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M.R.O. 1—20,002—12-8-65.

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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

29/6/66.

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.

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

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 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.

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8/32

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.

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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

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.

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

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	894
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

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

A/343

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

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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.

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Gobt. of {1874 Madras.

REVENUE.

To

THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

&c., &c., &c.

Dated March 14th.

Read.

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.

6/323

No. 233.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 6th February 1874.

Read the following letters :—

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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.

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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 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.

8. The reports of the Local Fund Boards 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. Grote
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.

Orlab 10402/22346

Rev. 1874. Depto

Board of Revenue,

MADRAS.

No. 481

PROCEEDINGS, 6TH FEBRUARY 1874, No. 233.

Dep. 13 Feb 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 July 74 R 2 March RC 4 March

Castes	Population
VI Adayans (Shepherds)	
Gondu	39561
Apata Gondu	4013
Pattuva Gondu	2714
Sollakhoddiya Gondu	1027
Gondu Kalisa	915
Baisya Golla	414
Gondu Golla	5639
Total	54283
VII Kammalan (Artizans)	
Asari	7666
Astalohi	1883
Karki	313
Mili	1313
Pedhiriya	415
Khodra	5614
Pundara	66
Vastale	7
Sonkari	518
Kausiya	158
Boniya	4203
Total	21666
VIII Karnakkan (Village accts)	
Bommali Karanan	1615
Baisya Karanan	1342
Majjula Karanan	5638
Mahanti Karanan	3326
Odiya Karanan	1450
Total	13370
IX Kaikalar (Weavers)	
Jonki	699
Koli	466
Jira	220
Sohará	894
Total	2269

Caste	Population
X Vannigyan	
Sub	
XI Kusavan (Potters)	
Kumbhara	9956
XII Satani (Mixed castes)	
Nagavamsam	2905
XIII Sambadavan (Fishermen)	
Mila	493
Khandra	1822
Kevuta	16899
Gairó	1246
Noliya	231
Khotiya	31
Total	20722
XIV Shanan (Toddy drawers)	
Segadi	20276
Sondi	12785
Sailo	443
Total	33504
XV Ambattan (Barbers)	2436
Bondáre	
XVI Vannan	1883
Odiya Sakala	
XVII Others	134
Amayatan	8
Avarta	1553
Arisa	9104
Gudiya	2187
Halukumtla	1134
Máli	2036
Muni	1543
Matiya	3995
Magura	15768
Pondara	923
Pachiliya	1618
Ponnadilu	2176
Pokrasemiya	

Castes	Population
XVIII Others (continued)	
Rávulá	6,612
Sipiti	2318
Sámiyálu	2617
Tolldri	6786
Salabhena	1314
Kaiyudiya	2,310
Total	64,136
XVIIII Pariahs	
Arisa Mala	633
Gósangi	1165
Arisa Paidi	783
Dombo	617
Pane Dombú	312
Ghási	600
Bávuri	2,177
Arisa Pandáru	987
Chitra Ghási	1709
Sánandiya	4822
Bhairi	2,183
Total	39,988
Grand Total	383,135

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

J. Grose.
Secretary.

E. Thompson
Ch. Sec. to Govt.

No 343
Read Progs. 1st Rec. No 233
d/6th Feb'74.

Despatch No 19
Dated 15th May 1872

This Report is a response to the instructions of the Secy of State, subsequently to the [illegible] decision in Zanzam, 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 "Ruchikuleya River, and the other on the Tampara or natural lake called "Mallanda", 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 them data; the delay in furnishing which the Govt presume has been unavoidable as he St. gave no opinion to the contrary + Sudeem time which he can then

3. Another source of occasional distress was pointed out in Mr Thornhill's Special Report - viz "the imprudent

Sd.
See letter

Noted & addressed indicated

Noted add "They desire that as further delay be allowed in the matter."

This letter all Mis - Mr T's unprecedented [illegible]

Russa & Ganjam - Countries
under the influence of the fos
tracted S.W. Monsoon enjoy-
varsal agricult prudence
has followed the right course &
cultivates rice on rain
irrigated land with a
large average of success &
we do not discourage Sound

such as has lately
been the case for the period
now under consideration,

and establishes Agricult
ucage on the usual theory

And rightly so. They are so
classed in Malabar Ca-
nara Western Circars &
do not be meddled with
unless too high assessed
in which case the demand
may be reduced - but the
pets on rice fields & so
be so classed - they are no
longer fit for dry agriculture

Consider that a full re
port is required on the action
described in the closing part
of Para 6. of the statement of finan-
-cial results - I disapprove
the change - maintain as
it is - viz. order that
the principles of assess. shall
not be changed pending settlt

The fact is a man is far
better off when he pays high for extension of
a good crop & nothing for no
crop - than when he has to pay
an uniform rate - whether
cash or grain - or not

classes of cultivating ryots
"paddy crops, ramified lands,
"destitute of any artificial means
of irrigation". Owing to the generally
abundant rainfall of the district,
many years would pass during
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 assess-
-ment under which his land was
brought. The Bd of Revenue have
properly denied the Settlement depts
some 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

however,

I would like the Board justly say
that - not much is done for
Education Dept the fact
prominently

14/2

well off - It should be specially
minuted & reported, why the Canal,
(constructed in the late famine)
connecting the port of Ganjam with
the Chilka Lake is "not much used
by traders", while still found the grain
they bring in boats from Cuttack
at Rantha on the shores of the
Lake, and thence - so far as it is
carried south - despatched 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 require-
-ments of the dist., it is satisfactory to
find that some progress may now be
expected; special efforts having been
made to attract the youth of the Raja popu-
-lation who represents about one fourth of the
whole, and has been latterly entrusted to see
all the offices of the country in the hands of the
Telugus. 14th March 70 D.F.C. 14/2/70

I have no means dispensing
of giving an opinion, as between
the two later Acts and
that later of the Colonies, unless
I understand her
Robinson to consider that the
Board is wrong in objecting
to the classification of Mines
(and) as such: as they,
that they are to classed
in some Mine districts.
but Iron in the Mine bound
by the Board is rejected: but
that it will not cover the
coal, as the Report would be
left to do as they like, and
not bound to take it dry,
or not? If this is the case
there can be no object X

13 to Bd of Revenue
20 to P.W. Dept
4 to Education Dept
} Rec: 17. 3. 74
80/5

X in the change as
to assessment which
the Board proposes,
except conformity
of principle: but
there does not seem
any

that object, because
(if the Robinson is
right) the present
system of assessment
obtains in the
districts.

(4) 90

Condition of the Ganjam District

Sd/-

Minute

I am unable to agree to the direction contained in the 2nd Para of the 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 Ganjam portion of all the rice lands of the District of Ganjam for fiscal purposes into lowly assessed dryland at double the great Sacrifice of public

Sd/-

How will this Note sent to him 17-3-74

Correct

Chs Hoppe & Pranb RC4 RD3

public revenue.

The ill-informed terms in which Mr Thornhill wrote of this subject are followed in this Draft and simply traverse the climates and agricultural facts of the country, and are calculated to mislead in a mischievous manner. "Imprudent System" (Thornhill) and "pernicious practice" (Master) are not only not applicable to the sound & reasonable 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-tracts of land and equally precious kinds of dry products is highly commendable and worthy of all encouragement.

In all countries within the influence of the South West Monsoon such as Gujam, Canara, Malabar, Cuttack, the Lower Provinces of Bengal &c &c, a lengthened period of rain-fall enables and profits the cultivation of rice and extension of the area of land devoted thereto — in dependence on the natural rain-fall and such is habitually the sound and worthy agricultural practice of these countries. And [illegible] considers the enunciation of any Instructions or inauguration

inauguration of any
reversal of system, which
aims at degrading
the natural conditions
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

11/99

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
Mines to rate their
productive value
of the land far below
its real value.

I would point out
in the classification of Wet
land in Lancaster. That the
Collectors decision not-
withstanding the Valuer or Commit-
tee of dry land not such
might be appealed on the
ground that the improve-
ment is effected at the
expense of the Poor-

J.S. J.P. Robinson

L.a.

Pl. 7/14 March/14

N.° 343.

138