343

M.R.O. 1—20,002—12-8-65.

(1) Number of Pages ~~29.6.66~~. 18.

(2) Date of repair 29.6.66.

(3) Initials of the Referencer

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue — DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. ~~B.P. No.~~ 343. Press ~~Mis.~~

Dated 14-3, 1874. ~~196~~

Not to be folded or roughly handled

R. 29/6/66.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 14*th March* 1874.

No. 137. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 6th February 1874, No. 233 :—

Read the following letters :—

From the Collector of Ganjam, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Sarungo, 8th December 1873, No. 3,010.

As directed in the Board's endorsement, dated 11th July 1872, communicating G. O., dated 1st idem, No. 1,017, I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the condition of this district and on the progress of the measures intended for its amelioration for the Official year 1872-73.

2. The condition of the district was good during the year under report. Rain was abundant, and the harvest generally excellent. There was some loss of crops here and there, and some damage to Public Works from floods ; but on the whole, the year was decidedly a good one. Prices fell and the staple articles were within the reach of the means of all classes.

3. The most important of the difficulties which the district labours under, and which causes occasional failure of crops and consequent distress is the want of sufficient means for irrigation.* The remedies intended to supply this defect are the Rushikuliya Project and the Mallada Tampara or Korokorei Projects.

4. The design for the former Project has been formed by the Department Public Works, and information as to the particulars of land which is to be irrigated thereby, and the revenue which will depend thereon, is yet to be furnished by me. There are two sets of voluminous Statements to be prepared, one for the Department Public Works, with reference to the requisitions from that department (*vide* Captain Beckley's letter, dated 10th February, No. 294, forwarding an Extract (paragraphs 30 and 31) from the Chief Engineer's memorandum, dated 11th December 1869, No. 320 ; and Superintending Engineer's letter, dated 7th September 1870, No. 1,958, forwarding Chief Engineer's Memorandum, dated 22nd August 1870, No. 185) ; and another for submission to the Board, with reference to their Proceedings, dated 13th December 1870, No. 7,098. The necessary details for the former have all been received from the taluqs, and the tabulation thereof has been very nearly completed. I hope to send them off within a very short time. As regards the Statements to be sent to the Board, the necessary details have lately been received from the Gumsur Taluq, but those from Berhampore are still due. I have sent urgent reminders, and expect that no unnecessary delay will hereafter occur. I am sorry that there has been such delay in the furnishing of these details.

5. As to the Mallada Tampara or Korokorei Project the designs of Captain Beckley have, not very long ago, been received, and the necessary information as to the revenue details is being tabulated by the Berhampore Tahsildar. I expect

---

* *Vide* Mr. Thornhill's report, dated 10th February 1872, recorded in G. O., 29th February 1872, No. 353.

Total 22346

to have it ready ere long. The Tampara is situated in the Beridi Zemindari, and the channels proposed to be extended and newly dug are in that as well as in the Humma Zemindari. The work will benefit a great part of the Zemindari land, and the Ganjam Town and the lands about it. Some doubts exist as to the feasibility of this project, and they will be cleared on the receipt of the information which I am gathering.

6. Another evil which causes occasional scarcity and which Mr. Thornhill emphatically spoke about in his report, above quoted, is the imprudent system followed by the agricultural class of cultivating with paddy crop rain-fed lands destitute of any artificial means of irrigation. The success of such paddy cultivation is precarious, owing to the uncertainty of the north-east monsoon which occasionally fails to the detriment of the growing wet crops: whereas if the ryot contents himself with raising a dry crop on such lands, he would be almost sure of success. If we expect at all to induce the ryot to change this pernicious habit, we must first begin by doing away with the existing classification of all rain-fed low lands as "wet," and by transferring them to the head "Dry." I have had the subject under consideration, but found it impossible to effect an immediate change. There are very many cases in which rain-fed lands originally cultivated with dry crops were in past years transferred to the head "Wet" and assessed as such, solely in consequence of its having been cultivated with a paddy crop, though without any means of artificial irrigation, so that the pernicious system in question has thus all along not merely been passively ignored but actually countenanced. It is no easy task to undo all such transfers effected in past years and re-transfer the lands concerned to the head "Dry" and I can see no alternative but to defer the matter for solution by the Settlement Department. During the last Jamabundy, however, of the Berhampore Taluq, I put a stop to the former practice by refusing to transfer to "Wet" or to impose any additional assessment on rain-fed lands newly cultivated with Paddy crops and by imposing Tirwajasti or additional assessment only in such cases where the land was converted into wet by means of any Government source of irrigation. In the latter case, the land has been retained under the head "Dry" the additional assessment being levied as a distinct item. The Settlement Department has now commenced its operations in the Sub-division of the district, and the remedy for the aforesaid evil is not therefore far off.

7. Model farms conducted on an efficient scale may possibly have a good effect on the peasantry as illustrating the actual results which can be reaped by an efficient system of cultivation. An inhabitant of Russelcondah has lately been sent to Madras to be trained as an apprentice, and eventually to be sent back here to superintend Model farm. The success of this undertaking must be tested by the result.

8. The well-being of this district, especially in times of scarcity, much depends upon the resources of the Pooree and Cuttack Districts of the Bengal Presidency adjoining. It is, as the Board are aware, the abundant importation of paddy from those districts that kept the markets of this district well supplied in the year 1871-72 when scarcity was threatened. I have, therefore, in communication with the Commissioner of Cuttack, arranged for the periodical Price Currents and Season Reports of those districts being regularly furnished to me, with a view to keep myself informed of their condition and prospects. I have been receiving these reports regularly since the middle of the year under report.

9. The Chilka Canal up to Ganjam affords additional facilities for the importation of grain, etc., from Cuttack. The canal has been deepened and thereby improved from the funds sanctioned for the purpose during the time of the apprehended scarcity in 1871-72.

10. It has not, however, been much used by traders, communications for internal traffic are not wanting in this district, the principal places being connected by good roads. Some deficiencies, however, still exist. The road from Aska towards Ichapur through the Zemindaries of Dharakota, Sergada, Chinna Kimidi, Pedda Kimidi and Chekati in the principal division, and the road from Alikam (near Chicacole) to Hiramandalam (half way between Battili and Chicacole) in the sub-division, have been well nigh completed. The Local Fund Board, Chetterpore Circle, have lately determined to open a new line from the bridge on the Mahendra Tanaya river on the Trunk Road to Goppili, in Parla Kimidi Estate, *via* Mandasa, thus connecting the Kimidi Road system with the northern part of the district.

11. The employment of Oriyas has not progressed to any appreciable degree. Scarcely any Oriya passes the requisite examination. The Oriya language has lately been declared an official language of the district, equally with Telugu; and the Local Fund Boards have devised measures for the diffusion of Oriya education by making Oriya an essential study in their schools. There is thus a prospect of progress in this respect. Mr. Maltby, the Assistant Collector, has passed both the colloquial and high proficiency tests in Oriya, and he can freely and directly communicate with the people in general, and personally learn their wants.

Official Memorandum from L. A. CAMPBELL, Esq., Acting Under Secretary to Government, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Fort Saint George, 29th January 1874, No. 16.

ABSTRACT.—Requesting Board to expedite reply to Government Order calling for a special annual report on condition of Ganjam District.

THIS report on the state of the Ganjam District in 1872-73 and on the progress of the various measures introduced for its amelioration, prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of State, will be submitted for the information of Government.

2. The condition of the district was decidedly good, though cholera appeared in the first part of the year and fever was more prevalent than usual. The seasons were favourable, but there was some damage done by inundations. Prices fell.

3. The collection of the statistics which must be prepared before the Rushkuliya and Korokorei Projects can be commenced proceeded slowly. The precarious cultivation of paddy in places where grains that require no irrigation would

Total 22346

be comparatively secure was discouraged by refusing to rate unirrigated land which pays a low assessment in all seasons, as irrigated land which pays a high assessment when a crop is grown and nothing when there is no crop. A man was sent from the district to learn agriculture at the Government Farm near Madras. The Collector placed himself in free communication with Pooree and Cuttack, and arranged to have Statements forwarded to him from time to time howing the prices prevalent there and the character of the season. The communications were good, two new roads were nearly completed and one was projected. Oriya became one of the official languages, and one of those recognized in the University examinations: the Local Fund Boards did a little in the way of encouraging the study of Oriya and Mr. Maltby, the Assistant Collector, studied it sufficiently to pass a difficult examination and to enable him to converse freely with the people.

4. The Board regret that the Rushkuliya Returns are still incompletes They are aware of the great labour involved in preparing them, but trust that every thing will be done to overcome the difficulty as soon as possible. It is most important to the district that a decision as to this scheme should be arrived at. The Returns which relate to the Korokorei Project should also be expedited.

5. The principle adopted by Mr. Master that all land watered only by direct rain-fall should be rated as unirrigated land is sound, and the action taken by him which is described in paragraph 6 is approved. It is obvious that no very great progress can be achieved pending the introduction of the new settlement, but the Deputy Director who is now in the district must give special attention to the subject, and he must communicate freely with the Collector before coming to a general conclusion on this or any other settlement question of moment.

6. The Board are glad to find that there is free intercourse between the Collector and the authorities of Orissa. The provinces are very intimately connected.

7. The Collector should direct the attention of the Local Fund Boards to the desirability of connecting the road system of Ganjam with that of the interior. The letter recorded with G. O., dated 18th June 1873, No. 1,587, Public Works Department, shows that the authorities of Raipur are alive to the importance of opening out communications with the coast.

8. The reports of the Local Fund Board for 1872-73 only mention 134 Elementary schools attended by about 3,360 boys as being under the inspection of Educational officers. The Census Report shows that the population of the district (exclusive of the Maliah villages) is 1,388,976, and the number of boys between 6 and 12 years of age 1,27,688, so that it cannot be said that the Local Fund Boards have done much for the education of the district at present. It is however satisfactory that they have recognized the special importance of having Oriya taught in the schools. Mr. Maltby deserves great credit for having led the way in becoming acquainted with the language of the Oriyas, the number of whom, in the low country appears from the Census to be 3,83,135.

9. An interesting Statement has been prepared in this office and is herewith submitted which shows the Oriyas divided according to castes.

Memorandum of the Particulars of the Oria Population in the Ganjam District, as shown in the Census Schedules written in the Oria language.

Caste.	Population.
I.—Brahmins (Priests).	
Odiya Brahmins	31,673
II.—Kshatriyas (Warriors).	
Kshatranta	127
Bhaipo or Sauts	105
Rantura	116
Majhee	495
Total ...	843
III.—Chetties (Traders).	
Odiya Komaties	1,563
IV.—Vellalar (Cultivators).	
Aliya	11,889
Aruva	7,069
Do. Capu	1,172
Bellama	6,387
Bosantiya	1,422
Bolasi	5,682
Chudayati	2,610
Doluna	7,190
Kolata	1,800
Kempo	3,321
Kudumo	7,080
Molasa Podiya	2,150
Potiya	1,830
Total ...	59,602
V.—Other good Castes.	
Pandita	3,412
Bolidhia Telli	2,052
Bhyshnava	265
Nuniya	615
Odiya	16,002
Total ...	22,346
VI.—Adayars (Shepherds).	
Gondu	39,561
Apata Gondu	4,013
Battuva Gandu	2,714
Sollakhoddiya Gandu	1,027
Gandu Halisa	915
Baisya Golla...	414
Gandu do.	5,639
Total ...	54,283
VII.—Kammalan (Artizans).	
Asari	7,666
Astalohi	1,383
Korti	313
Muli	1,313
Podhiriya	415
Khodra	5,614
Pundara	66
Vostale	7
Sonkari	518
Kansiya	158
Boniya	4,203
Total ...	21,656
VIII.—Kanakkan (Village Accountants).	
Bommali Karanam	1,615
Baisya do.	1,342
Majjula do.	5,638
Mahanti do.	3,325
Odiya do.	1,450
Total ...	13,370
IX.—Kaikalar (Weavers).	
Tonti	699
Koli	456
Tera	220
Tohoro	[illegible]
Total ...	2,269
X.—Vanniyan.	
Nil.	
XI.—Kusavan (Potters).	
Kumbhoro	9,956
XII.—Satani (Mixed Castes.)	
Nagavamsam	2,905
XIII.—Sambadavan (Fishermen).	
Mila	493
Khandra	1,822
Kevuto	16,899
Tairo	1,246
Noliya	231
Khotiya...	31
Total ...	20,722
XIV.—Shanan (Toddy-drawers).	
Segadi	20,276
Sondi	12,785
Sailo	443
Total ...	33,504
XV.—Ambattan (Barbers).	
Bondari	2,436

Total 22346

Caste.	Population.
XVI.—Vannan.	
Odiya Sakala	1,883
XVII.—Others.	
Amayatam	134
Avarta	8
Arisa	1,553
Gudiya	9,104
Kalukuntla	2,187
Mali	1,134
Muni	2,036
Matiya	1,543
Magura	3,995
Pondara	15,768
Pachiliya	923
Ponnadilu	1 618
Potrasuniya	2,176
Ravulo	6,612
Sipiti	2,318
Samiyalu	2,617
Tollari	6,786
Tulabhena	1,314
Haigudiya	2,310
Total...	64,136
XVIII.—Pariahs.	
Arisa Mala	633
Gosangi	1,165
Arisa Paidi	783
Dombo	617
Pane Dombo	312
Ghasi	600
Bavuri	26,177
Arisa Dandasi	987
Chitra Ghasi	1,709
Samantiya	4,822
Bhairi	2,183
Total...	39,988
Grand Total..	383,135

NOTE.—The above population is exclusive of that of Malaya villages.

(Signed) J. GROSE,
Secretary.

No. 138. Minute by the Hon. W. ROBINSON, C.S.I.

I AM unable to agree to the directions contained in the 2nd paragraph of the proposed G. O., and to the confirmation which it conveys of what I believe to be an erroneous order of the Board of Revenue—an order which will have the practical effect of converting the classification of the greater part, if not all, of the rice-land of the district of Ganjam—for fiscal purposes—into lowly-assessed "dry" land, at doubtlessly some sacrifice of public revenue.

2. The inaccurate terms in which Mr. Thornhill wrote of this subject are followed in the proposed G. O. They simply traverse the climatic and agricultural facts of the country, and are calculated, I fear, to mislead "Imprudent system" (Thornhill) and "pernicious practice" (Master) are terms which are in no way applicable to the sound and seasonable agricultural system of the country, under which rice is cultivated and its area extended wherever rain-fall is generally sufficient and the soil suitable; but, on the contrary, the practice of adopting the improved cultivation of rice—instead of low and equally precarious kinds of dry products—is highly commendable and worthy of all encouragement.

3. In all countries within the influence of the south-west monsoon, such as Ganjam, Canara, Malabar, Cuttack, the Lower Provinces of Bengal, etc., etc., a lengthened period of rain-fall enables and justifies the cultivation of rice—and extension of the area of land devoted thereto—in dependence on the natural rain-fall. And such is happily the good and worthy agricultural practice of these countries. No one would propose to call the bulk of the cultivation of those districts "dry," and assess it accordingly. I consider the enunciation of any sentiment; or inauguration of any revenual system which aims at degrading the natural conditions of the agriculture of the country or retarding its improvement, as wrong in principle; and I should say that higher assessments than are usual for "dry" land are right and efficacious, if they have—like high rents—the effect of raising the standard of agriculture.

4. I consider the proposal to designate rice-land—fully irrigated by rain-fall—"dry," simply because they are not artificially irrigated (at a great cost), is unreasonable and misleading.

5. The necessary consequence of this change and degradation of class in our Revenue Account must be loss of revenue. Now the fact is that these lands are now moderately assessed at rates which, though higher than the assessment on ordinary "dry" land, are far below the rates assessed on artificially irrigated (at the cost of the State) rice-land, or what are technically termed "wet" lands. That the demand is moderate is proved by the fact that the rate does not check the extended conversion of "dry" land into profitable rice-cultivation; and I consider that the public revenues are needlessly imperilled by a change which practically invites officers to rate the productive value of the land below its real value.

6. I would forbid any change in the classification of "wet" land now so rated in Ganjam. But the Collector's decision not to raise the rate on conversion of "dry" land into "wet" might be approved, on the ground that the improvement is effected by outlay of the ryot's capital.

W. ROBINSON.

7th March 1874.

No. 139. ORDER THEREON, 14th March 1874, No. 343.

Miscellaneous.

Despatch, No. 19, dated 15th May 1872.

THIS report is a response to the instructions of the Secretary of State, who, subsequently to the last disastrous season in Ganjam, desired to be furnished with an annual narrative of the condition of the district.

2. The two irrigation projects of primary importance,—the one depending on the waters of the "Rushikulya" river, and the other on the Tampara or natural lake called "Mallada,"—are, it is observed, still delayed for want of accurate information respecting the anticipated returns of revenue. The Collector, however, states he will shortly be able to supply these *data*; the delay in furnishing which, the Government presume, has been unavoidable, as the Board give no opinion to the contrary. They desire that no further delay be allowed in the matter.

3. Another circumstance which he considered a source of occasional distress was pointed out in Mr. Thornhill's special report, viz., "the imprudent system followed by the agricultural class of cultivating, with paddy-crop, rain-fed lands destitute of any artificial means of irrigation." Owing to the *generally* abundant rain-fall of the district, such as has happily been the case for the period now under

Total 22346

consideration, many years would pass during which a succession of highly favourable seasons appeared to justify the course taken by these ryots; but it seems that it has been the uniform practice of the Revenue authorities to class such lands as "wet," thus encouraging the system; the ryot finding it necessary to grow paddy instead of some of the "dry" grains, in order to meet the higher assessment under which his land was brought. The Board of Revenue have properly desired the Settlement Department now working in the district to give special attention to the subject in revising the assessments. Meanwhile, they have directed that no further extension of the system be permitted. This is in accordance with the correct principles which regulate the assessment of land; but if, as seems to be the case, the cultivation of "wet" crops is more profitable than the cultivation of dry crops, the ryots are not likely to abandon their present system, and they must obviously be left free to act as they deem best for their own interests.

4. As for communications, the district of Ganjam is exceptionally well off. It should be specially inquired and reported, however, why the *canal* (constructed in the late famine) connecting the port of Ganjam with the Chilka lake is "not much used by traders," who still land the grain they bring in boats from Cuttack at Rambha on the shores of the lake, and thence,—so far as it is carried south,—despatch it on bandies along the trunk road, instead of availing themselves of the extended water-carriage to Ganjam. The principal wants of the district, in completion of the net-work of roads, are no doubt *bridges* across the Ganjam and Calingapatam rivers, for which plans and estimates have frequently been prepared, but laid aside for want of funds.

5. Turning to the educational requirements of the district, it is satisfactory to find that some progress may now be expected; special efforts having been made to attract the youth of the Oriya population, which represents about one-fourth of the whole, and has been hitherto contented to see all the offices of the country in the hands of the Telugus.

(Signed) L. A. CAMPBELL,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
,, the Public Works Department.
,, the Educational Department.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

Total 10002
22346

Vijania C

12-3-09.

12-8-12

Govt. of {1874} Madras.

REVENUE.

To

The Board of Revenue,
&c., &c., &c.

Dated March 14th.

Recd.

G. O., 14th March 1874, No. 343.

MARCH.
Nos. 137—139.

Condition of the Ganjam District.—Reviews Board's Proceedings regarding the — during 1872-73 and its prospects generally.

No. 233.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 6th February 1874.

Read the following letters :—

From T. SEVARAMIAH, Treasury Deputy-Collector, for Collector of Ganjam, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Sarungo, 8th December 1873, No. 3,010.

As directed in the Board's endorsement, dated 11th July 1872, communicating G. O., dated 1st idem, No. 1,017, I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the condition of this district and on the progress of the measures intended for its amelioration for the Official year 1872-73.

2. The condition of the district was good during the year under report. Rain was abundant, and the harvest generally excellent. There was some loss of crops here and there, and some damage to Public Works from floods; but on the whole, the year was decidedly a good one. Prices fell and the staple articles were within the reach of the means of all classes.

3. The most important of the difficulties which the district labours under, and which causes occasional failure of crops and consequent distress is the want of sufficient means for irrigation.* The remedies intended to supply this defect are the Rushikuliya Project and the Mallada Tampara or Korokorei Projects.

4. The design for the former Project has been formed by the Department Public Works, and information as to the particulars of land which is to be irrigated thereby, and the revenue which will depend thereon, is yet to be furnished by me. There are two sets of voluminous Statements to be prepared, one for the Department Public Works, with reference to the requisitions from that department (*vide* Captain Beckley's letter, dated 10th February, No. 294, forwarding an Extract (paragraphs 30 and 31) from the Chief Engineer's memorandum, dated 11th December 1869, No. 320; and Superintending Engineer's letter, dated 7th September 1870, No. 1,958, forwarding Chief Engineer's Memorandum, dated 22nd August 1870, No. 185); and another for submission to the Board, with reference to their Proceedings, dated 13th December 1870, No. 7,098. The necessary details for the former have all been received from the taluqs, and the tabulation thereof has been very nearly completed. I hope to send them off within a very short time. As regards the Statements to be sent to the Board, the necessary details have lately been received from the Gumsur Taluq, but those from Berhampore are still due. I have sent urgent reminders, and expect that no unnecessary delay will hereafter occur. I am sorry that there has been such delay in the furnishing of these details.

5. As to the Mallada Tampara or Korokorei Project the designs of Captain Beckley have, not very long ago, been received, and the necessary information as to the revenue details is being tabulated by the Berhampore Tahsildar. I expect to have it ready ere long. The Tampara is situated in the Beridi Zemindari, and the channels proposed to be extended and newly dug are in that as well as in the Humma Zemindari. The work will benefit a great part of the Zemindari land, and the Ganjam Town and the lands about it. Some doubts exist as to the feasi-

* *Vide* Mr. Thornhill's report, dated 10th February 1872, recorded in G. O., 29th February 1872, No. 353.

bility of this project, and they will be cleared on the receipt of the information which I am gathering.

6. Another evil which causes occasional scarcity and which Mr. Thornhill emphatically spoke about in his report, above quoted, is the imprudent system followed by the agricultural class of cultivating with paddy crop rain-fed lands destitute of any artificial means of irrigation. The success of such paddy cultivation is precarious, owing to the uncertainty of the north-east monsoon which occasionally fails to the detriment of the growing wet crops: whereas if the ryot contents himself with raising a dry crop on such lands, he would be almost sure of success. If we expect at all to induce the ryot to change this pernicious habit, we must first begin by doing away with the existing classification of all rain-fed low lands as "wet," and by transferring them to the head "Dry." I have had the subject under consideration, but found it impossible to effect an immediate change. There are very many cases in which rain-fed lands originally cultivated with dry crops were in past years transferred to the head "Wet" and assessed as such, solely in consequence of its having been cultivated with a paddy crop, though without any means of artificial irrigation, so that the pernicious system in question has thus all along not merely been passively ignored but actually countenanced. It is no easy task to undo all such transfers effected in past years and re-transfer the lands concerned to the head "Dry" and I can see no alternative but to defer the matter for solution by the Settlement Department. During the last Jamabundy, however, of the Berhampore Taluq, I put a stop to the former practice by refusing to transfer to "Wet" or to impose any additional assessment on rain-fed lands newly cultivated with Paddy crops and by imposing Tirwajasti or additional assessment only in such cases where the land was converted into wet by means of any Government source of irrigation. In the latter case, the land has been retained under the head "Dry" the additional assessment being levied as a distinct item. The Settlement Department has now commenced its operations in the Sub-division of the district, and the remedy for the aforesaid evil is not therefore far off.

7. Model farms conducted on an efficient scale may possibly have a good effect on the peasantry as illustrating the actual results which can be reaped by an efficient system of cultivation. An inhabitant of Russelcondah has lately been sent to Madras to be trained as an apprentice, and eventually to be sent back here to superintend Model farm. The success of this undertaking must be tested by the result.

8. The well-being of this district, especially in times of scarcity, much depends upon the resources of the Pooree and Cuttack Districts of the Bengal Presidency adjoining. It is, as the Board are aware, the abundant importation of paddy from those districts that kept the markets of this district well supplied in the year 1871-72 when scarcity was threatened. I have, therefore, in communication with the Commissioner of Cuttack, arranged for the periodical Price Currents and Season Reports of those districts being regularly furnished to me, with a view to keep myself informed of their condition and prospects. I have been receiving these reports regularly since the middle of the year under report.

9. The Chilka Canal up to Ganjam affords additional facilities for the importation of grain, etc., from Cuttack. The canal has been deepened and thereby improved from the funds sanctioned for the purpose during the time of the apprehended scarcity in 1871-72.

10. It has not, however, been much used by traders, communications for internal traffic are not wanting in this district, the principal places being connected by good roads. Some deficiencies, however, still exist. The road from Aska towards Ichapur through the Zemindaries of Dharakota, Sergada, Chinna Kimidi, Pedda Kimidi and Chekati in the principal division, and the road from Alikam (near Chicacole) to Hiramandalam (half way between Battili and Chicacole) in the sub-division, have been well nigh completed. The Local Fund Board, Chetterpore Circle, have lately determined to open a new line from the bridge on the Mahendra Tanaya river on the Trunk Road to Goppili, in Parla Kimidi Estate, *via* Mandasa, thus connecting the Kimidi Road system with the northern part of the district.

11. The employment of Oriyas has not progressed to any appreciable degree. Scarcely any Oriya passes the requisite examination. The Oriya language has lately been declared an official language of the district, equally with Telugu; and the Local Fund Boards have devised measures for the diffusion of Oriya education by making Oriya an essential study in their schools. There is thus a prospect of progress in this respect. Mr. Maltby, the Assistant Collector, has passed both the colloquial and high proficiency tests in Oriya, and he can freely and directly communicate with the people in general, and personally learn their wants.

Official Memorandum from L. A. CAMPBELL, Esq., Acting Under Secretary to Government, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Fort Saint George, 29th January 1874, No. 16.

ABSTRACT.—Requesting Board to expedite reply to Government Order calling for a special annual report on condition of Ganjam District.

THIS report on the state of the Ganjam District ~~in~~ 1872-73 and on the progress
of the various measures introduced for its amelioration, prepared in accordance
with the instructions of the Secretary of State, will be submitted for the informa-
tion of Government.

2. The condition of the district was decidedly good, though cholera appeared
in the first part of the year and fever was more prevalent than usual. The seasons
were favourable, but there was some damage done by inundations. Prices fell.

3. The collection of the statistics which must be prepared before the Rush-
kuliya and Korokorei Projects can be commenced proceeded slowly. The pre-
carious cultivation of paddy in places where grains that require no irrigation would
be comparatively secure was discouraged by refusing to rate unirrigated land
which pays a low assessment in all seasons, as irrigated land which pays a high
assessment when a crop is grown and nothing when there is no crop. A man
was sent from the district to learn agriculture at the Government Farm near
Madras. The Collector placed himself in free communication with Pooree and
Cuttack, and arranged to have Statements forwarded to him from time to time
showing the prices prevalent there and the character of the season. The communi-

cations were good, two new roads were nearly completed and one was projected. Oriya became one of the official languages, and one of those recognized in the University examinations: the Local Fund Boards did a little in the way of encouraging the study of Oriya and Mr. Maltby, the Assistant Collector, studied it sufficiently to pass a difficult examination and to enable him to converse freely with the people.

4. The Board regret that the Rushkuliya Returns are still incomplete. They are aware of the great labour involved in preparing them, but trust that every thing will be done to overcome the difficulty as soon as possible. It is most important to the district that a decision as to this scheme should be arrived at. The Returns which relate to the Korokorei Project should also be expedited.

5. The principle adopted by Mr. Master that all land watered only by direct rain-fall should be rated as unirrigated land is sound, and the action taken by him which is described in paragraph 6 is approved. It is obvious that no very great progress can be achieved pending the introduction of the new settlement, but the Deputy Director who is now in the district must give special attention to the subject, and he must communicate freely with the Collector before coming to a general conclusion on this or any other settlement question of moment.

6. The Board are glad to find that there is free intercourse between the Collector and the authorities of Orissa. The provinces are very intimately connected.

7. The Collector should direct the attention of the Local Fund Boards to the desirability of connecting the road system of Ganjam with that of the interior. The letter recorded with G. O., dated 18th June 1873, No. 1,587, Public Works Department, shows that the authorities of Raipur are alive to the importance of opening out communications with the coast.

[illegible]

8. The reports of the Local Fund Board for 1872-73 only mention 134 Elementary schools attended by about 3,360 boys as being under the inspection of Educational officers. The Census Report shows that the population of the district (exclusive of the Maliah villages) is 1,388,976, and the number of boys between 6 and 12 years of age 1,27,688, so that it cannot be said that the Local Fund Boards have done much for the education of the district at present. It is however satisfactory that they have recognized the special importance of having Oriya taught in the schools. Mr. Maltby deserves great credit for having led the way in becoming acquainted with the language of the Oriyas, the number of whom, in the low country appears from the Census to be 3,83,135.

9. An interesting Statement has been prepared in this office and is herewith submitted which shows the Oriyas divided according to castes.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

J. Grose
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with one Statement.
,, the Collector of Ganjam.
Copy to the Director of Revenue Settlement.

Exd. G. A. Turton.

Total 10002
22346

Rev. 1874. Septo

Board of Revenue,

MADRAS.

No. 481

PROCEEDINGS, 6TH FEBRUARY 1874, No. 233.

Recd. 13 Febr/74

Encl. 1.

Received 14

FEBRUARY.

No. 233.

Condition of Ganjam District.—Report of Collector on state of — in 1872-73, and on progress of measures adopted for its amelioration, submitted to Government, with remarks.—Action taken by Collector in regard to classification of land watered only by direct rain-fall, approved.—Deputy Director, Revenue Settlement, to give attention to this subject, and to communicate with Collector before coming to a general conclusion on this or any other settlement question of moment.—Collector to direct attention of Local Fund Boards to desirability of connecting road system of Ganjam with that of the interior.

137

S.O. No. 343 – 14 March/74

C. 14 Feby/74 R.C. march R.C. 4 march

43

Memo of the particulars of the
ria population in the Ganjam District as
the in the Census Schedules written in the
language

Caste	Population
I Brahmins (Priests)	
Odiya Brahmins	31673
II Kshatriyas (Warriors)	
Kshatrawala	127
Bhaipo or Saints	105
Rambura	116
Majhee	495
Total	843
III Chetties (Traders)	
Odiya Komaties	1653
IV Vellalar (cultivators)	
Aliya	11889
Arava	7069
Do Capu	1172
Bellama	1387
Bosantiya	1422
Boladi	5682
Chudayati	2610
Dolwa	7190
Kolata	1800
Kempo	3321
Kudumo	7080
Molasa Podiya	2150
Potiya	1830
Total	59602
V Other Good Castes	
Pandita	3412
Bolidhia Telli	2052
Bhyshnava	265
Naniya	615
Odiya	16002
Total	22346

Castes	Population
VI Adayars (Shepherds)	
Gandu	39561
Apata Gandu	4013
Battuva Gandu	2714
Sollakhoddiya Gandu	1027
Gandu Maliza	915
Baisya Golla	414
Gandu Golla	5639
Total	54283
VII Kammalan (Artizans)	
Asari	7666
Astalohi	1383
Korti	313
Mili	1313
Pedhiriya	415
Khodra	5614
Pundara	66
Vostale	7
Sonkari	518
Kansiya	158
Boniya	4203
Total	21656
VIII Kanakkan (Village Acctts.)	
Bonmali Karanam	1615
Baisya Karanam	1342
Majjula Karanam	5638
Mahanti Karanam	3325
Odiya Karanam	1450
Total	13370
IX Kaikalar (Weavers)	
Tonti	699
Koli	456
Tera	220
Sohoro	894
Total	2269

Caste	Population
X Vanniyan	
nil	
XI Kusavan (Potters)	
Kumbhoro	9956
XII Satani (Mixed castes)	
Nagavamsam	2905
XIII Sambadavan (Fishermen)	
Mila	493
Khandra	1822
Kevuto	16899
Tairo	1246
Noliya	231
Khotiya	31
Total	20722
XIV Shanan (Toddy drawers)	
Segadi	20276
Sondi	12785
Sailo	443
Total	33504
XV Ambattan (Barbers)	
Bondare	2436
XVII Vannan	
Odiya Sakala	1883
XVIII Others	
Amayatam	134
Avarta	8
Arisa	1553
Gudiya	9104
Kalukuntla	2187
Mali	1134
Muni	2036
Matiya	1543
Magura	3995
Pondara	15768
Pachiliya	923
Ponnadilu	1618
Potrasuniya	2176

Castes	Population
XVII Others (continued)	
Rávulo	6,612
Tipiti	2,318
Sámiyálu	2,617
Tollári	6,786
Talabhena	1,314
Haigudiya	2,310
Total	64,136
XVIII Pariahs	
Arisa Mala	633
Gósangi	1,165
Arisa Paidi	783
Dombo	617
Pane Dombó	312
Ghási	600
Báuri	26,177
Arisa Dandási	967
Chitra Ghási	1,709
Sámantiya	4,822
Bhairi	2,183
Total	39,988
Grand Total	383,135

Note.— The above population is exclusive of that of Málaya Villages.

J Grose
Secretary

Enclosure in Board's
Proceedings dated
6th February 1874
No. 233 & the Govt
& Govt. Rev. Dept.

Rec: 481/74

Memo of the
particulars of the
Crops & Population
of the Ganjam
Dist: 14 March 1874

No. 343

Read Procs. Bd. Rev. No. 233
d/6th Feb'74.

Despatch No 19
dated 15 May 1872

This Report is a response to the instructions of the Secy. of State, who, subsequently to the last disastrous season in Ganjam, desired to be furnished with an annual narrative of the condition of the district.

2. The two Irrigation projects of primary importance, the one depending on the waters of the "Rushikulya" river, and the other on the Tampara or natural lake called "Mallada", are, it is observed, still delayed for want of accurate information respecting the anticipated returns of revenue. The Collector however states he will shortly be able to supply these data; the delay in furnishing which the Govt. presume has been unavoidable as the Bd. give no opinion to the contrary.

Ld.
See note

indicated
14/12

I would add
that they desire that
as far the delay
be allowed in
this matter.

3. Another + source of occasional distress was pointed out in Mr Thornhill's Special Report – viz "the imprudent [illegible] followed by the agricultural

+ evidently a cause which he considers

This after all Mr. S.W.'s

~~improvidence to [illegible] Bengal~~

"class of cultivating with "paddy crop, rainfed lands, "destitute of any artificial means of irrigation". Owing to the generally abundant rainfall of the district, such as has happily been the case for the period now under consideration, many years would pass during which a succession of highly favourable seasons appeared to justify the course taken by these ryots; but it seems that it has been the uniform practice of the Revenue authorities to class such lands as "Wet", thus encouraging the system; the ryots finding it necessary to grow paddy instead of some of the 'dry' grains, in order to meet the higher assessment under which his land was brought. The Bd. of Revenue have properly desired the Settlement Dept now working in the district to give special attention to the subject in revising the assessments. Meanwhile, they have directed that no further extension of the system be permitted.

4. As for communications, the district of Ganjam is exceptionally

Orissa & Ganjam - countries under the influence of the sts tracted S.W. Monsoon universal Agricult. prudence has followed the right course & cultivates rice on rain irrigated land with a large average of success & we should discourage sound and established Agricult. usage on the novel theory

And rightly so - they are so classed in Malabar Canara Northern Circars &c & sd. not be meddled with unless too highly assessed in which case the demand may be reduced - but the pets on rice fields & sd. be so classified - they are no longer fit for dry agriculture

I consider that a full report is required on the action described in the closing part of Para 6 - with statement of financial result - I disapprove the change - maintaining as it is - & wd. order that the principles of assess. shall not be changed pending settlement. The fact is a poor man is far better off when he pays high for good crop & nothing for no crop - than when he has to pay an uniform rate - whether cash or grain - or not

well off. It shd. be specially enquired & reported, why the Canal, (Constructed in the late famine) connecting the port of Ganjam with the Chilka lake is "not much used by traders", who still send the grain they bring in boats from Cuttack at Rambha on the shores of the Lake, and thence — so far as it is carried south — despatch it on bandies along the trunk road, instead of availing themselves of the extended water carriage to Ganjam. The principal wants of the district, in completion of the network of Roads, are no doubt Bridges across the Ganjam & Calingapatam rivers, for which plans & estimates have frequently been prepared, but laid aside for want of funds.

5. Turning to the educational requirements of the distt., it is satisfactory to find that some progress may now be expected; special efforts having been made to attract the youth of the Oriya population which represents about one fourth of the whole, and has been hitherto contented to see all the offices of the country in the hands of the Telugus. 14 March /70 14/2/70

I would add
This is in accordance with the correct principle which regulates the assessment of land, but if, as seems the case, however, the cultivation of "wet" crops is more profitable than the cultivation of dry crops, the ryots are not likely to abandon their present system - and they must ultimately be left free to act as they deem best for their own interests

I wd. alter the Board partly say that - not much is done for education. I wd. put the fact prominently

14/2

Condition of
the Ganjam Distt

I have no means before me of giving an opinion, as between the view taken by Mr Lee and that taken by Mr Robinson, on this Draft. I understand Mr Robinson to consider that the Board is wrong in objecting to the classification of these lands as 'wet': and to say that they are so classed in some other districts: but Lee on the other hand says the Board is right: but that it will not cure the evil, as the Ryots must be left to do as they like, & are not likely to take to 'dry' crops. If this is the case there can be no object × in the change as to assessment which the Board proposes, except uniformity of principle: but there does not even appear to be that object, because (if Mr Robinson is right) the present system of assessment obtains in other districts.

13 to Bd of Revenue
20 to P. W. Dept
4 to Educational Dept. } Des: 17. 3. 74

80/5

C. M. Feby /74 R. 2 March

137-139

(4) 9.0

Condition of the
Ganjam District

E. J. Minute

Soon

Hon. Mr. Sim's Note
sent to him 17-3-74

Council

C 14 Feb 1874 R. E. Mant RC 4 Ret 9.

5/33

Minute

I am unable to agree to the directions contained in the 2d Para of this Draft, and to the Confirmation it conveys of the erroneous orders of the Board of Revenue, which will have the practical Effect of Converting the Classification of the greater part if not all, the rice land of the District of Ganjam for fiscal purposes into lowly assessed dry land at doubtless great Sacrifice of public

public revenue.

The ill-informed terms in which Mr. Thornhill wrote of this subject are followed in this Draft and simply traverse the climatic and agricultural facts of the Country, and are Calculated to mislead in a mischievous manner. "Imprudent System" (Thornhill) and "pernicious practice" (Master) terms are not only not applicable to the Sound & Seasonable Agricultural System of the Country, under which rice is Cultivated and its area Extended, but on the Contrary the practice of adopting the improved Cultivation of rice instead of low and

and Equally precarious kinds of dry products is highly Commendable and worthy of all Encouragement.

In all countries within the influence of the South West Monsoons such as Ganjam, Canara, Malabar, Cuttack, the Lower Provinces of Bengal &c &c, a lengthened period of rain-fall enables and prolifies the Cultivation of rice and Extension of the area of land devoted thereto — in dependence on the natural rain-fall and such is happily the good and worthy agricultural practice of these countries. I Consider the Enunciation of any Sentiment or inauguration

inauguration of any revenual system, which aims at degrading the natural condition of the agriculture of the Country or retarding its improvement, as most pernicious; and I should say that higher Assessments than are usual for dry land are right & efficacious, if they have — like high rents — the effect of raising the standard of agriculture.

I consider ~~that~~ the proposal to designate Rice-land — fully irrigated by rain-fall — Dry, simply because they are not artificially irrigated (at a great cost) unreasonable & misleading.
The

The necessary consequence of this change & degradation of class in our Revenue Account must be loss of revenue. Now the fact is that these lands are moderately assessed at rates, which are higher than the assessment on low "Dry" land but far below the rates on artificially irrigated (at the cost of the State) Rice-land. That the demand is moderate is proved by the fact that the rate does not check the intended conversion of dry land into profitable Rice cultivation and I consider that
the

the public revenues are needlessly imperilled by the change, which practically invites officers to rate the productive value of the land far below its real value.

I would forbid any change in the classification of wet land in Ganjam. But the Collector's decision not to raise the rate on conversion of dry land into wet might be approved on the ground that the improvement is effected solely by the capital of the ryot.

7/3 J. Robinson

H.N.G

La.

P.G. D/14 March/74

N°343.

[illegible]

[illegible]

1303-79

138