proposed new soil rate (C).	Rent in annas per acre of land containing 40 soil units.	
		By enhancement of exactly 25 per cent.	By applying the rate in column 2.
1	2	3	4
.65	.70	37.5	38
.60		30	
.65		32.5	
.70	.80	36	32
.75		37.5	
.80	.90	40	36
.85		42.5	
.90	1.00	45	40
.95		47.5	
1.00	1.10	50	44

6 This shows that proposal (C) would mean that no raiyat would have to pay more than 3½ annas per acre, for the best class of land, above what the strict application of the 25 per cent. enhancement would produce, while in all villages where the last settlement soil unit rate was .65 of an anna or more as well as villages where it was either .50 or .60 he would actually pay less than the 25 per cent. enhancement. For the average class of land containing 10 soil units the highest difference from the normal would be less than one anna an acre. I submit that this is certainly not inequitable.

7. The only other question is whether to adopt proposal (C) is likely to cause a serious loss to revenue. Nothing but a complete calculation for the whole tract can show precisely what the loss would be, but an approximation may be obtained in the following manner.

The arithmetical mean of all the different rates for Bargara khalsa is .625 annas an acre. This, raised by 25 per cent., comes approximately to .78. The arithmetical mean of the rates of proposal (C) is .75. The loss will therefore be approximately 4 per cent. In group Tamparsara for which details have been worked out, the percentage of increase, including that resulting from expansion of cultivation and from improvement in class, is 38. By adopting proposal (C) this will probably come down to about 36½, which is still a very substantial increase.

8. I regret that I was not able to put this analysis before the conference, but as the detail of this part of the proposal was left to me to work out I feel it is open to me to indicate my change of view.

9. The last point before the conference was the proposal of the Settlement Officer to limit individual enhancements more closely than had been proposed in my inspection note of June 1923. These are compared below:—

	My proposal.	Settlement Officer's proposal.
A class tenants	100 per cent.	75 per cent.
B " "	75 " "	50 " "
C " "	33 per cent. to 50 per cent.	33 " "
D and E class tenants	25 per cent.	25 " "

The enhancement in group Tamparsara, adopting my proposal, would be 38 per cent., and in one village as much as 65 per cent. The conference considered this was too much, and agreed to Settlement Officer's proposal. It seems probable that the result of adopting proposal (C) as regards soil unit rates and the Settlement Officer's proposals as regards limitation of individual enhancements, will be to reduce the enhancement in each group to something close to 30 per cent.

J. A. HUBBACK,  
Director of Land Records and Surveys,  
Bihar and Orissa.

*Notes by the Hon'ble Sir Hugh McPherson, Revenue Member of the Government, dated the 29th September, 1923.*

2. I have always thought that the classification of lands and methods of assessment in Sambalpur are far too elaborate and intricate, so intricate that they cannot possibly be intelligible to the ordinary cultivator. The system is described in paragraphs 26—35 of my review (as Director of Land Records, Bengal) of Mr. Dewar's Settlement report of 1906. There are 30 classes of land in Sambalpur and there are 16 varieties of rent pressure units with the result that there are over 500 different rates of rent within a range of about Rs. 2 to one anna! Compare this with the classification and assessment of typical tracts throughout Chota Nagpur and the Santal Parganas where though the configuration of the country is of much the same description it has been found possible to do with three or four classes of rice land and two or three classes of upland.

3. If I had been dealing with the problem of Sambalpur revision from the beginning as Settlement Officer, I should have been much tempted to have knocked on the head the elaborate and largely fictitious system which now obtains and to have introduced simpler methods on the lines of those that we are accustomed to in other parts of the province, methods moreover which would have been intelligible to the tenantry. I cannot think that any of them understands the jargon of soil-unit factors and rent-pressure units which form the scaffolding of the existing assessment.

I will indicate below how I should have gone about the problem, because this may be useful to future Settlement Officers and Directors, and it can also be considered whether any approach to the object in view (assuming that is desirable) is possible at the stage of preparation now reached in the Sambalpur operations.

4. Mr. Hubback has shown in the longer of his two notes that taking into account the acreage to which different units of rent pressure were applied in the last settlement the average unit is  $\cdot 6345$  of an anna. We have decided that there is to be a general enhancement of 25 per cent. in the Sambalpur rates on the ground of rise in prices.

$\cdot 6345 \times 1.25 = \cdot 7931$ . This is as nearly as possible  $\cdot 8$ . If we now take Mr. Dewar's different classes of land with soil-unit factors and apply a rent pressure unit of  $\cdot 8$ , we get the rates of rent in annas per acre shown in column 3 of the statement below. If we next eliminate small differences and take for our standard rates of average rent the nearest multiple of four annas, we get the rates mentioned in column 4.

Class of land in Mr. Dewar's settlement.	No. of soil units in each class.	Rent per acre in annas adopting rent pressure factor of $\cdot 80$ .	Rate of rent at nearest multiple of four annas.
1.	2.	3.	4.
<b>RICE LAND.</b>			
Bahal I Khari Pani ... ..	38	30.4	2 0 0
„ Khari ... ..	34	27.2	1 12 0
„ Pani ... ..	34	27.2	1 12 0
„ Ordinary ... ..	28	22.4	1 8 0
Bahal II Khari Pani ... ..	32	25.6	1 8 0
„ Khari ... ..	28	22.4	1 8 0
„ Pani ... ..	28	22.4	1 8 0
„ Ordinary ... ..	25	18.4	1 4 0
Berna I Khari Pani .. ..	27	21.6	1 8 0
„ Khari ... ..	24	19.2	1 4 0
„ Pani ... ..	24	19.2	1 4 0
„ Ordinary ... ..	16	12.8	1 0 0
Berna II Khari Pani ... ..	25	20	1 4 0
„ Khari ... ..	21	16.8	1 0 0
„ Pani ... ..	21	16.8	1 0 0
„ Ordinary ... ..	16	12.8	0 12 0

Class of land in Mr. Dewar's settlement,	No. of soil units in each class,	Rent per acre in annas, adding rent per acre factor of '80.	Rate of rent at nearest multiple of four annas.
1	2	3	4
		Annas.	Rs. a. p.
Mal Samsu Khori Pani ... ..	20	16	1 0 0
" Khari ... ..	17	13.6	0 12 0
" Pani ... ..	17	13.6	0 12 0
" Ordinary ... ..	10	8	0 8 0
Mal Tikra Khari ... ..	11	8.8	0 8 0
Ordinary ... ..	7	5.6	0 4 0
<b>NON-RICE LAND.</b>			
Upland near village ... ..	4	3.2	0 4 0
Upland ordinary (At) ... ..	2	1.6	0 2 0
			A multiple of 2 annas has been taken for this large class.
Sugarcane land near village or tank ... ..	50	40	2 8 0
Sugarcane Ordinary ... ..	38	30.4	2 0 0
Bari or garden Khari pani ... ..	25	20	1 4 0
" Khari ... ..	20	16	1 0 0
" Pani ... ..	20	16	1 0 0
" Ordinary ... ..	10	8	0 8 0

5. We now find we are reduced to 8 rates for rice land, 2 rates for upland, 2 rates for sugarcane land and 3 rates for Bari or garden adjoining homesteads, a total of 15 rates and classes. These rates are reproduced in column 2 of the statement below, to which I have added two columns, in order to show how they might be varied for superior and inferior villages respectively. In the Chota Nagpur and Santal Parganas areas to which we are accustomed, the difference between a superior and an inferior village is marked by the greater or less proportion of the better classes of lands to the prorer, the classification of lands being carried out as far as possible according to uniform standards, and where the rates of rent are low as they are in Sambalpur it seems hardly necessary to take other factors into account. In order, however, to avoid a complete break from previous Sambalpur methods, one might allow a differentiation of rates between (a) average villages, (b) inferior villages and (c) superior villages. The differentiation might take the form of a reduction or addition respectively of 4 annas in the rupee from the standard rates to accommodate them to inferior and superior villages. We should thus get the rates shown in the columns 3 and 4 of the statement below :—

Class of land.	Standard rates.	Inferior villages.	Superior villages.
1	2	3	4
<b>RICE LAND.</b>			
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1st class ... ..	2 0 0	1 8 0	2 8 0
2nd " ... ..	1 12 0	1 5 0	2 3 0
3rd " ... ..	1 8 0	1 2 0	1 14 0
4th " ... ..	1 4 0	0 15 0	1 9 0
5th " ... ..	1 0 0	0 13 0	1 4 0
6th " ... ..	0 12 0	0 9 0	0 15 0
7th " ... ..	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 10 0
8th " ... ..	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 5 0

Class of land.					Standard rates.	Inferior villages.	Superior villages.
1					2	3	4
UPLAND.					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1st class	...	...	...	...	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 5 0
2nd "	...	...	...	...	0 2 0	0 1 6	0 3 6
SUGARCANE.							
1st class	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	1 14 0	3 2 0
2nd "	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	1 8 0	2 8 0
BARI OR GARDEN.							
1st class	...	...	...	...	1 4 0	0 15 0	1 9 0
2nd "	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 4 0
3rd "	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 10 0

One might go further and introduce finer shades of differentiation by having a class between column 2 and column 3 and another class between column 3 and column 4, in which the difference would be measured by two annas in the rupee of the standard rates instead of four annas, but with rates as low as the Sambalpur rates I do not think that further differentiation is required.

6. Twenty-five years ago when prices were about 50 per cent. lower than at present Government fixed for the Damin-i-koh estate in the Santal Parganas rates of rent which were much lower than in any of the zamindari areas of that district and still lower than those obtaining in zamindari areas of adjoining districts. A comparison of these Damin-i-koh rates of 25 years ago with the rates above suggested for the present revision settlement of Sambalpur will show how easy the latter are. I confine the comparison to the rice land rates.

Damin-i-koh rates.	Sambalpur rates.			
	—	Standard.	Inferior.	Superior.
1	2	3	4	5
Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
First class rice ... 2 4 0	Average of classes 1—3 ...	1 12 0	1 5 0	2 3 0
Second class rice ... 1 8 0	Average of classes 4—6 ...	1 6 0	0 12 0	1 4 0
Third class rice ... 0 12 0	Average of classes 7—8 ...	0 6 0	0 4 6	0 7 6

7. I should have liked to see acre-rates worked out on these lines applied in the present Sambalpur assessment, because I feel that it would be most satisfactory to the raiyats themselves to understand how their rents are calculated. So many acres of each class at so much per acre. But I fear it is impossible to make any drastic change at this late stage when the Settlement Officer has worked out how many soil units there are in each raiyat's holding and only awaits orders as to the rent pressure factors to be applied in each group and village in order to calculate the assessable rent and orders as to the limits of enhancement in order to settle the new rents payable.

8. We can however do something to cut down the excessive differentiation of last settlement and it is for this reason I prefer the course suggested by Mr. Hubback.

9. I would go a little further than Mr. Hubback proposes and endeavour to keep the variation within a compass of 100 per cent. so that the rates will not in any village be more than double the rate in any other village. At the two extremities of the present scale there are, as shown in the statement below, a small number of villages (51 in number), which can very well be amalgamated with the next higher or lower groups. The former low factors .25, .30 and .35 apply only to an acreage represented by 130 out of a total of 2,867, that is 4.5 per cent. only, while the three highest factors of .90, .95 and 1.00 apply to an acreage



represented by 103 out of the same total, a percentage of 8.6 only. It is not worthwhile maintaining separate classes for these small extremes.

Old rent pressure factor,	Number of villages.	Weight in 100 acres.	Enhancement of column 1 by 25 per cent.	Proposed by Mr. Hubback.	New suggested			Grouping if classes reduced to three.		
					Rent pressure factor.	Number of villages.	Weight in 100 acres.	Rent pressure factor.	Number of villages.	Weight in 100 acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
25	8	5	.3125	.40	.40	73	256	60	231	993
30	17	63	.375							
35	17	62	.4375	.50	.50	86	377	...	...	...
40	36	196	.5							
45	39	153	.5625	.60	.60	134	725	...	...	...
50	47	219	.625							
55	73	360	.6875	.70	.70	53	221	80	164	968
60	62	365	.75							
65	53	321	.8125	.80	.80	92	753	...	...	...
70	49	382	.875							
75	43	371	.9375	.90	.90	76	535	1.00	109	906
80	41	268	1.0							
85	21	154	1.0625	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
90	9	64	1.125							
95	4	36	1.1875	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
1.00	1	1	1.25							
Total	514	2,867								

10. It must be admitted that the levelling up and levelling down now proposed, taken together with the changes wrought by extension of cultivation and improvement of lands (shown by a raising of classification), will produce greater inequalities of enhancement, as between village and village, than the maintenance of the existing system with a mere general enhancement of 25 per cent. But I propose that the effects of this should be mitigated by placing limits on the enhancement of individual rents, that is by granting abatements of the assessable rent for the term of the new settlement where that exceeds by certain percentages the rent now payable.

11. In the proposals which have now come up it is proposed in this matter to distinguish between classes of tenants which have been arranged according to Central Provinces methods on a basis of comparative prosperity. Paragraph 47 of Mr. Dewar's report explains this classification. The classes are roughly as follows:—

A—the gaontias and richer raiyats ;

B—substantial raiyats who had enlarged their holdings and had a fair supply of live-stock ;

C—semi-aborigines who had made no advance since last settlement but had sufficiently large holdings to keep them in comfort ;

D—aborigines who have small holdings and eke out their cultivation by the collection of jungle produce.

Paragraph 142 of Mr. Dewar's report shows that he did not utilize this classification so as to differentiate in the matter of enhancement between rich and poor raiyats. In fact he expressed regret that where deluded rents were too high to be imposed in full, the benefit of the abated margins went mostly to the richer cultivators.

12. It is now, however, proposed to impose varying enhancement limits of 75, 50, 33½ and 25 per cent. according as a raiyat belongs to the A, B, C, or D class. In theory this

sounds pretty but I doubt if in practice the differentiation is necessary or can be justified, and it is not quite fair to the richer cultivator who may have spent money on extending and improving his holdings that the enhancement should be allowed to go up in his case without restriction to 75 per cent. when the general enhancement of rates is supposed to be 25 per cent. only. Personally I think that it would be preferable to have an all-round limit of 50 per cent. subject to the qualification that where this would result in cutting off more than one-third of the deduced rent, two-thirds of the deduced rent should be settled. This is fairer to the big raiyats and in practice will involve no hardship to the poorer raiyats, as can be shown by an examination of the facts. Paragraph 142 of Mr. Dewar's report shows that the average settled rents of A, B, C, and D class raiyats were (omitting fractions of a rupee) Rs. 8, 6, 3 and 2 respectively. Mr. Dewar proved that his rent rates did not absorb more than one-twentieth of the net profits of cultivation. The profits of these average holdings were therefore Rs. 160, 120, 60 and 40 respectively and with the big rise in prices that has occurred since 1906, these values must have risen by at least 50 per cent. that is, to Rs. 240, 180, 90 and 60 respectively. Can it be said that C and D raiyats now paying a rent of Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 out of a total net produce of Rs. 60 (this does not give them credit for any extensions or improvements) will suffer any hardship if their rents are now raised from Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 to Rs. 4-8-0 and Rs. 3? Is there any necessity to mitigate the hardship by reducing these amounts to Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8-0 respectively? I see no necessity whatever for these refinements which may look well on paper but are not needed in practice and only complicate the actual work of assessment.

In practice the 50 per cent. limit qualified as proposed will work out on the average as in the following examples :—

Class of raiyat.	Average existing rent.
A Rs. 8 ...	{ Deduced rent 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24. Settled rent 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 13, 14, 14, 15, 16.
B Rs. 6 ...	{ Deduced rent 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18. Settled rent 6, 7, 8, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 10, 10, 11, 11, 12.
C Rs. 3 ...	{ Deduced rent 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Settled rent 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5, 6.
D Rs. 2 ...	{ Deduced rent 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Settled rent 2, 3, 3, 3, 4.

13. One objection to this method is that the raiyat whose deduced rent is just over 50 per cent. gets practically no abatement while the raiyat whose deduced rent is 125 per cent. higher than his existing rent gets a very considerable abatement. For example two raiyats in the same village, whose existing rents are both Rs. 8 and whose deduced rents are Rs. 12 and Rs. 20 will both have Rs. 12 fixed as rent, which may seem unfair to them. This objection could be removed by a sliding scale of abatement which might be based on the following rule.

Enhance up to 25 per cent. of existing rent without any abatement but where the deduced rent exceeds the existing rent by more than 25 per cent. allow an abatement equal to half the difference between the deduced rent and the existing rent enhanced by 25 per cent. It would be very simple to calculate the new rents on this plan and it has the advantage of fixing 25 per cent. as the minimum or normal enhancement and allowing a gradually increasing margin when the enhancement goes beyond this limit. Its working on the average rents of the four classes of raiyats is shown in the following statement.

Class of raiyat.	Average existing rent.
A Rs. 8 ...	{ Deduced rent 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24. Settled rent 8, 9, 10, 10, 11, 11, 12, 12, 13, 13, 14, 14, 15, 15, 16, 16, 17.
B Rs. 6 ...	{ Deduced rent 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18. Settled rent 6, 7, 7, 8, 8, 9, 9, 10, 10, 11, 11, 12, 12.
C Rs. 3 ...	{ Deduced rent 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Settled rent 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6.
D Rs. 2 ...	{ Deduced rent 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Settled rent 2, 2, 3, 3, 4.

14. The second method, it will be seen, is more favourable to all classes of raiyats when the deduced rent is more than 25 per cent. but not more than 50 per cent. higher than the existing rent (and in practice, this will cover the largest number of cases—practically all the villages whose former range of rent-pressure factor was from .40 up to 1.00). It is not quite so favourable where the deduced rent exceeds the existing rent by more than 50 per cent. but as I have shown these will form a very small minority of the cases. I am on the whole therefore disposed to adopt the second method, subject to any criticisms that the Board or Director of Land Records may have to offer.

*Note by the Hon'ble Sir Hugh McPherson, Revenue Member of the Government, dated the 2nd October 1923.*

I discussed my note of the 29th September to-day with Messrs. Morshead and Hubback. It was agreed that my proposed reduction of rent pressure factors to six, as shown in columns 6—8 of the statement in paragraph 9 of the note and the system of moderating enhancements explained in paragraphs 13-14 would yield equitable results and should be adopted.

I made over to Mr. Hubback a rent schedule form, showing how the limitation of enhancements could be most simply applied.

The proposal to assess current fallow at upland (at) rates, which has not been mentioned in my note of 29th September, is approved.

\* \* \* \* \*

SCHEDULE OF RENT SETTLEMENT.

Village \_\_\_\_\_

Rent pressure unit \_\_\_\_\_

Name of raiyat.	Area of holding.	No. of soil units in holding.	Deduced rent.	Existing rent.	25 per cent. of existing rent.	Column 5 plus Column 6.	If column 4 exceeds column 7 half the difference.	Settled rent—column 7 plus column 8, nearest multiple of 4 annas.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
			24	8	1 9 0	7 8 0	3 4 0	15 12 0
			24	8	2 0 0	10 0 0	7 0 0	17 0 0
			24	10	2 8 0	13 8 0	5 12 0	18 4 0
			24	12	3 0 0	15 0 0	4 8 0	10 8 0
			24	14	3 8 0	17 8 0	3 4 0	20 12 0
			24	16	4 0 0	20 0 0	3 0 0	23 0 0
			24	18	4 8 0	22 8 0	0 12 0	23 4 0
			24	20	5 0 0	25 0 0	...	24 0 0
			24	22	5 8 0	27 8 0	...	24 0 0
			24	24	...	...	...	24 0 0

In all cases enter in column 9 the nearest multiple of 4 annas, unless the settled rent is less than Re. 1 in which case the nearest anna may be taken.



## KHATIAN FORM.

Name of Village.

Thana no.

Name of Malik

Thana

Settlement no.

Khewat no.

Number of holding.	Name of tenant, father's name, caste and residence.	Khasra number and name of fields.	Class of land and number of fields.	Area.	Sub-tenant.		Nature of right and rent.	New rent.	Remarks.
					Name.	Rent.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

## FORM OF IRRIGATION RECORD.

Maauza

Thana

Thana no.

Group

Settlement no.

Serial no.	Source of irrigation if any, with plot number. Is it capable of being used for irrigation in (a) dry year, (b) very dry year?	Name of owner.	By whom and at whose expense are repairs effected?	Plot numbers irrigated and total area.								(a) Rights of tenants other than the owner. (b) Is owner's permission necessary to open or cut the bunds and take water? (c) Are any fees charged for water.	(d) Arrangement for irrigating the various fields. (e) Arrangements if any which exist for deciding disputes.	Remarks.
				No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

By order of the Governor in Council,

J. R. DAIN,

Secretary to Government.

## IV.

*The 17th March 1926.*

No. 2766-S-94-R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 39 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1881 (XVIII of 1881), read with section 3 of the Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam Laws Act, 1912 (VII of 1912), the Government of Bihar and Orissa are pleased to declare that the Revision Settlement operations in the district of Sambalpur, the inception of which was sanctioned in notification no. 11822-R.—S.-17, dated the 19th November 1921, published at page 1009 of Part II of the *Bihar and Orissa Gazette*, dated the 23rd November 1921, have been completed.

By order of the Governor in Council,

W. H. LEWIS,

*Offg. Secretary to Government.*

## APPENDIX L.

## List of officers employed in the Sambalpur Settlement.

Serial no.	Name of officer.	Designation.	Period.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
			Y. M. D.	
	<i>Settlement Officers.</i>			
1	Mr. H. McPherson ... ..	Deputy Collector ...	0 9 7	
2	Khan Bahadur Muhammad Hamid ... ..	Ditto ... ..	3 6 15	
3	Babu Uma Charan Das ... ..	Ditto ... ..	0 2 0	
	<i>Assistant Settlement Officers.</i>			
4	Babu Uma Charan Das ... ..	Ditto ... ..	2 2 8	
6	Babu Satia Chandra Ray ... ..	Ditto ... ..	2 1 6	
6	Babu Narayan Nand ... ..	Sub-Deputy Collector ...	1 6 14	
7	Babu Daityari Misra ... ..	Ditto ... ..	3 8 14	
8	Mr. Suresh Kumar Rout ... ..	Ditto ... ..	1 2 25	
9	Babu Natabar Patnaik ... ..	Ditto ... ..	0 5 5	
10	Babu Indra Bilas Mukherji ... ..	Superintendent, Land Records.	2 0 1	
11	Babu Brindaban Panda ... ..	Assistant Superintendent, Land Records.	0 5 5	
12	Babu Joybehari Padhi ... ..	Naib Tahsildar ...	1 10 27	

## APPENDIX M.

List of Deputy Commissioners who have held charge of the Sambalpur district since its constitution.

Name of officer.	Period.		Remarks.
	From—	To—	
1	2	3	4
Dr. Cadenhead ... ..	1850 ... ..	1851	
Mr. Johnstone ... ..	1851 ... ..	1852	
„ T. Amerson ... ..	1852 ... ..		
„ Campbell ... ..	1853 ... ..	1854	
„ T. Amerson ... ..	1855 ... ..		
„ Verch ... ..	1856 ... ..		
„ B. T. Levi ... ..	1857 ... ..	1858	
Col. Forester, Commissioner ... ..	1859 ... ..		
Capt. J. W. Forester, Commissioner ... ..	1860 ... ..	1861	
Major H. B. Impey ... ..	1862 ... ..	1863	
Col. A. B. Cumberlege ... ..	1864 ... ..	1868	
Col. M. M. Bowie ... ..	1st October 1866 ... ..	16th June 1876.	
Col. W. T. Brooke ... ..	17th June 1876 ... ..	25th April 1877.	
Major F. A. Scott ... ..	26th April 1877 ... ..	25th February 1881.	
Mr. W. A. Needham ... ..	1st March 1881 ... ..	15th November 1891.	
Major T. W. Macdougall ... ..	16th November 1891... ..	24th December 1893.	
T. Drysdale ... ..	25th December 1893... ..	19th January 1895.	
J. P. Goodridge ... ..	20th January 1895 ... ..	17th April 1897.	
H. H. Priest ... ..	18th April 1897 ... ..	10th July 1897.	
J. P. Goodridge ... ..	11th July 1897 ... ..	4th June 1898.	
H. H. Priest ... ..	5th June 1898 ... ..	28th November 1898.	
Col. W. Virtue ... ..	28th November 1898... ..	6th April 1899.	
A. S. Womack ... ..	7th April 1899 ... ..	24th February 1901.	
H. A. Crump ... ..	25th February 1899 ... ..	6th December 1899.	
H. H. Priest ... ..	7th December 1899 ... ..	5th June 1902.	
H. A. Crump ... ..	6th June 1899 ... ..	10th April 1899.	
J. Walker ... ..	11th April 1899 ... ..	4th March 1894.	
R. A. B. Chapman ... ..	5th March 1894 ... ..	15th May 1895.	
H. F. Mayes ... ..	16th May 1895 ... ..	18th August 1895.	
R. A. B. Chapman ... ..	19th August 1895 ... ..	7th May 1897.	
Capt. O. J. Obbard ... ..	8th May 1897 ... ..	31st December 1897.	
W. N. Maw ... ..	2nd January 1898 ... ..	1st May 1899.	
F. S. A. Slocock ... ..	2nd May 1898 ... ..	3rd September 1900.	
F. Dewar ... ..	4th September 1900 ... ..	27th November 1900.	
F. S. A. Slocock ... ..	28th November 1900... ..	10th March 1901.	



Name of officer.	Period.		Remarks.
	From—	To—	
1	2	3	4
C. A. P. Rogers	11th March 1901	6th October 1901.	
S. M. Chitnavis	7th October 1901	27th August 1903.	
F. Dewar	28th August 1903	27th September 1903.	
S. M. Chitnavis	28th September 1903	14th January 1906.	
W. M. Crawford	15th January 1906	20th May 1907.	
A. Mellor	21st May 1907	20th June 1907.	
W. M. Crawford	21st June 1907	2nd September 1907.	
A. N. Moberly	3rd September 1907	3rd June 1909.	
K. A. Shirole	4th June 1909	18th June 1909.	
A. N. Moberly	19th June 1909	8th February 1911.	
W. M. Crawford	9th February 1911	24th May 1912.	
B. B. Singha	25th May 1912	24th June 1912.	
W. M. Crawford	25th June 1912	19th March 1913.	
Rai Bahadur Manmohan Roy	20th March 1913	24th November 1913.	
W. M. Crawford	25th November 1913	9th April 1915.	
Rai Bahadur Manmohan Roy	10th April 1915	1st May 1916.	
L. T. R. Lucas	2nd May 1916	12th June 1916.	
Rai Bahadur Manmohan Roy	12th June 1916	30th October 1917.	
Babu Ajalhya Prasad	31st October 1917	15th November 1917.	
A. L. Inglis	16th November 1917	25th February 1918.	
E. C. Anserge	26th February 1918	29th June 1918.	
C. L. Philip	21st June 1918	8th August 1918.	
A. L. Ingles	9th August 1918	28th February 1920.	
Rai Bahadur H. L. Khastgir	29th February 1920	22nd October 1920.	
Babu N. K. Lal	23rd October 1920	31st October 1920.	
A. L. Inglis	1st November 1920	28th May 1921.	
Babu N. K. Lal	29th May 1921	13th June 1921.	
A. L. Inglis	14th June 1921	6th June 1922.	
Babu S. N. Chatterjee	7th June 1922	15th June 1922.	
M. J. Dixon	16th June 1922	31st October 1922.	
A. L. Inglis	1st November 1922	28th February 1923.	
W. H. Lewis	1st March 1923	21st April 1924.	
Y. A. Godbole	22nd April 1924	13th October 1924.	
W. H. Lewis	14th October 1924	14 September 1925.	
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Hamid	15th September 1925	22nd November 1925.	
F. C. King	23rd November 1925	...	

## APPENDIX N.

## Glossary of Settlement terms.

(SEE ALSO CHAPTER ON DESCRIPTION OF RECORD OF RIGHTS.)

- Abpa-hi or jalsinchan*—Irrigation.
- Adhik-parva*—Old fallow.
- Adhikari*—Proprietor.
- Adi*—Unridged upland in which til, gora paddy etc., are grown.
- Badjungle*—Big tree forest.
- Baha'*—First class rice land.
- Bandha*—A tank having four embankments.
- Bandhak*—Simple mortgage.
- Barchha*—Sugarcane field.
- Ballasti khatian*—Khatian of *basti* and village paths.
- Batri*—One of the methods of sowing broad-cast paddy.
- Berna*—Second class rice land.
- Bhagel*—Settlement on half produce rent.
- Bheti-begar*—Free ploughing and harvesting done by tenants in *bhogra* and *sir* lands.
- Bhogra*—The home-farm in khalsa-gaontia villages.
- Bhogra-bhogi*—Proprietor of bhogra plot without any share in the village.
- Bhuti*—Wages in kind paid to an agricultural day-labourer.
- Bihura*—Re-ploughing young paddy for the purpose of thinning it.
- Chhiroi*—Usufructuary mortgage.
- Chulha-patti*—Jungle commutation fee levied from non-agriculturists at a rate per hearth (*chulha*).
- Debasthali*—Abode of the village deity.
- Deraghar*—Rest house for travellers found in every village.
- Dhara*—Village path.
- Duli or khet*—Interior division of a plot.
- Ganda*—Village Chaukidar of the *ganda* caste.
- Gaontia*—Village manager in a khalsa village having proprietary rights in the home-farm.
- Ghai*—Escape channel of a water reservoir.
- Gochar*—Waste land.
- Goshwara*—Abstract of areas and rents of the khatians.
- Gramiya jungle*—Reserved grazing ground which may be either tree jungle, scrub jungle or waste land.
- Guri*—Temple.
- Guti*—Farm labourer paid by the year.
- Hal-pa ti*—Jungle commutation fee levied from agriculturists at a rate per plough (*hal*).
- Jal nagna khatian*—Khatian in which water reservoirs, rivers and nullahs are entered.
- Jamabandi*—Khatian.
- Jilal*—Volume (of record-of-rights).
- Jinswar*—Crop statement.
- Kamil-jama*—Full assessment of a zamindari or malguzari village being 60 per cent. of the total assets.
- Kata*—Reservoir of water formed by throwing a dam across a drainage area.
- Khala charani*—Gifts of paddy made by a cultivator to the village servants before the paddy is removed from the *khala* (threshing floor):
- Kham rillage*—Village held direct by the zamindar.
- Khamar*—House used by zamindar's servants in *kham* villages.
- Khandi*—Measure of paddy equivalent to 20 *tombis*.
- Khar-chari*—Grazing fee.
- Khardi*—One of the methods of sowing broad cast paddy.
- Khari land*—Land adjoining the *basti* and receiving its drainage.
- Kossa*—Cocoon.

- Kupa*—Well.
- Kusiarbari*—Sugarcane field.
- Kuta*—Measure of rice equivalent to 20 *tambi*.
- Lambardar*—Representative of the proprietary body in its relations with Government.
- Lambardari-bhogra*—*Bhogra* land set apart for the remuneration of the *lambardar*.
- Luha*—Ploughshare.
- Malik-makbuzi*—Plot proprietor.
- Mal*—Third class paddy land.
- Malguzari-grahita*—Rent receiver.
- Man*—A small measure of grain or oil, etc. generally equivalent to  $\frac{1}{2}$  *tambi*.
- Maurusi tenant*—An occupancy tenant.
- Milan-khasra*—Statement of areas of different classes of cultivated and uncultivated lands.
- Milkiyat Sarkar*—*Khatian* containing lands managed by Government Departments.
- Munfidar*—Holder of rent free or revenue free village or land.
- Muka*—One of the methods of sowing broad cast paddy.
- Mukaddam*—Village official entrusted with various duties under the Land Revenue Act.
- Munda*—A small *kata*.
- Narika*—Village herd and water carrier.
- Naukri-muafi*—Rent free service land.
- Negi*—Village accountant.
- Nistar*—Customary rights of user (in jungle or waste).
- Paria*—Waste.
- Pastama*—Measure of rice (vide notes under "Wages and measures").
- Patel*—Government agent in a *raiyatwari* village.
- Patra*—Scrub jungle.
- Punch*—Body consisting of four elected representatives of the *raiyats* and the *lambardar* which manages various affairs of the village as detailed in the *wajib-ul-ars*.
- Furakar*—A cash draw-back from revenue to make up the difference between the *bhogra* valuation and the *Gaontia's* remuneration.
- Raiyatwari village*—A village in which the lands have been divided into survey numbers on each of which a separate assessment has been made.
- Rakshit-thikadar*—*Thikadar* having protected status under section 65-A of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act.
- Rasid-baki*—Rent receipt book kept by every tenant.
- Rozgari*—Profession tax.
- Rupa*—Transplantation of paddy.
- Siwai*—Miscellaneous income of a landlord.
- Shikmi tenant*—Sub-tenant.
- Takoli*—Revenue paid by a zamindar in Sambalpur district.
- Tambi*—Measure of paddy or rice.
- Tenda*—Water lift.
- Tikra-chalan-khatian*—*Khatian* containing rocks and hillocks.
- Trikuti*—Trijunction cairn.
- Wajib-ul-ars*—Village administration paper.
- Zabti*—Excess assessment.
- Zabti jungle*—Zamindar's reserved jungle within village boundaries.

## APPENDIX O.

## I.

## Wajib-ul-arz for Gaontial villages of Sambalpur district.

## I.—VILLAGE MANAGEMENT.

- (a) Lambardar's name.
- (b) Appointment of the Lambardar and his duties and responsibilities :—
- (i) The lambardar gaontia and Mokaddam is appointed by the Deputy Commissioner in accordance with the provisions of section 187 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act of 1881 and the rules framed thereunder.
  - (ii) He shall be responsible for the management of the village and will be landlord within the meaning of section 2(6) of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act of 1898.
  - (iii) The lambardar will be assisted in the village management by a panchayat consisting of four raiyats of the village to be elected by the raiyats every three years.

## II.—VILLAGE SERVANTS.

The following village watchmen have been sanctioned for this village :—

Name of village or hamlet.	Class and name of village servants.	Area of service holding.	Other sources of income.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5

The village watchmen are appointed, dismissed and controlled by the Deputy Commissioner under section 147-A, Central Provinces Land Revenue Act of 1881, and the rules framed thereunder.

The jhankar and *ganda* are entitled to levy a grain cess from the raiyats. The cess is fixed at *tambis* for a raiyat with one plough and double this quantity for a raiyat with more than one plough of land in the village. The same cess is payable by the *gaontia* and all co-sharers holding bhogra or gaontial raiyat lands separately. In addition to other remuneration the *ganda* shall receive as his perquisite the hides and horns of all dead cattle not claimed by the owners.

A drawback of Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ has been allowed on the land revenue to provide additional remuneration to the *gas* a chaukidar of the village. This sum shall be paid to him annually by the *gaontia* in addition to his other remuneration.

- (2) Besides the watchmen there are the following village servants :—

These may be dismissed and deprived of their service lands by the lambardar and the panches for failure to render due service.

## III.—VILLAGE CUSTOMS.

- (1) The village site consists of plots nos. :—

Each cultivator is entitled to a site for his house free of rent. But if he abandons his holding and remains absent from the village he loses his right to any house site he may have held. He is entitled to dispose as he pleases of any structures he may have erected on the site or their materials, provided he does so within one month of the site being allotted to another person.

The allocation of house sites will be done by the lambardar and panches. No fees may be realized for settling house sites with cultivators.

The rights of non-agriculturists to house sites occupied by them and buildings constructed by them are regulated by agreement with the lambardar and the panches.

- (2) Burial or burning grounds.

The villagers burn or bury their dead on plots nos. :—

- (3) Plots nos.— are used as *gotkani*.  
 (4) Plots nos.— are the encamping ground.  
 (5) Bazar.

A *hat* meets on plot no. every day, and no fees may be realized by the *lambardar* from the shopkeepers or stallkeepers or other vendors.

#### IV.—WASTE LANDS AND FORESTS.

(1) All waste land not forming part of existing holdings is the property of Government.

The following plot numbers are reserved as grazing and forest lands. They shall not be occupied by any one without the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

(2) The villagers may graze their cattle on the reserved waste lands and may take reasonable quantities of firewood, leaves, fencing thorns, thatching grass, timber for houses and agricultural implements for their own use as provided for in the Sambalpur Protected Forest Rules.

(3) All other waste lands are at the disposal of the *Lambardar* and his co-sharers for cultivation or granting to *raiysts* for cultivation or for the location of new tenants. No *Nazarana* in cash or kind may be levied for occupation of waste land.

#### V.—RIGHTS OVER TREES.

(1) All waste lands in this village have been declared to be protected forests under the Indian Forest Act, 1873.

The cutting of trees thereon is governed by the rules framed by the Deputy Commissioner with the approval of the Government.

(2) The fruit of trees planted by persons in their own holdings or on their homesteads and the wood of such trees when they die are to be taken by the persons who planted them or their successors in interest so long as they retain their holding or reside in the village. On transfer of the land the right in the trees is transferred also. The fruit of trees planted by a person within the holding or homestead of another is enjoyed by the person who planted them and when they die the timber is taken by <sup>the planter.</sup>  
the planter and the occupant of the land in equal shares.

(3) The fruits of trees planted by persons on waste lands or unoccupied village sites are to be enjoyed by the persons who planted them or their successors but the wood of such trees when they die is to be taken by the *Gaontias*.

(4) The fruit and timber of self-grown trees are to be enjoyed by the persons on whose lands they stand and by the *Gaontias* in case of those standing on waste lands.

(5) Groves which have been recorded in the name of Government are not to be encroached on for cultivation. Their fruits are enjoyed by the village community according to custom and when the trees die the wood is taken by the *Gaontias*. Villagers can plant groves on their own holdings or on waste lands but in the latter case with the consent of the *Lambardar*. The right to the fruit and wood of such groves vests in the persons who planted them.

The fruit of unclaimed trees or groves is enjoyed by the village <sup>community.</sup>  
*Gaontias*.

#### VI.—VILLAGE ROADS AND THOROUGH FARMS.

The following plots are the village roads :—

They are to be kept open and passable throughout the year. The *raiysts* will repair them annually and the *Mokaddam* of the village will be responsible for getting them repaired and reporting all encroachments to the Deputy Commissioner.

#### VII.—TANKS AND IRRIGATION.

##### A. Government Tanks.

(1) The Government tanks of the village are recorded as plots nos. .

(2) The distribution of water for irrigation from Government tanks is controlled by the *Lambardar* and the *Panches*. The customs and the manner in which water is to be distributed have been recorded in the village irrigation statement.

(3) The repairs to Government irrigation tanks must be made in the manner and by the persons as recorded in the irrigation statement and other tanks are repaired by the village community according to custom.

(4) All cultivation within the beds of tanks is prohibited without the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner. The *Mokaddam* is responsible for reporting all encroachments to the Deputy Commissioner.

*B. Private tanks.*

(1) All tanks constructed since the settlement of 1898 have been recorded in the names of their constructors or their representatives. Their beds have been freed from assessment. All cultivation within their beds is prohibited except with the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

(2) The distribution of water from these tanks is made as recorded in the irrigation statement.

(3) Raiyats can make tanks in their holdings without permission and Gaontias can make tanks in their bhogra lands without permission. Any Gaontias or raiyats wishing to make a tank on land forming part of the village waste must first obtain the permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

*C. Streams and village water channels.*

The beds of streams and village water channels have been freed from assessment. All cultivation within their beds is prohibited except with the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

## VIII.—MAINTENANCE OF VILLAGE BOUNDARY MARKS.

The following village trijunction marks are to be maintained in this village. The Mokaddam is responsible for keeping them in repair with the help of co-sharer Gaontias and raiyats.

Total number of trijunction stones.	Position with names of villages.	Signature of Mokaddam.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4

## IX.—DERAGHAR.

A deraghar or guest house is to be maintained in this village according to plan approved by the Deputy Commissioner. The raiyats and Gaontias are responsible for keeping it in good repair. In case of default by any one the Mokaddam is to repair it and realize the costs thereof from the defaulters by applying to the Deputy Commissioner.

## X.—BHET-BEGAR.

(1) The raiyats render bhet-begar for cultivation of bhogra lands of the Gaontias in this village.

*(Alternative clause.)*

There is no bhogra in this village and raiyats are liable to render bhet-begar for the cultivation of bhogra lands belonging to the Gaontias in mauza situated within three miles of this village.

(2) Every raiyat except those who have no plough is to render one plough for one bel and one sickle for a day of two bels.

(3) A raiyat may at his option pay the commuted value of the bhet-begar to the Gaontias at the following rates:—

Six annas for ploughing for a day of one bel and three annas for a labourer with sickle for a day of two bels.

The Gaontias will at harvest time provide a midday meal free of cost to the begar labourers.

## XI.—GOVERNMENT FOREST BOUNDARIES.

The raiyats of this village will maintain the Government reserved forest boundaries adjoining this village.

## XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The village community will enjoy the fish of Government tanks free. Fish will not be caught without the permission of the Lambardar and the Panches and will be divided among the Gaontias and the raiyats according to local custom.

## II.

**Wajib-ul-arz for Malguzari villages of Sambalpur district.****I.—VILLAGE MANAGEMENT.**

(a) Lambardar's name.

(b) Appointment of the Lambardar and his duties and responsibilities:—

(i) The Lambardar and Mokaddam is appointed by the Deputy Commissioner in accordance with the provisions of section 137 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act of 1881 and the rules framed thereunder.

(ii) He shall be responsible for the management of the village and will be the landlord within the meaning of section 2 (6) of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act of 1898.

(iii) The Lambardar will be assisted in the village management by a panchayat consisting of four raiyats of the village to be elected by the raiyats every three years.

**II.—VILLAGE SERVANTS.**

The following village watchmen have been sanctioned for this village:—

Name of village or hamlet.	Class and name of village servants.	Area of service holding.	Other sources of income.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5

The village watchmen are appointed, dismissed and controlled by the Deputy Commissioner under section 147-A, Central Provinces Land Revenue Act 1881, and the rules framed thereunder. The Jhankar and Ganda are entitled to levy a grain cess from the raiyats. The cess is fixed at  $\frac{1}{2}$  tambis for a raiyat with one plough and double this quantity for a raiyat with more than one plough of land in the village. The same cess is payable by the Malguzar and his co-sharers. In addition to other remuneration the Ganda shall receive as his perquisite the hides and horns of all dead cattle not claimed by the owners. In addition to the above the Ganda receives a cash remuneration of Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ per annum from the Malguzars.

(2) Besides the watchmen there are the following village servants:—

\* \* \* \* \*

These may be dismissed and deprived of their service lands by the Lambardar and the Panches for failure to render due service.

**III.—VILLAGE CUSTOMS.**

(1) The village site consists of plots nos. :—

Each cultivator is entitled to a site for his house free of rent. But if he abandons his holding and remains absent from the village he loses his right to any house site he may have held. He is entitled to dispose as he pleases of any structures he may have erected on the site or of their materials, provided he does so within one month of the site being allotted to another person.

The allocation of house sites will be done by the Lambardar and the Panches. No fees may be realised for settling house sites with cultivators.

The rights of non-agriculturists to house sites occupied by them and buildings constructed by them are regulated by agreement with the Lambardar and the Panches.

(2) Burial or burning grounds.

The villagers burn or bury their dead on plots nos. :—

(3) Plots nos. are used as Gothani.

(4) Plots nos. are the encamping ground.

(5) Bazar.

A *dat* meets on plot no. every day, and no fees are realisable by the Lambardar from the shop-keepers or stall-keepers or other vendors.

#### IV.—WASTE LANDS AND FORESTS.

(1) All waste land not forming part of existing holdings is the property of the Malguzar.

But the proprietary right is limited by the rights of user and easement set forth in this *Wajib-ul-arz*.

The following plot numbers are reserved as grazing and forest lands:—

They shall not be occupied by any one without the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

(2) The villagers may graze their cattle on the reserve waste lands and may take reasonable quantities of firewood, leaves, fencing thorns, thatching grass, timber for houses and agricultural implements for their own use within the village without payment but may not sell any such article.

(3) Forest land included in the *mahal* is managed by the Malguzars in accordance with the rules framed from time to time by Government.

#### V.—RIGHTS OVER TREES.

(1) The cutting of trees on all waste lands will be regulated by the rules framed by Government under section 124-A, Central Provinces Land Revenue Act of 1881.

(2) The fruits of trees planted by persons in their own holdings or on their homesteads and the wood of such trees when they die are to be taken by the persons who planted them or their successors in interest so long as they retain their holdings or reside in the village. On transfer of the land the right in the trees is transferred also. The fruit of trees planted by a person within the holding or homestead of another is enjoyed by the person who planted them and when they die the timber is taken by <sup>the planter.</sup> the planter and the occupant of the land in equal shares.

(3) The fruit of trees planted by persons on waste lands or on unoccupied village sites is to be enjoyed by the persons who planted them or their successors but the wood of such trees when they die is to be taken by the Malguzars.

(4) The fruit and timber of self-grown trees are to be enjoyed by the persons on whose lands they stand and by the Malguzars in case of those standing on waste lands.

(5) Groves now existing shall remain the property of their present possessors, but the Malguzars shall be the proprietors of such groves should their owner relinquish the land on which they stand, or be ejected for arrears, or die without heirs, provided that trees planted on abandoned *Malik-makbuza* plots escheat with the land to Government.

(6) When land is transferred the right to trees on the land passes with it. *Malik-makbuzas* and occupancy tenants may plant groves on their land without permission. Fruit bearing trees within holdings may not be cut without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

#### V.—VILLAGE ROADS AND THOROUGHFARES.

The following plot numbers are the village roads:—

They are to be kept open and passable throughout the year. The raiyats will repair them annually and the *Mokaddam* of the village will be responsible for getting them repaired and reporting all encroachments to the Deputy Commissioner.

#### VII.—TANKS AND IRRIGATION.

(1) All old tanks existing before the settlement of 1888 have been entered in the name of the Malguzars but the Lambardar is bound to distribute water from them justly with the assistance of the Panches and in accordance with the village custom to fields recorded as irrigated from them. He may not levy in addition to the rent any charge on account of water from these tanks.

(2) These tanks will be kept in good repair by the Malguzars and by the tenants whose lands are irrigated from them.

The beds of these tanks have not been assessed, and cultivation within their limits is prohibited except with the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

(3) The *Mokaddam* is responsible for reporting to the Deputy Commissioner all encroachments.

(4) All tanks constructed since the settlement of 1888 have been recorded as the property of the constructor or his representative. The distribution of water from these tanks is made as recorded in the irrigation statement.



(5) The beds of these private tanks have been freed from assessment. All cultivation within their beds is prohibited except with the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

(6) Occupancy tenants can make tanks in their own holdings without permission, but for the building of a tank in the village waste the consent of the Malguzars is necessary.

*Streams and village water channels.*

The beds of streams and village water channels have been freed from assessment. All cultivation within their beds is prohibited except with the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

VIII.—MAINTENANCE OF VILLAGE BOUNDARY MARKS.

The following village trijunction marks are to be maintained in this village. The Mokaddam is responsible for keeping them in repair with the help of the Malguzars and raiyats.

Total no of trijunction stones.	Position with names of villages.	Signature of Mokaddam.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4

IX.—DERAGHAR.

A deraghar or guest house is to be maintained in this village according to plan approved by the Deputy Commissioner.

The raiyats and Malguzars are responsible for keeping it in good repair. In case of default by any one the Mokaddam is to repair it and realise the costs thereof from the defaulter by applying to the Deputy Commissioner.

X.—BHET-BEGAR.

(1) The raiyats render bhet-begar for the cultivation of sir lands in this village.

*Alternative clause.*

There is no sir in this village and raiyats are liable to render bhet-begar for the cultivation of sir lands belonging to the Malguzars in mauza situated within three miles of this village.

(2) Every raiyat except those who have no plough is to render one plough for one bel and one sickle for a day of two bels.

(3) A raiyat may at his option pay the commuted value of the bhet-begar to the Malguzars at the following rates :—

Six annas for ploughing for a day of one bel and three annas for a labourer with sickle for a day of two bels.

The Malguzars will at harvest time provide a midday meal free of cost to the begari labourers.

XI.—GOVERNMENT FOREST BOUNDARIES.

The raiyats of this village will maintain the Government reserved forest boundaries adjoining this village.

## III.

## Wajib-ul-arz for Malguzari villages held by Shikmi Gaontias in the Sambalpur district.

## I.—VILLAGE MANAGEMENT.

- (a) Lambardar's name.
- (b) Appointment of the Lambardar and his duties and responsibilities :—
- (i) the sub-lambardar and Mokaddam is appointed by the Deputy Commissioner in accordance with the provisions of section 137 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1881, and the rules framed thereunder ;
- (ii) the sub-lambardar shall be responsible for the management of the village and will be the landlord within the meaning of section 2(6) of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act of 1898 ;
- (iii) the sub-lambardar will be assisted in the village management by a panchayat consisting of 4 raiyats of the village to be elected by the raiyats every three years.

## II.—VILLAGE SERVANTS.

The following village watchmen have been sanctioned for this village.—

Name of village or hamlet.	Class & name of village servants.	Area of service holding.	Other sources of income.	Remarks.

The village watchmen are appointed, dismissed and controlled by the Deputy Commissioner under section 147-A, Central Provinces Land Revenue Act. The Jhankar and Ganda are entitled to levy a grain cess from raiyats. The cess is fixed at                      tambis for a raiyat with one plough and double this quantity for a raiyat with more than one plough of land in the village. The same cess is payable by the Shikmi Gaontia and his co-sharers. In addition to other remuneration the Ganda shall receive as his perquisite the hides and horns of all dead cattle not claimed by the owners. In addition to the above the Ganda receives a cash remuneration of Rs.                      per annum from the Shikmi Gaontia.

- (2) Besides the watchmen there are the following village servants :—

These may be dismissed and deprived of their service lands by the sub-lambardar and the panches for failure to render due service.

## III.—VILLAGE CUSTOMS.

- (1) The village site consists of plots nos. :—

Each cultivator is entitled to a site for his house free of rent. But if he abandons his holding and remains absent from the village he loses his right to any house site he may have held. He is entitled to dispose as he pleases of any structures he may have erected on the site or of their materials, provided he does so within one month of the site being allotted to another person.

The allocation of house sites will be done by the sub-lambardar and the panches. No fees may be realised for settling house sites with cultivators.

The rights of non-agriculturists to sites occupied by them and buildings constructed by them are regulated by agreement with the sub-lambardar and the panches.

- (2) Burial or burning grounds.

The villagers burn or bury their dead on plots :—

- (3) Plots nos.                      are used as Gothani.
- (4) Plots nos.                      are the encamping ground.

(5) Bazar plot no. :—

A *has* meets on this plot every day, and no fees are realisable by the sub-lambardar from the shop-keepers or stall-keepers or other vendors.

#### IV.—WASTE LANDS AND FORESTS.

(1) All waste land not forming part of existing holdings is the property of the <sup>Malguzar</sup> Shikmi Gaontia

But the proprietary right is limited by the rights of user and easement set forth in this *Wajib-ul-arz*.

The following plot numbers are reserved as grazing and forest lands:—

They shall not be occupied by any one without the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

(2) The villagers may graze their cattle on the reserved waste lands and may take reasonable quantities of firewood, leaves, fencing thorns, thatching grass, timber for houses and agricultural implements for their own use within the village without permission but may not sell any such article.

(3) Forest land included in the mahal is managed by the sub-lambardar and punches in accordance with the rules framed from time to time by Government.

#### V.—RIGHTS OVER TREES.

(1) The cutting of trees on all waste lands will be regulated by the rules framed by Government under section 124-A, Central Provinces Land Revenue Act of 1881.

(2) The fruit of trees planted by persons in their own holdings or on their homesteads and the wood of such trees when they die are to be taken by the persons who planted them or their successors in interest so long as they retain their holdings or reside in the village. On transfer of the land the right in the trees is transferred also. The fruit of trees planted by a person within the holding of another or his homestead is enjoyed by the person who planted them and when they die the timber is taken by <sup>the planter</sup> the planter and the occupant of the land in equal shares

(3) The fruit of trees planted by persons on waste lands or on unoccupied village sites is to be enjoyed by the persons who planted them or their successors but the wood of such trees when they die is to be taken by the Shikmi Gaontia.

(4) The fruit and timber of self-grown trees are to be enjoyed by the persons on whose lands they stand and by the Shikmi Gaontias in case of those standing on waste lands.

(5) Groves now existing shall remain the property of their present possessors, but the <sup>Shikmi Gaontias</sup> shall be the proprietors of such groves should their owners relinquish the land on which they stand, or be ejected for arrears, or die without heirs, provided that trees planted on abandoned Malik-makbuza plots escheat with the land to Government.

(6) When land is transferred the right to trees on the land passes with it. Malik makbuzas and occupancy tenants may plant groves on their land without permission. Fruit bearing trees within holdings may not be cut without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

(7) Groves which have been recorded as the property of <sup>Malguzars</sup> Shikmi Gaontias should not be encroached on for cultivation. Their fruits will continue to be enjoyed by the village community according to custom.

#### VI.—VILLAGE ROADS AND THOROUGHFARES.

The following plot numbers are the village roads:—

They are to be kept open and passable throughout the year. The raiyats will repair them annually and the Mokaddam of the village will be responsible for getting them repaired and reporting all encroachments to the Deputy Commissioner.

#### VII.—TANKS AND IRRIGATION.

(1) All old tanks existing before the settlement of 1888 have been entered in the name of the Malguzars. The sub-lambardar is bound to distribute their water justly with the assistance of the punches and in accordance with village custom to fields recorded as irrigated from them. He may not levy in addition to the rent any charge on account of water from these tanks.

(2) These tanks will be kept in good repair by the Shikmi Gaontias and by the tenant whose lands are irrigated from them.

The beds of these tanks have not been assessed, and cultivation within their limits is prohibited except with the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

(3) The Mokaddam is responsible for reporting to the Deputy Commissioner all encroachments.

(4) All tanks constructed since the settlement of 1888 by co-sharers and tenants have been recorded as the property of the constructor or his representative. The distribution of water from these tanks is effected at the will of the builder or his representative.

(5) The beds of these private tanks have been freed from assessment. All cultivation within their beds is prohibited except with the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

(6) Occupancy tenants can make tanks in their own holdings without permission, but for the building of a tank in the village waste the consent of the <sup>Mahozars</sup> Shikmi Gaontias is necessary.

*Streams and village water channels.*

The beds of streams and village water channels have been freed from assessment. All cultivation within their beds is prohibited except with the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

**VIII.—MAINTENANCE OF VILLAGE BOUNDARY MARKS.**

The following village trijunction marks are to be maintained in this village. The Mokaddam is responsible for keeping them in repair with the help of the co-sharers and raiyats.

Total number of trijunction stones.	Position with names of villages.	Signature of Mokaddam.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4

**IX.—DERAGHAR.**

A deraghar or guest house is to be maintained in this village according to plan approved by the Deputy Commissioner. The raiyats and gaontias are responsible for keeping it in good repair. In case of default by any one the Mokaddam is to repair it and realise the costs thereof from the defaulters by applying to the Deputy Commissioner.

**X.—BHET-BEGAR.**

(1) The raiyats render bhet-begar for the cultivation of sir lands in this village.

*(Alternative clause.)*

There is no sir in this village and raiyats are liable to render bhet-begar for the cultivation of sir lands belonging to the Shikmi Gaontias in mauza situated within three miles of this village.

(2) Every raiyat, except those who have no plough, is to render one plough for one bel and one sickle for a day of two bels.

(3) A raiyat may at his option pay the commuted value of the bhet-begar to the Shikmi Gaontias at the following rates:—

Six annas for ploughing for a day of one bel and three annas for a labourer with sickle or a day of two bels.

The Shikmi Gaontias will at harvest time provide a midday meal free of cost to the begari labourers.

**XI.—GOVERNMENT FOREST BOUNDARIES.**

The raiyats of this village will maintain the Government reserved forest boundaries adjoining this village.

**IV.**

**Zamindari Wajib-ul-arz for Sambalpur district.**

*Part I.—Of the rights and liabilities of the zamindar as against Government.*

**I.—TENURE.**

1. The tenure of the zamindari is impartible and non-transferable, save to the nearest heir, and each such transfer shall be subject to the approval of the local Government. The zamindari is held by one person, the zamindar or zamindarin for the time being, and is held

on condition of loyalty, proper management, and the improvement and cultivation of the estate.

2. The privileges of the zamindar are personal and should at any time the estate be transferred otherwise than in accordance with this clause, the Government will be at liberty to impose a full land revenue and forest assessment and to resume all special zamindari privileges.

## II.—SUCCESSION.

1. On the death of the zamindar the estate devolves upon his eldest legitimate son. In default of a son, either born to him or adopted, the estate devolves upon the nearest legitimate heir of the zamindar according to Hindu law and the custom of the family. In the event of any dispute arising as to the legitimacy of any claimant to the succession, the case shall be decided according to the custom of the family by the local Government.

2. In the event of the first in order being in the opinion of the local Government unfit to carry out the conditions of clause I, the zamindari devolves upon the nearest heir who may be considered fit by the local Government.

## III.—REMOVAL OF ZAMINDAR AND FORFEITURE OF PRIVILEGES.

The zamindar in the case either of gross misconduct or of mal-administration is liable to removal or forfeiture of privileges by the local Government.

## IV.—MAINTENANCE OF RELATIONS.

The members of the zamindar's family have the right to suitable maintenance from the zamindar, but in the event of any portion of the zamindari being assigned in lieu of maintenance to a member of the zamindar's family or any other person such assignments will only be valid with the permission of the Board of Revenue and on such terms as the Board of Revenue may prescribe. No member of the zamindar's family or any other person is entitled to hold or enjoy any portion of the zamindari in proprietary right by reason of such portion of the zamindari having at any time been assigned to, or continued in the possession of, such person for his maintenance or any other purpose.

## V.—VILLAGE MANAGEMENT.

The villages of the zamindari are managed according to the conditions of part II of this *Wajib-ul-arz* and in accordance with such provisions as may from time to time be laid down by law, or by order having the force of law.

## VI.—FERRIES.

The zamindar shall continue as at present to manage the ferries in accordance with the laws and rules prevailing in the khalsa and shall take care that the interests of the khalsa do not suffer from the arrangements. If at any time it is considered expedient for Government to assume the management of this source of revenue, the zamindar shall receive reasonable compensation in respect of any loss of income resulting from such transfer.

## VII.—FORESTS.

The forests or forest lands of the estate shall be managed in accordance with rules prescribed by the Board of Revenue. For the right to graze cattle in and take forest produce from the unsurveyed and *zabti* forests of the zamindari the zamindar may realize such fees from the tenants of the zamindari as the Board of Revenue may sanction from time to time.

## VIII.—DUES ON TRADERS.

No transit dues are levied by the zamindar, but the zamindar, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, may levy bazar-dues in selected towns at such rates and under such rule as may be approved, provided that the income from such dues be in every case spent on the improvement of the town in which they are levied.

## IX.—MISCELLANEOUS DUES.

No dues not authorized by the *Wajib-ul-arz* shall be leviable by the zamindar without the sanction of the Board of Revenue.

## X.—MINERALS.

All minerals are the property of Government which has a right of free access and egress thereto and therefrom.

*Part II.—Of the relations of the zamindar with his thekadars, muafidars and tenants.*

## I.—VILLAGE MANAGEMENT.

1. In villages held *khari* the zamindar and in other villages the muafidar or thekadar nominated as manager by the zamindar is responsible for the management of the village and shall be the landlord within the meaning of section 2(5) of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act.

2. No co-sharer in a muafi or thekadari village can claim to have his share partitioned and separated. A tenant of a village in which sharers have made a private partition amongst themselves can always claim to pay his rent to the manager nominated by the zamindar under clause (1).

3. The zamindar in his home villages and the manager in the other villages will be assisted in the village management by a panchayat to consist of four tenants of the village elected by the tenants.

#### II.—VILLAGE SERVANTS.

The following village watchmen have been sanctioned for this village :—

Name of village or hamlet.	Class and name of village servants.	Area of service holding.	Other sources of income.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5

The village watchmen are appointed, dismissed and controlled by the Deputy Commissioner under section 147-A, Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1881, and the rules framed thereunder. The Jhankar and Ganda are entitled to levy a grain cess from the raiyats. The cess is fixed at  $\frac{1}{4}$  tambis for a raiyat with one plough and double this quantity for a raiyat with more than one plough of land in the village. The same cess is payable by the Zamindar, Muafdar, Thekadar. In addition to other remuneration the Ganda shall receive as his perquisite the hides and horns of all dead cattle not claimed by the owners and he shall also receive a cash remuneration of Rs.  $\frac{1}{2}$  per annum from the zamindar.

(2) Besides the watchmen, there are the following village servants :—

These may be dismissed and deprived of their service lands by the Zamindar, Muafdar, Thekadar, and the panches for failure to render due service.

#### III.—VILLAGE CUSTOMS.

(1) The village site consists of plots nos. :—

Each cultivator is entitled to a site for his house free of rent. But if he abandons his holding and remains absent from the village he loses his right to any house site he may have held. He is entitled to dispose as he pleases of any structures he have erected on the site or of their material provided he does so within one month of the site being allotted to another person.

The allocation of house sites will be done by the Zamindar, Muafdar, Thekadar and the panches. No fees may be realised for settling house sites with cultivators.

The rights of non-agriculturists to house sites occupied by them and buildings constructed by them are regulated by agreement with the Zamindar, Muafdar, Thekadar and the panches.

(2) Burial or burning grounds.

The villagers burn or bury their dead on plots nos. :—

(3) Plots nos. are used as Gothani.

(4) Plots nos. are the encamping ground.

(5) Bazar.

A *hat* meets on plot no. every day.

#### IV.—WASTE LANDS AND FORESTS.

(1) All waste land not forming part of existing holdings is the property of the zamindari. But the proprietary right is limited by the rights of user and easement set forth in this Wajib-ul-arz.

The following plots are reserved as grazing and forest lands :—Nos.

They shall not be occupied by any one without the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

(2) The villagers may graze their cattle on all village waste and jungle except the area recorded as zabti jungle of the zamindar and may take therefrom reasonable quantities of firewood, leaves, fencing thorns, thatching grass, timber for houses and agricultural implements for their own use within the village without payment but may not sell any such article.

(3) Forest land included in the mahal is managed by the zamindar in accordance with the rules framed from time to time by Government.

#### V.—RIGHTS OVER TREES.

(1) The cutting of trees on all waste lands will be regulated by the rules framed by Government under section 124-A, Central Provinces Land Revenue Act of 1881.

(2) The fruit of trees planted by persons in their own holdings or on their homesteads and the wood of such trees when they die are to be taken by the persons who planted them or their successors in interest so long as they retain their holdings or reside in the village. On transfer of the land the right in the trees is transferred also. The fruit of trees planted by a person within the holding or homestead of another is enjoyed by the person who planted them and when they die the timber is taken by <sup>the planter</sup> the planter and the occupant of the land in equal shares.

(3) The fruit of trees planted by persons on waste lands or on unoccupied village site is to be enjoyed by the persons who planted them or their successors but the wood of such trees when they die is to be taken by the <sup>Zamindar</sup> Zamindar, <sup>Muaddar</sup> Muaddar, <sup>Thekadar</sup> Thekadar.

(4) The fruit and timber of self-grown trees are to be enjoyed by the persons on whose lands they stand and by the <sup>Zamindar</sup> Zamindar, <sup>Muaddar</sup> Muaddar, <sup>Thekadar</sup> Thekadar in case of those standing on waste lands.

(5) Groves now existing shall remain the property of their present possessors, but the zamindar shall be the proprietor of such groves should their owners relinquish the land on which they stand, or be ejected for arrears, or die without heirs.

(6) Occupancy tenants may plant groves on their land without permission. Fruit bearing trees may not be cut without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

#### VI.—VILLAGE ROADS AND THOROUGHFARES.

The following plots are the village roads.—Nos.

They are to be kept open and passable throughout the year. The zamindar, his managers and tenants shall repair them annually. They are not to be encroached upon except with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

#### VII.—TANKS AND IRRIGATION.

(1) All old tanks existing before the settlement of 1888 have been entered in the name of the zamindar but the <sup>Zamindar</sup> Zamindar, <sup>Muaddar</sup> Muaddar, <sup>Thekadar</sup> Thekadar is bound to distribute water from them justly with the assistance of the panches and in accordance with the village custom to fields recorded as irrigated from them. He may not levy in addition to the rent any charge on account of water from these tanks.

(2) These tanks will be kept in good repair by the <sup>Zamindar</sup> Zamindar, <sup>Muaddar</sup> Muaddar, <sup>Thekadar</sup> Thekadar and by the tenants whose lands are irrigated from them.

The beds of these tanks have not been assessed and cultivation within their limits is prohibited except with the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

(3) The Mokaddam is responsible for reporting to the Deputy Commissioner all encroachments.

(4) All tanks constructed since the settlement of 1888 have been recorded as the property of the constructor or his representative. The distribution of water from these tanks is made as recorded in the Irrigation statement.

(5) The beds of these private tanks have been freed from assessment. All cultivation within their beds is prohibited except with the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

(6) Occupancy tenants can make tanks in their own holdings without permission, but for the building of a tank in the village waste the consent of the zamindar is necessary.

#### VIII.—STREAMS AND VILLAGE WATER CHANNELS.

The beds of streams and village water channels have been freed from assessment. All cultivation within their beds is prohibited except with the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

## IX.—MAINTENANCE OF VILLAGE BOUNDARY MARKS.

The following village trijunction marks are to be maintained in this village. The Mokaddam is responsible for keeping them in repair with the help of the raiyats.

Total number of trijunction stones.	Position with names of villages.	Signature of Mokaddam.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4

## X.—DERAGHAR.

A deraghar or guest house is to be maintained in this village according to plan approved by the Deputy Commissioner. The raiyats and the <sup>Zamindar</sup><sub>Muaddar</sub><sup>Thekadar</sup> are responsible for keeping it in good repair. In case of default by any one the Mokaddam is to repair it and realise the costs thereof from the defaulters by applying to the Deputy Commissioner.

## XI.—BHET-BEGAR.

(1) The raiyats render bhet-begar for the cultivation of sir lands in this village.

*(Alternative clause).*

There is no sir in this village and raiyats are liable to render bhet-begar for the cultivation of sir lands belonging to the zamindar in mauza situated within 3 miles of this village.

(2) Raiyats with no plough are not liable to render bhet-begar. Raiyats with one or more ploughs are liable to render one plough for one bel and one sickle for a day of two bels.

(3) A raiyat may at his option pay the commuted value of the bhet-begar to the <sup>Zamindar</sup><sub>Muaddar</sub><sup>Thekadar</sup> at the following rates:—

Six annas for ploughing for a day of one bel and three annas for a labourer with sickle for a day of two bels.

The <sup>Zamindar</sup><sub>Muaddar</sub><sup>Thekadar</sup> will at harvest time provide a midday meal free of cost to the begari labourers.

## XII.—GOVERNMENT FOREST BOUNDARIES.

The raiyats of this village will maintain the Government and zamindari reserved forest boundaries adjoining this village.

## XIII.—NAZRANA FROM THEKADARS.

The zamindar will not levy premia (nazrana) when granting or renewing leases, but will receive in lieu thereof an annual payment.

## XIV.—CESSSES.

No cesses other than the Dasahra offerings and Pushpurni and Rakhi, may be levied by the zamindar except with the sanction of the Board of Revenue.



## APPENDIX P.

## I

## Kabuliyat Form for Gaontiai and Malguzari villages.

Whereas the settlement of Mahal \_\_\_\_\_ Mauza \_\_\_\_\_ situated in the \_\_\_\_\_ Tahsil of the Sambalpur district has been completed, <sup>we</sup> the <sup>Lambardars</sup> <sup>Lambardar</sup> of the aforesaid mahal do hereby accept, under section 54 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act of 18-1 (XVIII of 1881); the newly assessed jama as sanctioned by the Board of Revenue for \_\_\_\_\_ years, i.e., from 1st July 19\_\_\_\_ to 30th June 19\_\_\_\_ and thereafter till a fresh settlement is made.

<sup>we</sup> shall be responsible for the collection and payment to Government, as part of the revenue of the mahal, of the jamas of any muafi plots situated in the mahal which may hereafter be resumed to Government.

<sup>we</sup> hereby bind <sup>ourselves</sup> <sup>myself</sup> to abide by all the conditions entered in the Wajib-ul-arz now signed by <sup>us</sup> <sup>me</sup>.

<sup>we</sup> admit that a breach of the conditions relating to the management of malguzari forests and the illicit enclosure of waste will warrant the Government in annulling the settlement of the mahal.

<sup>we</sup> also bind <sup>ourselves</sup> <sup>myself</sup> to pay the undermentioned cesses during the period of the settlement, and if they are altered or increased during the currency of the settlement by legislation or under the orders of Government to pay the cess at the altered or increased rates.

Signatures.

Sanctioned Jama.

Date

Cesses

- (1) Road cess.
- (2) Other cesses, if any.

## II.

## Kabuliyat for Kamiljama and cess on land assets in zamindaries.

Whereas the settlement of mauza \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ zamindari in the \_\_\_\_\_ Tahsil of the Sambalpur district has been completed, I, \_\_\_\_\_ the zamindar of the aforesaid zamindari do hereby accept under section 54 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act of 1881 the newly assessed kamiljama stated below as sanctioned by the Board of Revenue, Bihar and Orissa, for twenty years, i.e., from 1st July 192\_\_\_\_ to 30th June 194\_\_\_\_ and thereafter till a fresh settlement is made.

I hereby bind myself to abide by all the conditions of the wajib-ul-arz now signed by me. I admit that a breach of the conditions relating to the management of zamindari forests and the illicit enclosure of the waste will warrant the Government in imposing the penalties of part I, clause III, of the Wajib-ul-arz.

I also bind myself to pay the undermentioned cesses during the period of the settlement, and if they are altered or increased during the currency of the settlement by legislation or under the orders of Government to pay the cess at the altered or increased rates.

Signature

Kamiljama

Date

Cess

Signature of the Assistant Settlement Officer, Announcement.

## III.

## Kabuliyat for Takoli in Zamindaris.

Whereas the settlement of \_\_\_\_\_ zamindari in the \_\_\_\_\_ Tahsil of the Sambalpur district has been completed, I \_\_\_\_\_ the zamindar of the aforesaid zamindari do hereby accept and agree to pay under section 54 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act of 1881, the undermentioned takoli fixed on my zamindari as sanctioned by the Board of Revenue, Bihar and Orissa, for a period of twenty years, i.e., from 1st July 192\_\_\_\_ to 30th June 194\_\_\_\_ and thereafter till a fresh settlement is made.

I also bind myself to pay the undermentioned cesses during the period of the settlement, and if they are altered or increased during the currency of the settlement by legislation or under the orders of Government to pay the cess at the altered or increased rates.

Signature

Date

1st kist.	2nd kist.	Total
-----------	-----------	-------

Takoli

Cess

Settlement Officer, Sambalpur.

#### IV.

#### Kabuliyat for Kamiljama and cess on siwai income in zamindaries.

Whereas the settlement of \_\_\_\_\_ zamindari in the \_\_\_\_\_ Tahsil of the Sambalpur district has been completed, I \_\_\_\_\_ the zamindar of the aforesaid zamindari do hereby accept under section 54 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act of 1881 the undermentioned kamiljama on my siwai income as sanctioned by the Board of Revenue, Bihar and Orissa, for a period of twenty years, i. e., from 1st July 192 \_\_\_\_\_ to 30th June 194 \_\_\_\_\_ and thereafter till a fresh settlement is made.

I do hereby bind myself to abide by all the conditions entered in the wajib-ul-arz now signed by me.

I also bind myself to pay the undermentioned cess on my siwai income during the period of the settlement and if it is altered or increased during the currency of the settlement by legislation or under the orders of Government to pay the cess at the altered or increased rates.

Signature

Kamiljama Rs.

Date

Cess Rs.

Signature of Settlement Officer, Sambalpur.

## APPENDIX Q.

## I.

Acts of the Governor-General of India in Council which are in force in the district of Sambalpur but are not applicable to other districts in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Year.	No.	Subject.	Repeals and amendments.
1	2	3	4
<b>ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.</b>			
1851	VIII	The Indian Tolls Act ...	Short title given, Act XIV of 1897. Rep. in part, Act XIV of 1870. " " Act XII of 1876. " " Act II of 1901. Rep. in part, amended and supplemented, Act VIII of 1883. Amended, Act XV of 1864. Supplemented, Act VIII of 1892.
1867	III	The Public Gambling Act ...	Rep. in part, Act XVI of 1874. Amended, Act XII of 1891. " Act I of 1908.
1875	XX	The Central Provinces Laws Act ...	Rep. in part, Act VI of 1873. " " Act III of 1879. " " Act IV of 1882. " " Act X of 1883. " " Act XIII of 1889. " " Act VIII of 1890. " " Act XII of 1891. Amended, Act II of 1879. Section 3 and Schedule A rep. in part in Sambalpur district, Act VII of 1905. Sections 11 and 12 rep. in Sambalpur district, Bengal Act II of 1908.
1878	XVII	The Northern India Ferries Act ...	Amended, Act I of 1883. " Act III of 1886. Rep. in part and amended, Act XII of 1891. Rep. in part Act II of 1901. Section 17 amended in Sambalpur, Bengal Act I of 1911.
1879	XIV	The Hackney Carriage Act ...	Rep. in part, Act XIII of 1889. " " Act I of 1903. " Acts IV and XVII of 1914.
1880	XIII	The Vaccination Act ...	Amended, Act IV of 1914.

Year.	No.	Subject.	Repeals and amendments.
1	2	3	4
1881	XVIII	The Central Provinces Land Revenue Act	Rep. in part and amended, Act XVI of 1889. " " " Act XII of 1891. " " " Act XII of 1898. " " Bengal Act IV of 1900. " " " Act I of 1911.
1882	V	The Indian Easements Act ...	Amended, Act XII of 1891. S. 8 sub. Act X of 1914.
1883	I	The Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act.	Amended, Act XVI of 1895.
1890	I	The Revenue Recovery Act ...	S. 1 rep. in part, Act X of 1914. S. 3 am., Act IV of 1914.
1898	XI	The Central Provinces Tenancy Act ...	Amended, Act XXI of 1899.
1899	V	The Central Provinces Court of Wards Act	.....
1902	XI	The Central Provinces Village Sanitation Act.	.....
<b>ACTS OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL</b>			
1906	IV	The Sambalpur Civil Courts Act.	
1908	II	The Sambalpur (Evidence) Act.	
1909	IV	The Sambalpur Delegation Act.	
1911	I	The Sambalpur Repealing and Amending (Rates and Cesses) Act.	
<b>BIHAR AND ORISSA ACT.</b>			
1924	I	The Bihar and Orissa (Central Provinces Municipal) Repealing Act.  The law regulating settlements of land revenue and rent in the Sambalpur district consists of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act (XVIII of 1881) and the Central Provinces Tenancy Act (XI of 1898) and the statutory rules thereunder. These Acts give all the necessary powers for making a survey as well as settlement and the Bengal Survey Act is not in force in the district.	

## II

Other Acts which are in force in the district as well as in other parts of the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Year.	No.	Subject.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
		<b>ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.</b>	
1860	XL	The Indian Penal Code.	
1861	V	The Police Act.	
1865	X	The Succession Act.	
1867	XXV	The Press and Registration of Books Act.	
1870	VII	The Court-fees Act.	
1871	I	The Cattle Trespass Act.	
1871	XXIII	The Pensions Act.	
1872	I	The Indian Evidence Act.	
1872	III	The Special Marriage Act.	
1872	XV	The Christian Marriage Act.	
1873	X	The Oaths Act.	
1874	IX	The European Vagrancy Act.	
1874	XIV	The Scheduled Districts Act.	
1878	I	The Opium Act.	
1878	VI	The Treasure Trove Act.	
1878	VII	The Forest Act.	
1878	XI	The Indian Arms Act.	
1879	XVIII	The Legal Practitioners Act.	
1881	V	The Probate and Administration Act.	
1881	XI	The Municipal Taxation Act.	
1883	XIX	The Land Improvement Loans Act.	
1884	VI	The Indian Explosives Act.	
1884	XII	The Agriculturists Loans Act.	
1885	XIII	The Indian Telegraph Act.	
1886	II	The Indian Income-tax Act.	
1886	V	The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act.	
1887	XII	The Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts Act.	
1889	II	The Measures of Length Act.	
1889	VII	The Succession Certificate Act.	
1890	VI	The Charitable Endowment Act.	
1890	IX	The Indian Railways Act.	
1890	XI	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.	
1892	X	The Government Management of Private Estates Act.	
1894	I	The Land Acquisition Act.	

Year.			No.	Subject.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1894	...	...	IX	The Prisons Act.	
1897	..	...	III	The Epidemic Disease Act.	
1897	...	...	VIII	The Reformatory Schools Act.	
1898	...	...	III	The Lepers Act.	
1898	...	...	V	The Code of Criminal Procedure.	
1898	...	...	VI	The Indian Post Office Act.	
1899	...	...	II	The Indian Stamp Act.	
1899	...	...	VIII	The Petroleum Act.	
1899	...	...	XIII	The Glanders and Farcy Act.	
1900	...	...	III	The Prisoners Act.	
1901	...	...	II	The Indian Tolls (Army) Act.	
1901	...	...	VI	The Assam Labour and Emigration Act.	
1901	...	...	VIII	The Mines Act.	
1903	...	...	XV	The Indian Extradition Act.	
1907	...	...	III	The Provincial Insolvency Act.	
1908	...	...	V	The Code of Civil Procedure.	
1908	...	...	IX	The Indian Limitation Act.	
1908	...	...	XVI	The Registration Act.	
1909	...	...	IV	The Whipping Act.	
1911	...	...	XII	The Indian Factories Act.	
1912	...	...	II	The Co-operative Societies Act.	
1912	...	...	VIII	The Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act.	
1914	...	...	VIII	The Motor Vehicles Act.	
1914	...	...	IX	The Local Authorities Loans Act.	
1919	...	...	XII	The Poisons Act.	
BENGAL REGULATIONS.					
1799	...	...	V	The Bengal Wills and Intestacy Regulation.	
1804	...	...	X	The Bengal State Offences Regulation.	
1806	...	...	XI	The Bengal Troops Transport and Travellers Assistance Regulation.	
1812	...	...	XI	The Bengal Foreign Immigrants Regulation.	
1818	...	...	III	The Bengal State Prisoners Regulation.	
1825	...	...	VI	The Bengal Troops Transport Regulation.	
1825	...	...	XI	The Bengal Alluvion and Diluvion Regulation.	
1827	...	...	V	The Bengal Attached Estates Management Regulation.	
BIHAR AND ORISSA ACT.					
1915	...	...	II	The Exercise Act.	

# I N D E X.

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No. 5531.  
DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND SURVEYS,  
BIHAR AND ORISSA.

FROM

A. D. TUCKEY, Esq., I.C.S.,  
DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND SURVEYS,  
BIHAR AND ORISSA,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE,  
BIHAR AND ORISSA.

*Dated the 24th December 1926.*

SUBJECT.—Final report—Sambalpur Settlement.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the Final Report on the land revenue settlement of the Sambalpur district prepared by Khan Bahadur Muhammad Hamid and to request that Government may confirm the settlement made.

Sambalpur was transferred from the Central Provinces to Bengal in 1905, and to Bihar and Orissa at its constitution as a province in 1912. This is the fourth regular settlement of the district, the three previous settlements having been made under the administration of the Central Provinces. When the district was taken over by the British Government the land revenue was fixed on the basis of the fixed cash rents only, which have been estimated at not more than one-sixth of the total amount actually received from the villages. This accounts to a great extent for the extremely light incidence of rent in Sambalpur, another cause for which has been the rapid development of cultivation under the security of British rule, which has resulted in the successive enhancements falling largely on the new cultivation, and not raising the incidence of rent pressure beyond a height which is still extraordinarily low compared with the other districts of this province.

In the Government resolution on the last settlement it is remarked that the settlement report well illustrates the different points of view which result from the existence of a temporary and of a permanent settlement of land revenue. The resolution continues :—

“ It is inevitable that to an officer of the permanently-settled area in Bengal the classification of land should appear at first sight over-elaborate, and equally inevitable that the disputes and the rival interests of landlord and tenant should appear to have received insufficient attention.”

2. *Central Provinces and Bengal settlements compared.*—These two points of view are illustrated by comparing the revenue settlement of Sambalpur with that of the temporarily-settled area which forms the bulk of the three coast districts of Orissa, Balasore, Cuttack and Puri. In the last revenue settlement of these districts various experiments at ascertaining soil rates of rent were made, but the Bengal Tenancy Law, which recognises only two main reasons for altering rents, (1) differences from the prevailing rate of similar land in the village and (2) a rise or fall in the price of food-grains, made it difficult that they should succeed, and in the end the only criterion of fairness by which the rents were tested was the average village rate i.e., the average incidence per acre of the total of the rents of *pahi* raiyats in the village,

which were taken as competition rents and left unaltered. The rate of the total rents of the *thani* raiyats in the village, not the rate of individual rents, was compared with this village rate, and where it was low all the rents of the *thani* raiyats were raised. In the present settlement the raiyats' rents are being raised by so many annas in the rupee in each village, 25 per cent. being taken as the normal, but the enhancement being varied according to the condition of the village as indicated by its liability to damage from floods and by the average sale price and the estimated average outturn of its land.

The unit is thus the village, and the distribution of rent and land revenue over the lands within the village is determined in the main by the landlords and tenants themselves and not by Government. Under the soil unit system of Sambalpur the relative value of every field in the village is determined by Government and the rental of the village is distributed between the tenants according to the number of soil units in each holding, subject to certain remission when the enhancement exceeds 25 per cent. Most officers who have studied the unequal incidence of rent between tenants of the same village and its causes will agree that the Sambalpur system is much the more satisfactory and by a fairer distribution of the burden enables both rent and revenue to be paid with greater ease and less risk of hardship.

On the other hand, to an officer of this province, the record-of-rights prepared under the Central Provinces system seems inadequate and faulty. It was a record prepared for Government rather than a record prepared both for Government and the people which would enable the latter to understand and maintain their rights in the land. The rent certificate given to the tenants did not contain sufficient particulars to enable them to identify their lands, and left them dependent on the help of the patwari in any land dispute. In the present settlement the tenants were given *parchas* containing the necessary details, the elaborate and voluminous intermediate reports on the assessment were reduced in number and cut down in length, and finally the maintenance of land records has been simplified and changed from an annual into a triennial maintenance, and the patwari staff reduced to half its former number while more extended check of their work has been provided for.

3. *Preparation of maps.*—Under the Central Provinces system of maintenance of land records the maps are kept up to date, and a fresh survey is not part of settlement work. The patwaris kept traces of the map and surveyed on these fresh cultivation and other alterations. It was found in 1909 by the Director of Land Records that these traces had stretched and contracted to such an extent that they were unfit for accurate survey. Field boundaries which had not altered in position were found by the patwaris to disagree with their traces and were corrected. The old maps also were unsuitable to be the basis of a revision settlement. The solution of this difficulty was found in having new maps prepared by the patwaris on fresh sheets with the old traverse stations plotted on them. This new survey was completed in five years by the middle of 1920, and a fresh record was written at the same time.

4. *Land classification.*—It was decided that a Deputy Collector should be in charge of the settlement, and it was proposed to post him as Settlement Officer in July 1921. Under the Central Provinces Settlement Code the Settlement Officer should be posted to the district for a year before the actual start of the settlement, and with the help of crop-cutting experiments and detailed study of local conditions, should have formed sound opinions on the land classification, the assessment groups, the enhancement which could fairly be taken, etc., before the actual routine work of the settlement kept him too busy for such detailed study.

Actually Mr. H. McPherson did not join as Settlement Officer until the middle of October, 1921, and the attestation camps could not be opened until January, 1922. This unfortunate delay had, I think, a considerable effect on the whole course of the settlement. The work was behind time and was being rushed through during the whole of the first year, with the result that no inception report was submitted, the preliminary assessment report for the Bargarh khalsa had to be compiled without sufficient scrutiny of

the last settlement classification and system of assessment and not unnaturally followed the line of least resistance by making no change. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Hamid took charge from Mr. McPherson as Settlement Officer in July, 1922, and did not take up the question of making any change in the classification, as he explains in paragraph 47 of the report.

In the khalsa area and the smaller zamindaris in Bargarh Dewar had 30 classes of land ranging from *barchha khari*, sugar cane land getting village drainage, with a factor of 50, and *bahal I khari pani*, the best class of rice land, with a factor of 38, to *at*, ordinary upland, with a factor of 2. This classification was again adopted as Mr. McPherson thought that it was understood and appreciated by the people, who did not desire any change, and that it would place the enhancement mainly on the well-to-do people who could afford it, while a simplification might shift more of the enhancement on to the shoulders of the poorer classes. The classes and their factors are given in paragraph 47 of the report. In the open tract of the Borasambar zamindari and in all the zamindaries of the Sambalpur Tahsil, a simpler classification into nine classes was made by Dewar and this classification was maintained in these areas and was extended to the rest of the Borasambar zamindari.

The classification is open to criticism in two respects. The first is that in the khalsa it is unnecessarily elaborate for the low rents in Sambalpur. This view has been held by Mr. Hamid, by all the Directors of Land Records and by Sir Hugh McPherson, and personally I doubt if such small differences between classes can be decided accurately by the settlement staff or understood thoroughly by the people. The second is one taken by Dewar at the last settlement. He stated in paragraph 143 of his report that he did not consider that sufficient relative weight had yet been laid on the richer classes of land. He did not, however, in the face of general opinion and of previous practice think it advisable to go further in this direction. With this I agree. The general factors for the three main classes of rice land, *bahal*, *berna* and *mal* and for *at*, ordinary upland are 30, 18, 10 and 2. *Barchha* and *bari* which together only comprise 2 per cent. of the cultivated area are disregarded. The comparison of these factors with those used in rent settlement in different parts of Chota Nagpur, where the conditions are very similar, supports the view that the higher classes of land in Sambalpur could be more heavily weighted.

	1st class rice land.	2nd class rice land.	3rd class rice land.	Lowest class of upland.
1	2	3	4	5
Sambalpur khalsa	15	9	5	1
Sambalpur Borasambar zamindari and zamindaris of sadr tahsil	15 12	10½ 8	7½ 4	1 1
Maobhum	24	15	8	1
Ranchi	20 16	16 12	10 8	1 1
<i>Hazaribagh—</i>				
Kharagdiha Government estate	48	32	16	1
Gomia and Mandu	16	10	8	1
Giridih	14	10	7	1
Palasmas zamindari estates	31 25	14 17	8 7	1 1
.. Government estates	19	13	7	1

The factors in other parts of Hazaribagh mostly approximate to those given for Gomia and Mandu.

In paragraph 48 the Settlement Officer writes that another question for decision at the next revision will be the necessity of reclassifying the old fields. He gives details for eight selected villages which show an increase of 33,476 soil units from improvement in the classification against 10,165 units from new cultivation. To my mind there is no doubt that a reclassification will be an essential part of the next revision and if at that time a reduction of the number of classes is combined with raising the ratio between the factors for the higher classes and the lower, the objection that such a reduction will shift the enhancement from the wealthier to the poorer people will be discounted.

5. *Material improvement.*—The occupied area in the district has increased since the last settlement by 147,754 acres or 12½ per cent. More than half of this increase has been in the Borasambar zamindari. The other agricultural statistics show that the improvement in the cultivated land has been considerably greater than the actual increase in area. The increase in the area under rice is 24 per cent. and in that under sugarcane 70 per cent, while the irrigated area has increased by 42 per cent. The last paragraph shows how the higher classes of land have increased. Land values have risen and there has been a great increase in trade and improvement in the standard of living. The cattle of the district are still poor and the principal cause is reported to be the insufficiency of bulls and the practice of using immature young bulls for service for a short time and then castrating them for plough work. The absence of stall feeding is probably a cause also. It is not due to lack of pasturage. Eight per cent. of the whole area, excluding the forest reserves, has now been reserved as grazing ground (paragraph 53), the area reserved at last settlement being more than trebled. This is a satisfactory feature of the settlement and Sambalpur is probably better off in this respect than any other district of the province.

6. *Rent settlement.*—Government sanctioned an enhancement of 25 per cent. in the rates of rent throughout the district. The actual rent enhancement in the khalsa area was 40 per cent. but the rates were enhanced by 23 per cent. only, the balance of the increase coming from the extension of cultivation and the improvement of classification. The 16 different soil unit rates of the last settlement were reduced to six and, to avoid excessive enhancements of individual rents, the rule was adopted that where the deduced rent exceeded the existing rent by more than 25 per cent. an abatement was allowed equal to half the difference between the deduced rent and the existing rent enhanced by 25 per cent. The same principles were applied in the zamindaris. In the Borasambar zamindari which has an area of 841 square miles their application required more consideration as rents had been settled on the soil unit system in 157 villages only out of 476. In the remaining villages a summary settlement was made without enhancing rents, the home farms alone being classified and valued at three different rates, 25, 30 and 35, according to the quality. When the existing pressure of the raiyati rents was calculated 53 different rates varying from 04 to 84 were found and they bore no relation to the rates fixed for the home farms. The raiyati rates were reduced to 9 varying from 20 to 100 and rates of 40 and 50 fixed for the home farms. It was found impossible to adopt the same soil unit rate for the raiyati rents and the home farms without unfairness either to the raiyats or to the zamindar and the thikadars. The incidence of rent per acre is now 6 annas 7 pies for the whole district against 5 annas 2 pies at last settlement. It is highest in Bargarh khalsa with an incidence of 8 annas 9 pies and lowest in Bargarh zamindaris with 4 annas 1 pie.

The fixation of the rents of thikadars in the zamindaris is discussed in paragraph 64. Following the principle of the last settlement they were fixed at 100 per cent. of the total raiyati rents plus the valuation of the home farms, though the Settlement Officer proposed a lower standard. The low valuation of the home farm, which comes only to a small fraction of the profits of its cultivation, the *nazranas* obtained on settlement of new land and on transfers, and the rent from land broken from waste make the thika worthwhile having



even though the thikadar obtains no commission on the collections which he makes from his tenants. That this is so, shows how profitable is the position of the *gaontia* in the *khalsa* at an assessment of 75 per cent. of the assets calculated in the same way, although this may seem high compared with the assessment in other temporarily-settled districts.

7. *Zamindari assessment*.—The *siwai* income of the zamindar is his income from forests, fisheries, ferries, etc., but chiefly from forests. The increase found in this settlement was very great, the total increase in the zamindaris being from Rs. 9,955 to Rs. 53,205. This amount comprises one-quarter of the total valuation of the zamindaris which was Rs. 2,25,926. The *kamil jama* or full assessment was taken at 60 per cent. of the valuation, but the revenue paid by the zamindars, called the *takoli*, was fixed at 40 per cent. of the *kamil jama* for four zamindaris, Barpali, Bijipur, Borasambar and Rajpur and at 50 per cent. for the other twelve. At the previous settlement the *takoli* varied from 22 per cent. in Barpali to 67 per cent. in Patkulunda and averaged 36 per cent. against the present average of 44. The total revenue payable by the zamindaris has been increased from Rs. 25,720 to Rs. 59,460.

8. *Revenue settlement*.—The total revenue of the district compared with that at the last settlement is as follows:—

	At last settlement.	Before revision.	Present settlement.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Khalsa ... ..	1,71,889	1,74,585	2,44,620
Zamindaris ... ..	25,720	25,720	59,460
Total ... ..	1,97,609	1,99,305	3,04,080

The increase in revenue from the settlement has thus been Rs. 1,03,775 or 5<sup>1</sup> per cent.

9. *Improvements*.—Very little concession is given by the Central Provinces rules for ordinary improvements affected by raiyats in providing irrigation and in embanking rice fields out of upland or waste. With the low rents prevailing in Sambalpur, the exemption allowed for land which has been newly irrigated or being assessed at the dry rate of its class instead of the irrigated rate, is almost nominal. Dewar makes this clear in paragraph 159 of his report. The total exemption over 20 years amounts to less than one-fifth of the amount spent. In this settlement exemption on this ground was usually less than the limitation placed on the enhancement under the general rule and was absorbed in that. No concession at all is given under the Central Provinces rules for *korkar*, land embanked into rice fields out of waste. In this settlement a concession was made that waste land converted into rice field of a class higher than *mal tikra* should be assessed at the rate fixed for the next lower class. This also is a very small concession as the average difference in the rate per acre of the two classes would be only about two annas. In the Kodarma Government Estate *korkar* is assessed at the upland or waste land rate for the period of the settlement whatever class it has been converted into, while in the private estates in Maubhum the old custom is to give a permanent remission of six-sixteenths of the rent assessed as fair. I think that more encouragement should be given to the construction of rice land of a class higher than *mal tikra*. In making *mal tikra* there is little expense and no concession is needed. It is the land on high gentle slopes or on the tops of the ridges and requires merely embankments of a few inches in height. But if land reclaimed into the higher classes of rice land was assessed for the period of the next settlement at the *mal tikra* rate, it would be a generous concession which should do much to encourage improvements.

10. *Record-of-rights*.—In chapter XIII a useful description of the record-of-rights is given. As explained above the raiyat has been given a *parcha* which contains the same details as the khatian, and should enable him to understand the record. An important paper of the record is the *wajib-ul-arz* or village administration paper, which is a record of village customs, rights and duties. The only other district in this province in which a similar record is written is the Santal Parganas. In Bihar such information was relegated to a village note which was not made part of the record, and in consequence, not being authoritative, has proved of little use and is seldom referred to.

The *wajib-ul-arz* is defective in one respect. In Sambalpur the house sites in the village are not the property of the different inhabitants or recorded in their khatians as in this province. Each cultivator is entitled to a house site free of rent, but if he abandons his holding and leaves the village he loses his rights therein. This custom is a most salutary one, but the record does not give authority to deal with encroachments on the village site by cultivation, and that it should do so would be of advantage. The four kinds of *wajib-ul-arz* are given in appendix O and a glossary of settlement terms in appendix N.

11. *Working of the land revenue and tenancy acts*.—In chapter XIV Mr. Hamid discusses the difficulties met with in the working of the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts. These notes will be of great use if the amendment of the Acts is taken up. The most important questions dealt with are (1) village servants, (2) transfers by tenants, (3) bringing waste land under cultivation. The village servants are described in paragraph 83. The two servants of importance are the *jhankar* and the *ganda* who are watchmen and take the place of the village chaukidars. The *jhankar* is more than adequately remunerated by the land which he holds rent free, but the *ganda* usually is underpaid. I agree that legislation is required to permit the Deputy Commissioner or Settlement Officer to reduce the size of a service holding and declare the holder to be an occupancy tenant liable to pay rent for the excised area.

The position regarding transfers is most unsatisfactory and the law contains a grave anomaly which the Settlement Officer explains in his note on sections 46 and 47 of the Tenancy Act. This position was the chief grievance of the tenants and an entirely legitimate one. The question of transfers is one of the major issues between landlords and tenants everywhere and has not been solved satisfactorily or permanently by any of the tenancy laws in force in this province. Whatever justification there may be for providing a large income to landlords out of transfer fees in other parts of the province, the *gaontia* in Sambalpur, who is not the proprietor of the tenants' lands, has no just claim to such fees, nor, I believe, was it the intention of the legislature that these sections should have the effect of enabling the landlord to obtain a transfer fee. This however has been the effect and the transfer fee is anything from 25 per cent. of the consideration money upward. Similarly the recognised custom that a tenant may not bring any waste land under cultivation without first taking the landlord's permission has had the effect of enabling the landlords, including the *gaontias* in khalsa villages, to obtain *nazranas* for new cultivation, although the *gaontias* are expressly forbidden by the *wajib-ul-arz* from doing so. A limit of two years for bringing such suits, as suggested by the Settlement Officer, would be useful in preventing the practice.

12. *Relations between landlords and tenants*.—In paragraph 31 the opinion is given that the relations between landlords and tenants are not so good as they were 20 years ago. The chief grievance of the tenants is the demand for *nazranas* on transfers and new cultivation discussed above. Another cause is the dissensions between the *lambardar gaontia* and his co-sharers. On the whole however the friction is slight compared with most parts of this province, and a large factor in this is the system of rent receipt books. Every tenant has a rent receipt book in which the rent demands and payments are entered and are checked by the revenue staff. There are practically no disputes about either the amount of rent due or whether payment has been made or not. The rent suits in the whole district average only 120

a year for the last eleven years. This is no doubt largely due to the low pitch of the rents but is also due to a great extent to the absence of disputes over what is due and what has been paid. Begari is also on a satisfactory footing in Sambalpur. There is no indication that more is extorted than the low amount of one plough for one *bel* or half day and harvesting for two *bels* recorded in the *wajib-ul-arz*. These can be commuted into a cash payment of 6 annas and 3 annas respectively, but do not press sufficiently hardly to make commutation popular.

13. *Cess*.—The question of cess payments is under the consideration of Government and the joint proposals of the Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer made in 1923 are summarised in paragraph 67 of the report. They are based on the principle that Sambalpur should come under the cess law of this province and contribute on the same scale as other districts. At present the district pays cess on a lower scale and is helped by large grant from Government.

14. *Borasambar Forest management*.—Chapter VIII contains a report on the commutation forest fees of the Borasambar zamindari and in chapter VII Mr. Hamid recommends that a complete survey of the forest reserves of this zamindari should be made, and then detailed rules of management framed. The zamindar is bound under the *wajib-ul-arz* to abide by such rules.

15. *Cost of the Settlement*.—The total net cost of the settlement was Rs. 2,18,317, giving a cost rate of 1 anna 9 pies per acre against 2 annas 1 pie at Mr. Dewar's settlement. This however excludes the cost of the maintenance staff which was employed wholly on settlement work for four years. The expenditure from the maintenance budget for this period was Rs. 2,37,028. The whole cost of the settlement thus comes to Rs. 5,55,345 or about 5½ times the increase in revenue. Thus, even including the maintenance cost (which is not included in the Central Provinces), the settlement has been a distinctly cheap one and gives a good margin of profit to Government.

16. *Conclusion*.—Mr. Hamid has written a clear and interesting report and was an excellent Settlement Officer showing ability, tact and powers of organisation of a high order. Mr. H. McPherson also did useful work but was handicapped both by the late start of the settlement and by ill-health. I recommend to the notice of the Board the officers whose names have been mentioned in the report.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

A. D. TUCKEY,

*Director of Land Records and Surveys,*

*Bihar and Orissa.*

No. 17-2-2.

BOARD OF REVENUE, BIHAR AND ORISSA.

FROM

RAI BAHADUR C. C. MUKHARJI,  
SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE,  
BIHAR AND ORISSA,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF  
BIHAR AND ORISSA, REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Dated Patna, the 3rd March 1927.*

SUBJECT:—Final report on the Land Revenue Settlement of Sambalpur.

SIR,

Under rule 615, page 162 of the Bengal Settlement Manual, 1908, I am directed to forward the Final Report on the survey and settlement operations in Sambalpur written by Khan Bahadur Muhammad Hamid, together with the review on the report written by Mr. Tuckey, the Director of Land Records. The Board confines its remarks to a few subjects, which are mentioned below:—

2. As required by section 28 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1881, the inception of the operations was sanctioned by the Government of India in Mr. Hearn's letter no. 937-198-2, dated the 9th September 1921, to the local Government in the Revenue Department.

3. Paragraph 1 of the report—*Demarcation of district boundaries*.—It was at first thought that there were disputes on an extensive scale regarding the district boundary and the boundaries of several adjoining Feudatory States. After protracted correspondence and a conference between the representatives of Government and the states concerned, it has now been ascertained that the dispute is confined to the boundary between the Bamra State and the Kolabira and Laira zamindaris and the Tampargarh malguzari estate in the district; for the demarcation of at least a portion of this boundary a Boundary Commission will be necessary. The Board is now in a position to lay the matter before Government.

4. Paragraph 22—*Rise in land values*.—It is to be noted that the average price of land per acre rose from Rs. 16-11-0 to Rs. 36-4-0, an increase of about 125 per cent. as compared with the previous settlement. In paragraph 8 of his review the Director of Land Records calculates that the increase in the total revenue has been only 51 per cent.

5. Paragraph 23—*Agriculture*.—The cropped area of the district has increased by 17 per cent. The wasteful method of *bihora* ploughing is not discussed by the Settlement Officer but is apparently still in vogue.

6. Paragraph 26.—*Irrigation*.—The increase of 42 per cent. in the irrigated area of the whole district is very large.

7. Paragraph 30.—*Maintenance of land records*.—The question of the reorganisation of the system of maintenance of land records in Sambalpur was the subject of prolonged discussion with the Director of Land Records, the Commissioner of Orissa, the Board and Government. The revised rules relating to patwaris and the superior land records staff were approved by Government in Mr. Lewis's letter no. 1469-R.T.—VIL-8—25, dated the 15th October 1925. The revision of the establishment was sanctioned by Government in Mr. Lewis's letters no. 1524-R.T.—VIL-2, dated the 28th October 1925 and no. 6281-R.—VIL-4, dated the 2nd July 1926. The revised scheme has been sanctioned for three years as an experimental measure.

8. Paragraph 31 and last sub-paragraph of paragraph 77.—*Nazarana for cultivating waste lands*.—On the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner the Board in its no. 17-205A-2, dated the 2nd November 1926, moved Government to issue a notification enforcing the prohibition against the taking of nazarana in all khalsa gaontiahi villages. Nazarana is prohibited in the wajib-ul-arz, but no penalty is attached. In reply Government in Mr. Lewis's no. 1562-R.—8-25, dated the 12th February 1927, have agreed to issue a notification under section 123 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act to prevent gaontias from levying nazarana on new settlements of waste lands but considers villages should be excluded, where all or all except a limited quantity of the available cultivable waste land outside the communal and reserved lands, has been brought under the plough. Government have therefore instructed the Deputy Commissioner to examine the record-of-rights and to report the villages to which the notification should be extended as containing a considerable extent of unsettled cultivable waste.

*Lambardars*.—The question mentioned with regard to the lambardars came to Mr. Foley's notice when he was Commissioner of Orissa: he considers the view taken by the civil courts of the status of lambardars to be very unfortunate and agrees with the Settlement Officer's remarks.

9. Paragraph 32.—*Bhet-begar*.—It is satisfactory that bhet-begar is not generally a source of friction between landlords and tenants as elsewhere.

10. Paragraph 33.—*Village servants*.—The Settlement Officer suggests legislation to reduce the holdings of the *jhankar* and to increase the holdings of the *ganda*. The proposal is supported by the Director of Land Records in paragraph 8 of his review. The Board is not competent to express an opinion, but probably considerable opposition is to be anticipated.

The Board doubts the wisdom of the other suggestion made in this paragraph by the Settlement Officer of abolishing the service holdings of the minor village servants described.

11. Paragraph 36.—*Levy of jungle fees in Borasambar zamindari*.—Attention is invited to the recommendation of the Settlement Officer that a complete survey of the zamindari reserved forest should be undertaken.

12. Paragraph 53.—*Gramya jungle*.—It is observed that the area recorded as reserved grazing ground in the whole district is now 161,579 acres, recorded with the consent of zamindars and tenants, as against 52,110 acres recorded in the khalsa gaontiahi area alone in the last settlement.

13. Paragraph 54.—*Encroachment on communal lands*.—The Deputy Commissioner in connection with the revision of the Central Provinces Revenue manual made certain proposals on this subject to the Commissioner of Orissa in May 1926, which after correspondence were forwarded to the Board in August 1926. The Board, after further correspondence and after obtaining legal opinion, recommended that Government would adopt the proposals, which were (i) to issue a notification under section 123 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, XVIII of 1881, enforcing the provisions of the wajib-ul-arz prohibiting encroachments on village roads, paths, reserved forests, grazing land or beds of tanks: (ii) to issue a rule under section 162 of the Act penalizing all such encroachments.

Government in Mr. Lewis's no. 1560-R.—S.-255, dated the 12th February 1927, pointed out certain objections and held that the administrative grounds adduced were not sufficient: to report encroachments was the duty of the mukaddams and patwaris: the Deputy Commissioner appeared to possess sufficient powers to remove encroachments when reported: the measures were besides considered premature, since it was necessary to observe the effects of the return of the patwaris to their circles in preventing encroachments passing unnoticed.

14. Paragraph 55—*Appeals*.—Seeing that the settlement operations covered the whole district the number of appeals preferred does not seem excessive.

15. Paragraphs 59 to 60 and 63 to 64—*Classification of soils and assessment of rents*.—An improvement was effected by reducing the 16 different soil-unit rates to 6.

In the case of raiyati lands in the khalsa area the existing rents were at first enhanced up to 25 per cent. but where the deduced rent exceeded the existing rent by more than 25 per cent, an abatement was allowed equal to half the difference between the deduced rent and the existing rent enhanced by 25 per cent. The object was to ease the enhancements in the case of individual raiyats. The result was that the rates in the khalsa area were enhanced by 23 per cent. only. The enhancement seems very low in view of the fact that the price of food grains has advanced by nearly 50 per cent. during the last 15 years.

As regards the rate of assessment in khalsa gaontiahi villages the method described in paragraph 144 of Mr. Dewar's Settlement Report was followed. The Board agrees with the Director of Land Records' remarks in paragraph 6 of his review about the low valuation. It agrees also with his opinion that the higher kinds of land are capable of higher assessment.

16. Paragraph 66—*Assessment of kamil jama and takoli*.—The average percentage of the *takoli* on the *kamil jama* was raised from 36 in Mr. Dewar's settlement to 44 in the present settlement.

17. Paragraph 67—*Cess*.—In Mr. Khashtgir's letter no. 5-22-10, dated the 21st December 1923, Mr. Morshead recommended the extension of the Bengal Cess Act 1880, to Sambalpur, but subsequently in Mr. Khashtgir's letter no. 5-33-3, dated the 18th March 1924, withdrew his proposals, and considered that the local officers should suggest legislation to Government. The Board communicated the last opinion on the subject received from the Deputy Commissioner in 1925 and the question is still under the consideration of Government in the Local Self-Government Department.

18. Paragraph 68.—The points raised in the petition from the gaontias were discussed at length by the Commissioner of Orissa and the Board and the orders of Government were subsequently obtained in December 1924. It is unnecessary to enter into details.

19. Paragraph 72.—*Nazul areas*.—Final orders have been passed by Government in respect of the revision of the records of the nazul lands in Jharsogra and Khetrajpur. The final report on the revision of the records of nazul lands in the Sambalpur mahal was forwarded to Government with the Board's no. 8-135-2, dated the 29th November 1926.

20. Paragraphs 76 and 77—*Working of the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts*.—Khan Bahadur Muhammad Hamid has suggested various amendments in the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act and Central Provinces Tenancy Act. In Mr. Lewis's letter no. 3873-R.—IVL-52, dated the 12th April 1926, Government have stated that they are unwilling to undertake legislation in the near future.

Mr. Foley from his experience as Commissioner of Orissa and also as Commissioner of Chota Nagpur wishes to support the remarks made by the Settlement Officer and endorsed by the Director of Land Records on the subject of sections 46 and 47 of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act. The object of the legislature was to safeguard the raiyats from losing

their land to money-lenders. In Chota Nagpur the effect of the prohibition of transfer of a raiyati holding has been in many cases to deprive the raiyat of the benefit of a portion of the purchase money: the raiyat nominally surrenders his land to the landlord, who settles with the purchaser, retaining a portion of the purchase money himself. Under the Central Provinces Act, if a tenant unlawfully sells his holding, the person entitled to inherit, or failing him the landlord, is entitled to claim the land and annul the transaction. Usually however it is not the person entitled to inherit or the landlord that claims under section 47, but the gaontia. Thus the same thing happens as in Chota Nagpur.

21. *Paragraph 9 of the Director of Land Records' review.*—The Board is doubtful whether it will be wise to introduce the principle of korkar into Sambalpur, as the custom is not one familiar to the people. It is not proved that the people need more encouragement to terrace lands on the lower parts of slopes.

22. The Board considers Khan Bahadur Muhammad Hamid displayed marked ability in the conduct of the settlement and that his report is a very valuable one.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. C. MUKHARJI,

*Secretary.*

No. 4010-R.

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

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R E S O L U T I O N.

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*The 20th April 1927.*

READ—

The final report of the revised land revenue settlement of the Sambalpur district, together with the forwarding letters of the Director of Land Records and the Board of Revenue.

The requisite notification under section 28 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act XVIII of 1881, directing the commencement of these operations for the revision of the land revenue settlement of the Sambalpur district was issued by the local Government on the 19th November 1921, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council. It was, however, necessary to make arrangements in anticipation some years previously since it had been noticed as early as 1908 that the maps maintained by the land records staff in the ordinary course of their duties were not sufficiently accurate to be used as the basis for the new proceedings. The tracing cloth used by the patwaris had stretched owing to the effect of heat and the constant use made of the traces in the course of the ordinary maintenance work; at the same time, the staff was ill-instructed in modern methods of map production. Under the arrangements ultimately made, the entire patwari staff was concentrated in the vicinity of Sambalpur in 1914, and trained in cadastral survey including map-drawing. By the middle of 1920 the survey and record-writing for the whole district was complete. Doubts had been expressed whether the patwaris, all of whom are drawn from the Sambalpur district itself, would prove sufficiently skilled to produce accurate maps, but these apprehensions were quickly set at rest. The maps were tested by the Director of Land Records and found to be excellent. For this result both the settlement authorities and the patwaris themselves deserve credit. Attestation camps were opened in January 1922, and after the completion of the intermediate stages of the operations, the announcement of the new assessments was commenced in February 1924 and completed for the whole district by June 1925. In September 1925 the land records staff returned to their circles, and by the terms of a notification no. 2766-S., dated the 17th March 1926, issued under section 39 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act XVIII of 1881, the revisional settlement operations were finally declared to have been completed.

2. The settlement now made of the Sambalpur district is the fourth since the time when that territory lapsed to the British Government in 1849, on the death without male issue of the last of the Chauhan Rajas of Sambalpur. The district was transferred from the Central Provinces to Bengal in 1901, and to Bihar and Orissa in 1912, on the constitution of this province. The last settlement of the district was made by the late Mr. Dewar on behalf of the Government of the Central Provinces, under the provisions of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act XVIII of 1881. That Act has since been repealed in the province of its origin, but has remained in force in the Sambalpur district. The revised land revenue settlement now completed was, therefore, governed by the provisions of Act XVIII of 1881, and is the first since the incorporation of the Sambalpur district in the province of Bihar and Orissa. In the circumstances, the settlement officers entrusted with these



operations were required to assimilate a system which differs widely from that which obtains in any other part of this province. The differences between settlements in the Central Provinces and in this province have been well expressed in the Director of Land Record's forwarding letter. In the first place, settlement operations under the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act are primarily operations for the revision of the land revenue demand, and in order to ensure that the public exchequer obtains its due share of the assets, the relative value of every field in the village is determined by Government, who distribute the rental of the village between the tenants according to the number of soil units in each holding. This system is in contrast, for instance, with the settlement now being made of the temporarily-settled estates of Orissa, where the unit is not the field but the village, and the distribution of rent and land revenue over the lands within the village is determined for the most part by the landlords and tenants themselves, and not by Government. While the Central Provinces system more effectively safeguards the land revenue demand, it also ensures a fairer distribution of the rent and the revenue. On the other hand, when compared with the practice prevalent in this province, the record-of-rights prepared under the Central Provinces system appears defective. The opportunity was, therefore, taken during these operations to bring the record more into line with the record prepared in other parts of this province, the most important change being that in place of a rent certificate containing no details to enable the tenants to identify their lands, they have now been given *parchas* in the usual Bihar form in which the plot numbers of the fields comprised in the holding have been entered. His Excellency in Council trusts that the distribution of these *parchas* will tend to make the tenants rely less on the village patwaris, and to encourage them to place greater reliance on the record-of-rights.

3. Another important feature in which the Central Provinces practice differs from that obtaining in this province is in its elaborate and complicated system of land classification. Physically, the Sambalpur district is not very dissimilar from parts of Chota Nagpur, where a simple system for the classification of rice lands and uplands is found adequate. In the Sambalpur district, under the Central Provinces system, the land is divided into no fewer than thirty classes. It was partly owing to the unfamiliarity of the local officers with the system, that all these thirty classes were retained in the revisional settlement, lest changes might have unforeseen results. It should be possible when the district is next brought under settlement, to adopt a simpler system of land classification. The soil unit rates were, however, reduced from sixteen to six only. Government sanctioned an enhancement of 25 per cent. in the rates of rent throughout the district. To avoid excessive enhancements of individual rents, the rule was adopted that where the deduced rent exceeded the existing rent by more than 25 per cent. an abatement was allowed equal to half the difference between the deduced rent and the existing rent enhanced by 25 per cent. The rates of rent throughout the district still remained extremely low compared with standards in other parts of the province, the average incidence per acre even now being only 6 annas 7 pies against 5 annas 2 pies at the last settlement. There was considerable extension of cultivation during the twenty years of the previous settlement; thus the occupied area increased by approximately 1½ lakhs of acres, which worked out to 12½ per cent. of the whole. Of this increase more than half was in the large Borasambar zamindari estate in the extreme west of the district.

4. The revenue settlements were made on the same lines as those adopted at the previous settlement. Assets are calculated on a rental valuation of the *mahal*, while in zamindari estates the *siwai* income derived from forests, fisheries, etc., and in particular from forests, represents a considerable addition to the assets on which the assessment is made. In fact, the *siwai* income in zamindari estates rose from Rs. 9,955 to Rs. 53,805. In the *khalsa gaontiahi* villages, of which the *gaontias* are proprietors only of the *bhogra*, or home farm lands, Government take 75 per cent. of the assets. In the few *malguzari* villages, Government take 60 per cent. of the assets. The zamindars occupy a privileged position. In their case a calculation is made of the *kamil jama* of all the villages of the estate; that is to say, the assessment which would

have been paid if those villages had been held by *malguzars* is first calculated. The *takoli*, or feudal tribute as it originally was which the zamindar is required to pay as land revenue to Government, is then fixed by taking a percentage of the *kamil jama*. These percentages have varied for different zamindari estates, according to their past history, but the revisional settlement supplied a suitable occasion to level up the rates, and of the sixteen zamindari estates the *takoli* for 12 was fixed at 50 per cent. of the *kamil jama*, and at 40 per cent. for the Barpali, Bijepur, Borasambar and Rajpur estates only.

5. *Financial results.*—Proceeding from the rent and revenue assessments which have been briefly described, the revised land revenue settlement, which will remain in force for twenty years till its expiry in 1946, raises the total annual land revenue demand of the Sambalpur district by approximately one-third from Rs. 2,00,305 to Rs. 3,04,080. Excluding the charges on account of the maintenance staff permanently employed in the district, the total net expenditure amounted Rs. 2,18,316-4-8, which works out to the very economical rate of one anna nine pies an acre, against two annas one pie an acre at the previous settlement. If the cost of the settlement be taken to include the cost of the regular maintenance staff, then the expenditure involved amounted to a little more than five times the increase in the revenue. Thus whatever the calculation adopted, the revisional settlement has had results distinctly profitable to the public revenues.

6. The Settlement Officer comments on various anomalies and defects in the existing land revenue and tenancy law, several of them arising out of the status of the *gaontias*. *Gaontias* are to be found in some of the Feudatory States and in parts of the Central Provinces, where ordinarily they hold villages in farm, but the *gaontias* of the *khalsa gaontiahi* villages of the Sambalpur district possess a status peculiar to themselves. They are proprietors of the home farm lands, but are not proprietors of any other part of the village, in which, however, their status is that of landlords. The tenants of the *khalsa gaontiahi* villages are both Government raiyats under the Land Revenue Act, and in that capacity they pay cess as the holders of survey numbers; at the same time they are the tenants of the *gaontias* under the Tenancy Act. While the revisional settlement operations were in progress, Government examined the question whether it was desirable to repeal the old Central Provinces Land Revenue Act XVIII of 1881 and Tenancy Act II of 1898, and either to substitute special legislation adapted to the particular requirements of the Sambalpur district, or to borrow freely from the new land revenue and tenancy legislation now in force in the Central Provinces. The objection to the latter course was that it would still leave unsolved the various anomalies in the position of the *gaontias*, of their co-sharers and of the tenants of the *khalsa gaontiahi* villages; the objection to the former course was that in preparing a special land revenue code for the Sambalpur district, it would be necessary to undertake legislation on a scale no smaller than that required for all the districts of the Central Provinces, since in addition to the special *gaontiahi* tenure peculiar to Sambalpur, there are in existence in the district all the other forms of village rights for which the land revenue law of the Central Provinces provides: thus there are *malguzari* villages held by *malguzars*, impartible estates held by zamindars, and raiyatwari villages held directly under Government in charge of *patels* or village headmen. After full consideration Government decided that for the present the law should remain unchanged. Though anomalies may exist, the administration of the existing system does not present any very great practical difficulty. Were legislative proposals to be revived, the suggestions made by the Settlement Officer would be considered.

7. Turning to more general matters, Government note with regret that the relations between the landlords and tenants are described as less friendly than they used to be; but, on the other hand, agrarian relations are probably as good in the Sambalpur district as in any other part of the province. The levy of *nasarana*, whether on new cultivation or on transfers is a subject on which tenants feel very keenly. It is not an easy problem for Government to deal with by the issue of rules, orders or instructions. The real solution can probably be found only in the growing strength of the tenants to resist extravagant

demands made by the landlords. The absence of rent disputes is gratifying. Much of the credit for this is undoubtedly due to the local system under which each tenant possesses a rent receipt book, the entries in which (both on the demand and on the credit side) are written up by the village patwaris. With the conclusion of the settlement operations the patwaris have returned to their circles, but the system for the continuous maintenance of land records has been simplified, and as a result it has been found possible to reduce the number of the staff by half. The working of the new system, which is on an experimental basis for three years, will be watched with close interest, and in particular, Government trust that the return of the land records staff to the villages will be sufficient to prevent encroachments on communal lands. The final settlement report includes a chapter written by one of the Assistant Settlement Officers on the commutation forest fees in vogue in the Borasambar zamindari estate. The suggestions made in that note should be carefully studied by the Deputy Commissioner, who should report his recommendations through the Commissioner for the orders of the Board of Revenue. The Borasambar estate still contains valuable forests: the important consideration is that they should be protected against destruction, and that the proprietors system of control and management should be such as to ensure that the reasonable wants of the tenants are supplied on equitable terms. With regard to village forests it is a matter for satisfaction that, with the consent of the zamindars and tenants, the total area recorded as grazing ground in the whole district is now 161,579 acres against 52,110 acres so recorded in the *khalsa guontiahi* area alone at the last settlement.

8. Mr. H. McPherson was entrusted with the charge of the operations when they first started, but remained for a short period only, till July 1922, when his place was taken by Khan Bahadur Muhammad Hamid by whom the operations were carried through and completed. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Hamid quickly grasped the essentials of the unfamiliar system under which the operations were being conducted. He showed great ability in dealing with the various problems which arose, and the credit for the successful conclusion of the operations is his. The thanks of Government are due to him for his excellent work. His Excellency in Council appreciates also the commendation which he makes of the assistance given to him by his subordinate officers. The names of those who have been selected for special mention in the report have been brought to the notice of the Appointment Department.

By order of the Governor in Council,  
R. E. RUSSELL,  
*Offg. Secretary to Government.*

MEMO. NO. 4011-12-R.

*Dated 20th April 1927.*

Copy forwarded to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Bihar and Orissa, for the information of the Board, Appointment Department for information with reference to para 8.

By order of the Governor in Council,  
R. C. DAS GUPTA,  
*Assistant Secretary to Government.*

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